



## RESEARCH PAPER

# Syntactic Deviation as Style: Types of Syntactic Deviation in Caribbean Singers' Songs

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## ABSTRACT

The study aims to investigate the syntactic deviation in Caribbean singers' songs. Their unique style has captured a lot of listeners. Their writings include syntactic deviation, which is the digression from the standard structure of syntax. The deviation refers to the linguistic choice used by the writers. Songwriters sometimes omit certain subjects and verbs and deviate from the standard rules of the English language in order to make their songs distinctive. Similarly, this deviation can be seen in the Caribbean songwriters. The study was carried out with the help of a qualitative research method in which the lyrics of selected songs of some Caribbean songwriters were investigated descriptively. Sentences, phrases, and clauses were analyzed carefully. The findings of the study suggested that Caribbean singers deviate syntactically from the standard norms of the English language. Their songs included omission, deviation, use of slang words, and overgeneralization of words. Future studies should explore other linguistic deviations.

**KEYWORDS** Syntax, Deviation, Omission, Hyperbaton, Slang

## Introduction

Grammar is an arrangement or set of rules and regulations that guide us to understand the English language. We make sentences with words and phrases when we communicate, read, and write. Every language has its specific grammar. Some sort of rules may frequently be useful while communicating in that language. If we need to talk about language, this requires a little information on the terms and ideas of a sentence structure, that is, of syntax. There are different ways to deal with syntax. For instance, we might have known about the methodology called generative grammar, related to the renowned linguist Noam Chomsky (1950). This is a significant and powerful way to deal with language. There are many ways to deal with the approaches of grammar, likewise, named prescriptive grammar and descriptive grammar (Jespersen 1933). Prescriptive grammar lets you know how to talk and write to convey in the standard dialect of the language and the range of English utilized by educated speakers. Descriptive grammar depicts the manners in which language is utilized. The descriptive grammar only expresses what is correct and what is wrong in a sentence (Jespersen, O. 2013, p.4).

Any speaker of any human language can deliver and figure out an endless number of potential sentences (Chomsky, N. 2002). Subsequently, we could not always have a mental word generator for all the sentences in the world. Rather, we have the guidelines for framing sentences and to put them away in our minds. It is the piece of grammar that relates to a speaker's information on sentences and their design (Chomsky, N. 2002). The guidelines of syntax structure join words into endless phrases, and these

phrases are combined together into meaningful sentences (Chomsky, N. 1957). They determine the right word order for a language. For instance, English is a Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) language. For example,

My sister baked a milky bread.

\*Sister a milky bread baked.

It likewise portrays the connection between the significance of the gathering of words and the game plan of the words. The principles of syntax structure likewise indicate the syntactic relationship of a sentence, like the subjects and constituents after it. Sentences are arranged in some sort of categories, which are called syntactic categories. A syntactic category is a group of expressions in which the absence of one word does not affect the sentence grammatically. These groups of expressions are called phrases (Chomsky, N. 2002).

For example, My neighbour **ate a lot of food**.

The doctor **ate a lot of food**.

My father **ate a lot of food**.

Or, it can also be, My neighbour ate a lot of food.

My neighbour went out.

My neighbour cleaned the house.

The underlined group of words is a syntactic category which is known as a noun phrase (NP). It can have the position of a subject or an object in a sentence. It may sometimes include a proper noun, a pronoun, a determiner, or a noun itself. The group of words in bold is included in another syntactic category as a verb phrase (VP). This syntactic category must contain a verb, but sometimes also contains a noun phrase or a prepositional phrase (PP). These syntactic categories are known as phrasal categories (Chomsky, N. 2002). They are NP, VP, PP, AdjP, and AdvP. These phrasal categories contain lexical categories, such as nouns (boy, cat, sadness, blanket), verbs (eat, baked, drink, played, looked), prepositions (from, across, in, to, at), adjectives (small, purple, great, big), and adverbs (luckily, angrily, here, very). Other than the phrasal and lexical categories, syntactic categories also sometimes contain functional categories such as auxiliary verbs (is, am, are, have, etc.), modal verbs (can, could, may, etc.), and determiners (the, a, those, etc.). Phrases are arranged together under some specific rules. These rules are known as Phrase Structure Rules and X-Bar rules, invented by Noam Chomsky. These rules determine the correct arrangements of the constituents in a sentence.

Style alludes to the linguistic selection of writers in their works (Kumar, D. 2022). Every writer has their own choice of words to describe any situation or event. The linguistic choice refers to the manner in which writers convey specific information, and this information is delivered in a way different from certain individuals, that makes a writer's own specific style (Kumar, D. 2022). The style may differ from other writers' styles at the word level (lexical), how sentences are organised (syntactic), and how the meaning is conveyed (semantic). Notwithstanding, it should be noted that a style component can have a place with at least one of the above classes. Standard norms of

writing are defined as a standard way of practice of composing and writing as a whole (Crystal, 2003, p. 319). They are divided into two types of norms: general and local norms. The general standard norms allude to the customary manners by which a specific language is utilised or the scholarly style being referred to, while the local standard norms allude to a standard set up in a specific text by the creator himself (Awonuga et al., 2018). Inside the structure of writing, the deviation is considered as a permit or consent for writers and essayists to say or compose what individuals in typical circumstances of language use cannot. A writer might surpass or bridge as far as possible to explore and pass new encounters and impacts through the selection of words and the strategies he creates to dazzle the readers. Consequently, the deviation is viewed as a powerful means to improve the text where it happens. Deviation from the basic guidelines of English (syntactic, phonological, graphological, morphological, semantic, and so on) is a typical peculiarity in scholarly language, particularly in poetry writing (Mansoor & Salman, 2017).

According to Leech (1969), syntactic deviation happens when a writer digresses from the standards of syntax. It is a take-off from the typical rules of sentence structure. It is a sort of deviation where writers try not to observe the guidelines of syntax and sentence development. The syntactic deviation is additionally addressed by utilising not well-formed sentences, which are grammatically incorrect, in which there is no subject or action verb. One more component of syntactic deviation is the purported parallelism or sentence structures that are parallel. It is a sort of foregrounding. Foregrounding is the act of making something stand apart from the encompassing words or pictures (Leech and Short, 2007). There are many types of syntactic deviations: overgeneralizations, double negations, omissions, deviations, use of slang, and hyperbaton (Leech 1969). In these, there are further kinds of deviations as well. Omission: omission of subjects, omission of linking verbs, omission of prepositions, and omission of articles. Deviation: deviation of linking verbs, deviation of prepositions, deviation of articles, and deviation of conjunctions. Hyperbaton includes Anastrophe and Hypallage.

The majority of syntactic deviation can be seen in the writings of Caribbean writers due to their diaspora. Many talented black singers and songwriters like Rihanna, Iyaz, Nicki Minaj, etc., have migrated from the islands of the Caribbean to America and made their impressions there. They invented the hip-hop music genre, and their writings include a lot of syntactic deviations. The main reason behind this deviation is their refusal of the English language. For ages, blacks have been victimised and enslaved by many nations of the world. They got their freedom not long ago. For this particular reason, they have deviated from Standard English and made their own unique style of writing. Even though their writings are grammatically incorrect, they use the deviations, especially in their songs, and the listeners of their music listen and enjoy them. For this purpose, the present research study will investigate the use of syntactic deviation as a style in Caribbean singers' songs.

## **Literature Review**

Some research has been done in regards to syntactic deviation. Many of the previous researchers have carried out research on the writing styles of authors and poets. In light of the present study, research regarding syntactic deviation in song lyrics has been done by Gagur, Arifin, and Rahayu (2021). They have investigated the application of syntactic deviation in Ed Sheeran's selected songs. The study has found double negation, omission, deviation of a verb, and deviation of a preposition, deviation of an article, anastrophe, and Hypallage. Furthermore, it was noted that 'omission' is the only

type of syntactic deviation that came most often in Ed Sheeran's songs. The omission that was present in the songs was the omission of the subject, omission of the article, anastrophe, and Hypallage. It was on the grounds that those kinds of linguistic deviation may not fit with the possibility of the seven lyrics of Ed Sheeran, or it can be said that those sorts of grammatical deviation were not in accordance with the thought processes that Ed Sheeran needed to convey in his lyrics. Second, the elements of linguistic deviation utilised in Ed Sheeran's chosen song lyrics are, for the most part, about omission or ellipsis. Omission is normally utilised where the words discarded would be repetitive; the author involves ellipsis or exclusion in their artistic works to demonstrate an exclusion of pointless words or data. It implies that the verses of the song are generally precluded by Ed Sheeran, it is to make the melody denser, which implies it rambles in a concise proclamation and furthermore coordinates with the song or music.

However, another research has been carried out beautifully on the poem of E. E. Cumming by Maratabali, Riaz, Batool, and Mubarak (2018). The research evaluated that the outcome of Cumming lies in the way that this problematic language structure and regular foregrounding fill in as a device for him to convey his thoughts and contemplations. All in all, Cumming has treated expressive deviations in his sonnets. He has formed his verse into visual craftsmanship through his unpredictable utilisation of sections, colons, commas, and capitalisation, and that is what the line parting act as, signs that makes the reader accelerate, or stop his/her method of perusing and appreciating the sonnet. This exceptional and unique utilisation of deviations adds to the curiosity about his appearance and opens new vistas of significance for the reader.

Of equal importance, research about the stylistics of the works of the renowned poets Chaucer and T.S. Eliot has also been done by Nofal (2014), which makes the basis for this present study. These two artists utilise the peculiarities of irregularity and broken sentences. Broken sentences or irregularity include subjects, objects, attributive descriptive words, and genitive expressions in Chaucer's verse, while subjects, action words, and deferment of relative pronouns are found in Eliot's. Pleonasm is a trademark component of Chaucer's verse. Pleonasm includes the reiteration of the subject and other constituents through private or definite pronouns, anacoluthon, and support of the general proviso by adding 'that' to 'which' or 'whom'. Pleonasm includes just the reiteration of the subject and article through the individual pronoun in Eliot's verse. Eliot only utilises the reiteration of words, expressions, and conditions. After going through some of the previous research on the syntactic deviation, it can be said that no research has been done on the Caribbean singers' song lyrics.

## **Material and Methods**

The present research has been carried out by using the qualitative research method. Qualitative research methods allow researchers to deeply understand humans and their socially cultured lives. The main purpose of qualitative research is to understand the viewpoints of the characters involved in the analysis and the people around us. It gives an in-depth understanding of the situation, which may be difficult to comprehend with the help of a quantitative research method. The most appealing advantage of using the qualitative method is that it is an open-ended process of research and a highly interactive research method. The focus of my research was to contribute to the analysis of the songs of the Caribbean songwriters, in which the qualitative research method was very helpful. As the qualitative research method permits the researchers a direct involvement in the issue personally, I was able to prove my stance confidently. The data for analysis has been taken from the internet. The songs' lyrics have been

selected randomly, and the data for analysis consists of sentences, clauses, and phrases. The data which is taken does not consist of any kind of statistical data or samples. So the preferred data analysis method seems to be the qualitative method rather than the quantitative one. The research study is descriptive in manner. By deeply studying the previous relevant research of some researchers on my topic of discussion, with an understanding of their methodologies and theories using qualitative research methods, it was easy to make sense of my study.

## Results and Discussions

### Types of Syntactic Deviation used in Iyaz's selected songs:

#### Omission

This is a type of syntactic deviation which is also known as 'ellipses'. It is the deletion or omission of any word in a sentence which makes it an incomplete sentence. The selected songs' lyrics used for this research are entitled "So Big" and "Replay" by Iyaz. The present study has found four types of omission in these songs' lyrics. These are the omission of the subject, omission of linking verbs, omission of the article, and omission of prepositions.

**Omission of a subject** is the deletion of a subject in a sentence. The sentences without a subject are also just like truncated sentences, meaning short sentences. These types of sentences have a suppressed subject whose meaning can be determined by its context only. Even though a sentence without a subject is not grammatically correct, Caribbean and a lot of other singers have used this type of omission in their song lyrics as a style. The following are the song lyrics with the omission of the subject in them:

Party it up, so big (4)

Spend it up, so big (5)

The above lyrics are from the song entitled "So Big". Here, the singer has omitted the subjects from both of the lines, hence, it has caused the lyrics to deviate from Standard English. According to this, without the subject, the sentence is incomplete and can be described as a deviation. Additionally, the omitted subject could be **[we]**. Then the lyrics should be:

**We** party it up, so big

**We** spend it up, so big

At another place in the song lyrics,

Hoping you would give me a chance (12)

This line has also omitted the subject in it which ultimately makes it grammatically incorrect. After looking closely, the singer has omitted the subject at two places in the above line. The omitted subjects could be **[I]** and **[you]**.

Moreover, the lyrics below have omitted subjects such as,

See you been all around the globe (29)

Doin' things I never do (33)

The omitted subjects could be **[I]**.

It can be seen that all of the above lyrics are missing linking verbs as well. This is known as the **omission of linking verbs**. Let's again take the above lyrics,

Party it up, so big (4)

Spend it up, so big (5)

These lyrics are missing a linking verb. It could be **[are]** with the omission of an -**ing** form of the verb. After applying the Standard English, the lyrics should be,

**We are partying** it up, so big

**We are spending** it up, so big

Similarly,

Hoping you would give me a chance (12)

See you been all around the globe (29)

Doin' things I never do (33)

The above lyrics could also use some linking verbs with them, which could be **[was]**, **[have]**, and **[am]**. The correct lines should be,

**I was** hoping you would give me a chance

**I have** been seeing you all around the globe

**I am** doing things I never do

Some other lines having omission of linking verbs are as follows,

When she looking so sweet (12)

The omitted linking verb in this line could be **[is]**, then the lyrics should be,

When she **is** looking so sweet.

Some other lines from the lyrics are,

Remember the first time we met? (9)

She like a song (16)

(That girl) like something of a poster (17)

Now with a girl like you, nothing you can do (10)

All of the above song lyrics have the omission of linking verbs. They could be **[do]**, **[is]**. The lyrics should be,

**Do you** remember the first time we met?

She **is** like a song

(That girl) **is** like something of a poster

Now with a girl like you, **there is** nothing you can do

Along with this, in the song lyrics, there are certain omissions, which are the **omission of articles and determiners, and the omission of conjunctions** as well.

Let's take the song lyrics with the omission of articles and determiners:

Hoping you would give me a chance (12)

She likes a song played again and again (16)

Doin' things I never do (33)

The omitted articles and determiners from the above song lyrics could be **[that]**, and with the addition of omitted subjects, the lyrics should be,

**I was** hoping **that** you would give me a chance

She **is** like a song **that is** playing again and again

**I am** doing things **that** I never do

There is one lyric with the omission of a conjunction:

We're real worldwide, breaking all the rules (15)

The conjunction here could be **[and]**, so the lyrics should be,

We're real worldwide **and** breaking all the rules

### **Deviation:**

This includes the use of incorrect words within a sentence. The deviation of words makes the whole sentence incorrect. The use of deviation within a song's lyrics has a psychological effect on the listener. There are four types of deviations. These are deviations of verb, deviation of preposition, deviation of subject (noun pronoun), deviation of conjunctions, and deviation of articles and determiners. These types of deviations can again be seen in the song lyrics of Iyaz entitled "So Big" and "Replay".

**Deviation of a subject** includes the subject which is incorrect in spelling and usage. Their use is popular these days. The data for analysis is displayed below:

Well, you don't know, it's **yo'** boy I-Y-A-Z (1)

Here, the bold word is a deviation of the word **[your]**. The correct lyric should be,

Well, you don't know, it's **your** boy I-Y-A-Z

Another line with a deviation of the subject is,

She got **your** boy doing crazy things that I never thought I'd ever do (54)

The bolded word is a deviation of the subject from the correct subject word. Here, the correct subject could be **[her]**. So the correct lyric should be,

She got **her** boy doing crazy things that I never thought I'd ever do

One more instance from the song lyrics is:

I was scared to approach **ya** (11)

Here, the word in bold is the deviation of the word **[you]**. The word 'yo' is used informally and is the non-standard spelling for 'you'. So the line should be,

I was scared to approach **you**

Along with the deviation of subjects, the **deviation of linking verbs** is also present in the lyrics. The examples from the lyrics for this type of deviation are as follows:

She **got** your boy doing crazy things (54)

Here, the bolded verb is in the incorrect form. After putting the correct form, the lyric should be,

She **has got/ has gotten** her boy doing crazy things

Similarly, some more deviations are:

You **was** at the mall with your friend (10)

You **were** at the mall with your friend

She like a song, **played** again and again (16)

She **is** like a song **that is** playing again and again

Someday I wanna make you my wife (36)

Someday I **would/ want to/ will** you my wife

Now, let's take a look at another type of deviation in the songs' lyrics: **deviation of determiners**.

Cause' with **them** girls before (16)

The bold word is a wrong word placed between the words incorrectly. The correct word should be a determiner **[those]**. So the lyric should be,

Cause' with **those** girls before



The same type of deviation can be seen in another line,

**Them** girls can go (31)

The correct line would be,

**Those** girls can go

Similarly,

Let's pop **them** bottles (43)

Let's pop **those** bottles

**Deviation of conjunctions** is also present in the songs' lyrics as,

It doesn't mean a thing **cause'** (29)

The word 'cause' is a deviation of the conjunction from the correct word [because].

The correct lyric should be,

It doesn't mean a thing **because**

Similarly,

Cause' with them girls before (16)

**Because** with **those** girls before

### Use of slang

Slang is the informal use of language which is not present in Standard English and hence is syntactically incorrect. It is not used in a formal setting but rather between close friends. Slangs are meaningful in one language while meaningless in another. They are sometimes considered cool to utter, especially between teenagers. Slangs are also considered deviations. The singer Iyaz has used slang multiple times in his songs' lyrics. Some lines from the lyrics are,

But with you, girl, I'm losing control' **yo** (17)

The bolded word is a slang term **to address someone** informally.

Similarly,

Girl, **holla** at me (28)

Here, the word 'holla' is used as slang **to shout out** or **say hello to someone**.

Another line with a use of slang would be,

Let's blow it up, so big (**seh** what?) (48)

This bolded word is slang for the word **say**.

**Shawty's** like a melody in my head (1)

The word 'shawty' is a slang word for a **young and attractive woman**.

### Anastrophe

Anastrophe is the first type of hyperbaton. It is a kind of syntactic rearrangement in which the normal order of words is reversed. This type of syntactic deviation is present once in the song entitled "Replay" as,

See you been all around the globe (29)

Here, the arrangement of words is not normal. The phrase 'see you been' needs a proper arrangement. After rearranging them, the lyric should be,

**I have been seeing you all around the globe**

### Hypallage

It is the second type of hyperbaton, a kind of syntactic rearrangement of words in which the natural relation of words is inverted. It is a high type of syntactic deviation in which the words make an absurd relationship with each other. This type of syntactic deviation is present in the song lyrics of "Replay" only. The line is as follows:

I'm in the kitchen cooking things she likes (34)

This is an absurd arrangement of words and is illogical. The correct arrangement should be,

**I am cooking things she likes in the kitchen**

### Types of Syntactic Deviation used in Rihanna's selected song

#### Omission:

For this part of the research paper, the song lyrics of "Umbrella" by Rihanna have been selected. The singer has used a lot of omissions of words in her lyrics. This includes the omission of linking verbs and adverbs, omission of articles and determiners, and omission of the subject.

**The omission of linking verbs** is the deletion of verbs and adverbs. The singer has omitted some verbs intentionally to make them rhyme together. They are as follows,

No clouds in my stones (5)

Here, the omission of an adverb and a linking verb has occurred **[there]**, **[are]**. The correct line should be,

**There are** no clouds in my stones

Similarly, the following lyric in the song goes like this,

We Roc-A-Fella (9)

The omission of the linking verb **[are]** can be seen here. As the sentence is not grammatically correct, the correct sentence should be,

We **are** Roc-A-Fella

Another instance from the song lyrics is,

We fly higher than weather (10)

We **are flying** higher than weather

**The omission of the article** is also present in the song lyrics. It is the deletion of articles to make the words work together. An example would be,

We fly higher than weather (10)

Now this sentence is grammatically incorrect because of no linking verb and an article/determiner. If these are applied in this sentence, the lyric should be,

We **are flying** higher than **the** weather.

Here, the article **[the]** is added to make sense because without this, the sentence does not make any sense.

At another place in the song lyrics,

Told you I'll be here forever (26)

This sentence needs a determiner to make sense. So the correct sentence should be,

Told you **that** I'll be here forever

Similarly, another sentence from the lyrics,

Said I'll always be your friend (27)

Said **that** I'll always be your friend

Looking at the above two lyrics, it can be seen that there is also the **omission of the subject** in those sentences. So let's again take the above examples:

Told you I'll be here forever (26)

Said I'll always be your friend (27)

The omission of the subject makes no sense within the sentences, and the meaning might be unclear to the listeners of the music. So the correct sentence should be,

**I** told you **that** I will be here forever

**I** said **that** I will always be your friend

The subject is the central part of the sentence, and without it, the sentence becomes unclear. One more example from the lyrics is,

Come into me (56)

We can see here that the subject **[you]** is being omitted along with a linking verb **[can]**. So the correct sentence should be,

**You can** come into me

### Deviation

It is a type of syntactic deviation in which the writer deviates from the standard norms of syntax structure. There are four types of deviation. These are the deviations of the subject, deviation of linking verbs, deviation of prepositions, and deviation of the article. In the song lyrics entitled "Umbrella", two types of deviations can be seen. One is the deviation of linking verbs, and the other is the deviation of prepositions. The **deviation of linking verbs** in the song lyrics makes the lyrics grammatically incorrect. One instance from the lyrics is,

Jay, Rain Man is back with little Ms. Sunshine, Rihanna, where you at?  
(15)

After adding the correct linking verbs, the lyrics should be,

Jay, Rain Man is back with little Ms. Sunshine, Rihanna, where **are** you at?

The above sentence is still incorrect because there is one more type of syntactic deviation in it. The deviation which is making the sentence incorrect is the **deviation of a preposition**. Now, after correcting this deviation, the sentence should be,

Jay, Rain Man is back with little Ms. Sunshine, Rihanna, where are you?

### Hypallage

It happens when the natural relation of words is inversely placed. In the song lyrics, it has also been used as,

With you I'll always share (23)

Their correct arrangement of the above sentence should be,

**I will always share with you**

### (C) Types of Syntactic Deviation used in Nicki Minaj's selected song:

#### Omission

The song lyrics of Nicki Minaj, entitled "Your Love" contain a lot of omissions. These omissions make the lyrics grammatically incorrect. Four types of omission have occurred in this song's lyrics. They are the omission of the subject, omission of the linking verb, omission of the preposition, and omission of the article.

**The omission of the subject** occurred frequently in the lyrics. Some instances from the lyrics are,

Might breeze through the Ave (16)

The above sentence does not contain any subject, so it is grammatically incorrect. The possible subject here could be **[he]**. The correct sentence should be,

**He** might breeze through the Ave

Similarly, another syntactic omission of the subject is,

Might stop at the gym (16)

**He** might stop at the gym

And keep a du rag (17)

And **he** keep a du rag

Along with the subjects, there is also the **omission of linking verbs** in the song lyrics. The singer has omitted linking verbs to make it more like hip-hop. The instances are as follows,

He the type to pop bottles (15)

He **is** the type to pop bottles

Similarly,

I'ma only tell you this once, you the illest (1)

I **am** only **going** tell you this once, you **are** the illest.

But it seems like after adding the linking verbs in this sentence, it still does not make sense. So there might be some other omission as well. The **omission of prepositions** and the **omission of a determiner** can also be seen here. Let's add all of the omissions together.

I'ma only tell you this once, you the illest (1)

I **am** only **going to** tell you **that** you **are** the illest

Now the sentence is perfectly correct and makes sense. This means that it is grammatically correct.

## 2: Deviation:

Two types of deviation occur in the song lyrics by Nicki. They are deviations of the verb and deviations of the preposition. The **deviation of the verb** has occurred in the following sentences:

And keep a du rag (17)

And **he** keeps a du-rag

Similarly,

When he call me mama (26)

When he calls me mama

At one place in the song lyrics, the **deviation of the preposition** can be seen as,

So they hate on him (18)

So they hate him

In the above sentence, the unnecessary use of prepositions makes the sentence incorrect. So the singer has deviated from the norms of a preposition.

### Conclusion

This research study reveals that Caribbean singers deviate syntactically from the standard norms of the English language. Different types of syntactic deviation have been found in the selected lyrics of songs by Caribbean singers. Singers like Iyaz, Rihanna, and Nicki Minaj were the focal points of this research. Their one or two selected songs were syntactically analysed. Syntactic deviations like omission, deviation, use of slang, and hyperbaton are found in the song lyrics entitled "So Big", "Replay", "Umbrella" and "Your Love". The analysis was carried out with the help of a qualitative method. The overall result is that deviation exists all around us. It is present in different parts of the world. Writers deviate from the standard norms of the English language in order to make their names known for being different and unique. They do not seem to conform to society. Even though these writers deviate from Standard English, their works and writings have been popular for ages.

### Recommendation

The present study has used a limited selection of Caribbean singers' songs; future studies should explore a vast number of songs to completely analyse this genre. Along with this, future researchers should explore other linguistic deviations in songs, poetry, and political speeches to uncover the motive behind their use.

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