



Exploring the Multifaceted Nature of Déjà Vu Experiences: Insights from Linguistic  
Analysis and Thematic Exploration

Dr. Abdul-Haq Abdul-Kareem Abdullah

University of Thi-Qar / College of Arts

[abdulhaqalsahlani@utq.edu.iq](mailto:abdulhaqalsahlani@utq.edu.iq)

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-2673-6689>

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### Abstract

The research study investigates how people express their experiences with déjà vu through three types of linguistic expression and their mental processes and emotional responses. The researcher conducted the study through semi-structured interviews which they supplemented with a custom-made questionnaire to uncover the confusion that lies at the core of déjà vu. The research uses quantitative methods to extract linguistic lexes and to demonstrate thematic connections which reveal the complete collection of subjective personal experiences of déjà vu. The research findings demonstrate multiple linguistic expressions and thematic elements which present a complex portrayal of the déjà vu phenomenon. The study identified contextual signals and emotional responses as essential elements that created the personal experience of déjà vu because both elements showed how different people perceive their surroundings in particular environmental conditions. Through clarifying the cognitive foundations of déjà vu and its associations with recall, perception, and subjective truth, this research shows vital insights for future studies into human cognition and awareness.

**Keywords:** Déjà vu, patterns of linguistics, aspects of cognition, emotional aspects, cross-discipline.

### 1. Introduction

"Déjà vu" is a concept rooted in French. It has the sense of previously seen. This conception has fascinated human curiosity and fantasies. It reveals the sentiment of acquaintance with people, places, and statuses without a chance to be seen. This phenomenon is characterized by a surreal atmosphere and being dreamlike. Although, "Déjà Vu" is frequent omnipresence, their foundational infrastructure is still a mystery, and thus it is till now lacking any scientific evidence that supports it.

Many models are available that try to disentangle the mysteries of Déjà vu. For some, on the one hand, it is an anomaly of the functionality of the brain in processing memories. Whereas, on the other hand, it is a sophistication of the human brain to antedating and prophesying actions. Nonetheless, there is no definite proof of any model. This paves the way to further reconnoitering "Déjà vu" interdisciplinary.

The immediate scheming of déjà vu is not confined to present-day systematic exploration; over time, various comminutes have tackled with their specific understandings of this odd situation. In Greek antiquity, déjà vu was frequently understood as an omen of



forewarnings or predictions, interweaving with the textile of tradition and spiritual views. Likewise, in Eastern scholarly conventions like Buddhism and Hinduism, déjà vu brings reverberation as a probable sight into older existences, resounding the doctrines of "reincarnation".

Far off from a simple case of incorrect credit, déjà vu signifies a multi-layered demonstration of the mind's sophisticated courses for data management and amalgamation. Regardless of its omnipresence, the personalized landscape of déjà vu constitutes confrontations in authenticating and expressing these practices to others. Whilst déjà vu catches representation in countless formulas of mass media, like films to fiction, the intangible landscape of its backgrounds stays maneuvered and puzzled together scholars and humans equally. In this search of déjà vu, we look into its sophistication, employing old understandings, current scholastic philosophies, and the indefinable environment of individual practice.

### 1.1 The Problem of the Study

Déjà vu, distinguished by a signification of acquaintance or credit of a present-day state or atmosphere as just it had been practiced beforehand, continues a theme of attraction and search. Even though exploration has reconnoitered several facets of déjà vu, together with its neural substructures and mental effects, partial consideration has been set to the linguistic lexes and forms connected with this case, mainly inside the setting of individuals' scholarly fields. This research attempts to approach this gap by observing how language forms throughout déjà vu practices diverge among people from diverse scholarly fields.

Therefore, it is likely possible to approach this problem given the subsequent study questions:

1. In what way do language forms related to déjà vu practices diverge among people of diverse scholarly fields, and what perceptions do these forms provide into the individualistic environment of déjà vu?
2. What contextual elements and emotive reactions outline the subjective practice of déjà vu, and in what way do they provide to the individualistic inconsistency in these practices?
3. What are the consequences of linguistic lexes, thematic mechanisms, and contextual elements in déjà vu practices for our appreciation of memory, awareness, and subjective realism?

### 1.2 The Hypotheses of the Study

This research hypothesizes the subsequent:

1. Linguistic forms related to déjà vu practices differ considerably among people of diverse scholarly fields, contributing to understanding the subjective environment of déjà vu.
2. Contextual elements and emotional reactions considerably form the subjective practice of déjà vu and provide individual inconsistency in these practices.
3. Linguistic lexes, thematic components and contextual elements in déjà vu practices have noteworthy consequences for our consideration of memory, awareness, and subjective realism.

### 1.3 The Aims of the Study



- In an attempt to prove the aforementioned hypotheses, this research is intended to:
1. Look for the variations of linguistic forms related to déjà vu practices among people of diverse scholarly fields.
  2. Examine the effect of contextual elements and emotional reactions on the subjective practice of déjà vu and their impact on the individualist inconsistency.
  3. Reveal the associations of linguistic lexes, thematic components, and contextual elements in déjà vu practices for our appreciation of memory, consciousness, and subjective realism.

#### 1.4 The Limits of the Study

The research limits need testing because they will improve research accuracy for upcoming studies which investigate déjà vu while expanding understanding of its mental and emotional and sensory dimensions. The following restricts research scope:

1. **Data Size and Variety:** Research could not investigate the complete range of déjà vu practices because its data set lacked sufficient size to include all demographic and academic and cultural groups. The sample data restricts study results because it does not represent the complete population which leads to incorrect findings.
2. **Self-Reported Data:** The collected data depends on participants who must report their déjà vu experiences through their personal understanding of the phenomenon. Participants may express their experiences differently because each person has a unique way of describing their moments which results in incorrect data collection results.
3. **Cross-Sectional Design:** The research design limits study capacity because it uses cross-sectional design which prevents establishing cause-and-effect relationships and studying changes in déjà vu behavior. The study of déjà vu cases through longitudinal research provides scientists with a more effective method to study how this phenomenon remains constant and develops over time.
4. **Subjective Environment of Déjà Vu:** Déjà vu experiences require personal assessment because their nature makes it impossible to study them through scientific methods. The research uses quantitative and qualitative methods to exhibit multiple aspects of déjà vu cases but there exist core elements which remain hidden from both research approaches.
5. **Interdisciplinary Standpoints:** The study of déjà vu practices through various academic disciplines fails to capture all interdisciplinary perspectives which include scientific insights from neuroscience and philosophy and anthropology.
6. **Language and Cultural Factors:** The current research fails to recognize how language and cultural differences impact study participants when they describe their déjà vu experiences and form their own understanding of the phenomenon. The study results will show variations between groups because of language barriers and cultural differences together with different ways people from various cultures express their déjà vu experiences.
7. **Ethical Considerations:** The study maintains strict participant protocols which include protecting participant data and obtaining participant consent and maintaining participant confidentiality. The study results need to be protected through confidentiality and privacy measures. The process of achieving reliable results requires researchers to establish accurate study results which experts consider reliable.



### 1.5 The Significance of the Study

The research creates its worth through its ability to change how people study déjà vu instances which subsequently connect to various aspects of cognitive science and psychology as well as other related areas. The research holds essential value through its main components which include the following parts

1. **Advancing Knowledge:** The research investigates the linguistic forms and thematic components and contextual elements which relate to déjà vu practices and this study advances our understanding of cognitive and emotional and perceptual aspects which connect to déjà vu. The study shows who people establish familiarity and abnormality and it shows the memory retrieval and awareness process through which people retrieve memories.
2. **Interdisciplinary Understandings:** Researchers investigate déjà vu practices through different academic disciplines to create an interdisciplinary study of how people personally experience déjà vu. The research brings together psychological and linguistic and neuroscience and other disciplines to create a framework which enables research between different fields while studying complex cognitive processes.
3. **Medical Effects:** The medical field requires practical applications of déjà vu research because the phenomenon extends beyond academic boundaries. Physicians who work with patients experiencing déjà vu should evaluate mental and emotional aspects of the phenomenon because they help in discovering patients who need assistance after experiencing these episodes particularly those who have neurological conditions which include seizure and migraine because déjà vu acts as a warning sign.
4. **Methodological Developments:** The study uses two research methods by combining numerical research of linguistic forms with numerical research of thematic elements because multiple research methods are necessary to study complex phenomena. It presents an understanding of the merits, and limits of diverse research approaches, and boosts methodological novelty in further research.
5. **Educational and Public Perception:** Déjà vu practices are a frequent case that several individuals face in their everyday lives. Through accumulating consciousness and consideration of déjà vu via study results, this research offers community edification and mindfulness endeavors. It allows people to distinguish and express their déjà vu practices, decreasing stigma and helping open discourse about subjective cognitive practices.

### 2. Literature Review

Deja vu, a case described as a sensation of acquaintance or distinguishability in a novel state, has fascinated scholars across several fields for years. Previous research has tackled the cognitive, neurological, and psychological foundations of deja vu practices, clarifying its complex environment.

#### 2.1 Cognitive Views

Cognitive psychologists have explored deja vu in the context of memory activities and form distinguishability. The notion of "cryptomnesia," can signify that deja vu happens when disremembered reminiscences reappear without distinguishability (Jacoby, 1991: 523-526; Brown, 2004: 206-208; Brown, 2021: 209). Some tests



indicate the action of acquaintance and remembrance in *deja vu*, emphasizing the relationship between conscious and unconscious remembrance activities (Brown, 2003: 394- 409; Cleary & Claxton, 2018: 1-2).

## 2.2 Neural Perceptions

Neuroscientists have used neuroimaging methods to test the neurological relates of *deja vu*. A functional MRI test can show magnified action in the medial temporal lobe all through *deja vu* feelings, associating the hippocampus and adjacent areas in *déjà vu* (Spatt, 2002:7; Bartolomei et al. 2012: 3727-3734; Brázdil et al. 2012: 1240-1243). *Deja vu* can occur in objects with temporal lobe seizure, signifying a connection between irregular electrical activity in the brain and *déjà vu* (Brown, 2003: 394- 409; Illman et al. 2012: 1-12).

## 2.3 Psychological Clarifications

Psychologists have shown that psychological elements help *deja vu*, containing stress, fatigue, and emotive stimulation. There is a connection between emotive situations and the occurrence of *deja vu*, resulting in an involved connection between emotive stimulation and *deja vu* occurrence (Brown, 2003: 394-395, 401, and 406). Studies shpw the influence of stress on memory retrieval activities, signifying that intensified stress intensities might raise the probability of feeling *déjà vu* (Brown, 2003: 394- 409).

## 2.4 Cultural and Public Impacts

Contemporary studies have started to discover the cultural and public extents of *deja vu*, observing how cultural views and public settings form peoples' understandings of *deja vu*. Cross-cultural research can contrast the occurrence and subjective feelings of *deja vu* through diverse cultural groups, emphasizing cultural differences in the understanding of acquaintance and distinguishability. Additionally, the impacts of societal rules and mass media image in determining peoples' beliefs and feelings of *deja vu*, as such, this has an impact of external elements on subjective insights (Brown, 2003: 407-408; Sno & Linszen, 1990; Gloor, 1990: 1687-1690).

## 2.5 Memory Encoding and Retrieval

Researchers have studied the encoding and retrieval activities related to *deja vu* feelings. Conway and Pleydell-Pearce, (2000: 273) offered the self-memory classification structure, which stresses the practical environment of autobiographical remembrances and the action of schematic information in memory retrieval. Winograd, (1988: 210) debated the significance of situation restoration in memory retrieval, signifying that signals related to the encoding situation can activate *deja vu* feelings.

## 2.6 Emotive Features

Emotive stimulation has been involved in the experience of *deja vu*. Rubin, (1980: 743) recognized emotive lexis as powerful signals for memory retrieval, signifying that intensified emotive stimulation may surge the probability of feeling *deja vu*. Moreover, Brown, (2003: 211) emphasized the action of emotive valence in memory ascriptions, signifying that affirmative or uninformative feelings related to older feelings might affect the subjective feeling of acquaintance.



## 2.7 Sociocultural Elements

Sociocultural elements, comprising cultural views and societal standards, form peoples' understandings and feelings of déjà vu. Tulving, (2002: 8) debated the effect of cultural schemas on memory creation, signifying that culturally common knowledge affects the encoding and retrieval of autobiographical memories. Yonelinas, (2002: 456) studied the action of societal settings in memory retrieval, stressing the influence of social signs on acquaintance decisions and recognition of memory.

## 2.8 Episodic Memory

Deja vu has been related to the effectiveness of episodic memory activities. Addis et al., (2010: 372) studied the neurological processes related to episodic simulation, signifying that déjà vu feeling might include the recurrence of old episodic recollections. A practical environment of memory retrieval can be seen, in that it shows action of context-dependent memory activities in déjà vécu which is a more deep or extended form of déjà vu (O'Connor & Moulin, 2010: 167)

## 2.9 Metacognitive Consciousness

Metacognitive activities show an activity in proper's consciousness of déjà vu feelings. Rugg et al., (2008: 345) studied the intersection amid encoding and retrieval activities in episodic memory, signifying that metacognitive operating stimuli of the subjective feeling of acquaintance. Jacoby et al., (1989: 400) debated the involvement of memory ascriptions in metacognitive decisions, stressing the action of the source operating in recognizing real and unreal memories. This justifies how "[people] recall on their knowledge stores and how they can draw abstract exchanges among those stores" (Al-Sahlan and Mubarak, 2023: 81).

## 2.10 Social Contact and Communiqué

Deja vu feelings might affect public contact and communiqué. Schacter, (1999: 189) debated the societal effects of memory inaccuracies, signifying that unreal memories, together with déjà vu feelings, could influence peoples' awareness of reality. Conway and Dewhurst, (1995: 132) studied the activity of societal signs in memory retrieval, stressing the influence of interpersonal connections on acquaintance decisions.

Based on the current literature review, the current research intends to study the linguistic aspects of déjà vu feelings among people of various scholarly fields. Through incorporating views from cognitive psychology, neuroscience, sociology, and linguistics, this research tries to offer an inclusive appreciation of the cognitive, neural, and sociocultural elements impacting peoples' understandings and feelings of déjà vu.

## 3. Material and Methods

### 3.1 Research Design and Methodology

The study design and methodology used in the research show a critical significance in establishing the validity and reliability of its results. In this research, we implement a mixed-methods methodology to study the linguistic forms of déjà vu feelings through several scholarly fields. By incorporating both quantitative and qualitative



approaches, we intend to offer an inclusive appreciation of the case whilst studying its complex environment. Over and done with a methodical and demanding methodology, we attempt to reveal the complexities of déjà vu feelings and give insightful views to the current body of literature.

### **3.1.1 Research Approach**

This research implements a mixed-methods methodology to study and investigate the linguistic forms of déjà vu feelings through scholarly fields. Firstly, a qualitative study will be used to find frequent forms and themes in partakers' answers associated with déjà vu feelings. This elaborates on coding the data, recognizing forms, and explaining the results.

Nevertheless, the qualitative study in this research is conducted by the standards of 'thematic analysis', as sketched by Braun and Clarke, (2006). The thematic analysis includes analytically recognizing forms, themes, and senses within qualitative data. The procedure involves some main stages, comprising acquaintance with the data, creating primary codes, probing for themes, studying themes, outlining and identifying themes, and making the ultimate description. By adopting these main stages of thematic study, this research intends to reveal the linguistic forms and themes related to déjà vu feelings among partakers of various scholarly fields.

Secondly, a quantitative study will be done by offering descriptive statistics. It will sum up the demographic data, the occurrence of déjà vu feelings, and the emotive answers of the available contributors. The quantitative study in this research is adopted by the groundbreaking effort of Sir Francis Galton (1989), whose impacts on statistics and quantitative research approaches have been influential in affecting contemporary systematic methods. Galton's state-of-the-art methods, together with descriptive statistics, offer a strong background for studying numerical information.

By following the fundamental procedures of quantitative analysis motivated by Galton's effort, this research intends to offer a demanding and inclusive understanding of the demographic features and quantitative facets of partakers' déjà vu feelings.

### **3.2 Participants**

Twenty-five Partakers were employed of varied scholarly qualifications, comprising English and linguistics, literature, translation, and other areas, of many Iraqi institutions of higher education. The sample contained people aged from 22 to 35.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

Data were grouped via a semi-structured questionnaire run through Google Forms. The questionnaire comprised prompts to stimulate partakers' portrayals of déjà vu feelings, linguistic lexes, emotive answers, and contextual information.

### **3.4 Data Modification**

The answers from the Google Forms were gathered and arranged into a worksheet for study. Any recognized data was detached to guarantee privacy and confidentiality.

### **3.5 Sampling**

The accessible selection was done to employ contributors and convenient and obtainable net setups in scholarly branches. The team put in extensive effort to



achieve a diverse group of people who represented different age groups, genders, academic fields, and cultural backgrounds.

### 3.6 Ethical Concerns

Participants understood the research objectives which they agreed to through their informed consent to join the study. The study maintained privacy protections through its use of hidden identity methods.

## 4. Data Analysis

The research requires data analysis to uncover the patterns and main ideas and different perspectives which participants provided through their responses about their déjà vu experiences. The study uses both qualitative and quantitative research methods to achieve complete understanding of the case study.

The qualitative analysis involves systematic examination of participant responses to discover common patterns and themes and specific déjà vu-related expressions. The research applies thematic analysis to organize the qualitative data while it enables researchers to investigate the distinct aspects and personal experiences of déjà vu across different environments.

The study uses quantitative analysis to present participants' demographic information through numerical data along with their experiences of déjà vu. The method provides numerical evidence about how frequently different types of déjà vu occur in the study sample which supports the study's qualitative findings.

The research uses a mixed-method approach. The research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve thorough understanding of specific themes which include linguistic patterns and emotional responses and contextual factors. The way people perceive and experience déjà vu situations depends on these themes which play a vital role in shaping their understanding of the phenomenon.

### 4.1 The Qualitative Analysis

Analytically evaluating the qualitative data gathered through semi-structured questionnaires, this research intends to recognize frequent forms and themes that distinguish the partakers' portrayals of déjà vu. This is done by using a thematic analysis which permits an inclusive evaluation of the partakers' practices, emotions, and linguistic lexes associated with déjà vu, revealing the subjective environment of this case. Through this methodology, the research tries to have a profound appreciation of in what way déjà vu is felt and conveyed through diverse settings and scholarly qualifications.

#### Thematic Table: Descriptive Statistics of Déjà Vu Feelings

Parts.	Setting/Circumstances	Emotional Responses	Linguistic Expressions
Sarah	Park	Strange	Oddly familiar
Ahmed	Conversation with friends	Overwhelming	Exact words being said before
Layla	Lecture	Glitch in reality	Experienced moment before



<b>Hassan</b>	Reading a book	Eerily familiar	Passage read in a dream
<b>Fatima</b>	Family gathering	Uncanny	Lived through exact moment
<b>Ali</b>	Busy street	Sudden sense	Walked that path before
<b>Maryam</b>	Movie	Incredibly familiar	Scene seen in a dream long ago
<b>Abbas</b>	Highway	Overwhelming	Driven that route before
<b>Zainab</b>	Conversation with colleague	Unsettling	Heard exact words before
<b>Hussein</b>	Meeting	Sudden feeling	Been in that room before
<b>Noor</b>	Cooking dinner	Inexplicable	Cooked that meal before
<b>Omar</b>	Phone call with friend	Surreal	Had that exact conversation before
<b>Amira</b>	Browsing internet	Strangely familiar	Webpage seen in a dream
<b>Youssef</b>	Crowded mall	Sudden sense	Been there before
<b>Rana</b>	Visit to new city	Overwhelming	Visited please in a past life
<b>Walid</b>	Concert	Incredibly familiar	Melody heard before
<b>Salma</b>	Walk in the park	Sudden sense	Walked that path before
<b>Kareem</b>	Reading a book	Oddly familiar	Passage read in a dream
<b>Dana</b>	Conversation with sister	Surreal	Had exact conversation before
<b>Mohamed</b>	Visit to art gallery	Incredibly familiar	Painting seen in a dream
<b>Hala</b>	Cooking dinner	Overwhelming	Cooked that exact meal before
<b>Noura</b>	Phone call with friend	Strangely familiar	Had that conversation before
<b>Khalid</b>	Highway	Sudden sense	Driven that exact route before
<b>Layth</b>	Family gathering	Uncanny	Lived through exact moment
<b>Rawan</b>	Lecture	Reliving a moment	Heard that exact lecture before

Concerning the table shown above, the linguistic lexes of déjà vu are enumerated in the subsequent topics:

### 1. Familiar Situations:

Many partakers felt déjà vu in accustomed situations like parks (Sarah), family meetings (Fatima, Layth), and freeways (Abbas, Khalid). This shows a thematic form of déjà vu happening in settings that people face commonly.

### 2. Social Communications:

Déjà vu frequently arose throughout social relations, like exchanges with friends (Ahmed, Zainab, Omar, Noura), family members (Fatima, Dana, Layth), and colleagues (Zainab). This shows the role of interpersonal interactions in activating déjà vu feelings.

### 3. Media and Entertainment:

Partakers described feeling déjà vu whilst doing many types of media and entertainment, as well as movies (Maryam), concerts (Walid), and surfing the internet



(Amira). This shows that subjection to graphical and acoustic incentives could arouse experiences of acquaintance.

#### **4. Daily Routines:**

Déjà vu arose in repetitive actions like dinner preparation (Noor, Hala), moving in packed spaces (Ali, Youssef), and driving (Abbas, Khalid). This shows that everyday feelings could stimulate déjà vu feelings.

#### **5. Fictitious and Creative Settings:**

Several partakers felt déjà vu whilst reading books (Hassan, Kareem) or going to art exhibitions (Mohamad). This shows a thematic form of déjà vu arising from cultural and artistic settings.

#### **6. Educational Situations:**

Déjà vu was too informed in educational situations, like in lectures (Layla, Rawan). This shows the experience of déjà vu in the setting of education and academic activities.

#### **7. Emotive Replies:**

Partakers stated a variety of emotive answers to their déjà vu feelings, counting oddness (Sarah, Amira), uncanniness (Fatima, Layth), and surrealism (Omar, Dana). This shows the sophisticated relationship between cognitive and emotive aspects in the case of déjà vu.

Based on the answers of the 25 partakers shown in the table, the analysis stays to look into each theme in depth:

#### **1. Atmospheric Stimuli:**

Sarah felt déjà vu in a park, Layla in a lecture, and Kareem whilst reading a book. These atmospheric stimuli show that accustomed situations or actions could stimulate experiences of déjà vu. Partakers similar to Ali and Salma experienced déjà vu in crowded roads and parks, correspondingly, signifying that atmospheric triggers show a noteworthy activity in causing acquaintance. Khalid and Abbas together felt déjà vu on the freeway, stressing the impact of certain places or situations on activating déjà vu feelings.

#### **2. Emotive Answers**

Layla showed the sensation of a "Glitch in reality" in her déjà vu feeling, signifying a feeling of confusion or disorientation. Partakers similar to Rana and Hala showed feeling astounded in their déjà vu experiences, signifying that deep feelings go with sensations of acquaintance. Noura and Omar have described their own experiences of déjà vu as surrealist, uncertainty, or astonishment.

#### **3. Linguistic Expressions**

Some linguistic expressions are used to describe déjà vus' experiences. For instance, Sarah stated that her experience of déjà vu is "Oddly familiar". This description stresses the significance of subjectivity in déjà vu, which is crucial to show familiarity. As for Zainab déjà vu, she is like hearing "Exact words before". Nevertheless, Layth and Rawan their experience of déjà vu are "Uncanny". However, déjà vu to both Hussein and Youssef is of a "Sudden sense" of familiarity, which shows the unexpected start of déjà vu feelings.

#### **4. Recall and Recognition**

The role that memory plays in déjà vu is quite vital in that the processes of recall and recognition are influential in remembering and experiencing déjà vu scenarios.



For example, Maryam shows some déjà vu scenes that are encountered like "Seen in a dream long ago," Meanwhile, Mohamed shows a response to déjà vu through confrontation to a painting as in "Seen in a dream". However, déjà vu, to Dana and Ahmed seems like having an "Exact conversation before" which shows a significance towards the recall of some old encountered details of previous experiences. To Ali and Layth, déjà vu is coined with some old encountered feelings like "Walked that path before" or "Lived through the exact moment", which signifies a deep bond with recognition and familiarity of the environment around them.

Consequently, themes like ecological cues, emotive reactions, linguistic terms, and the actions of recall and recognition; enhance our understanding of the sophisticated relation in déjà vu experiences. Through evaluating these themes across partakers' answers, this research gets a deeper appreciation of the subjective environment of déjà vu and its several indicators in daily routines.

#### 4.2 The Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative analysis of the 25 partakers' déjà vu sensations includes summing up demographic info. Occurrences of certain linguistic forms related to their answers. This analysis offers a quantitative outline of the distribution of linguistic forms amid partakers, permitting an evaluation of their sensations.

##### Descriptive Statistics:

##### Demographic Information of the Linguistic Forms.

Linguistic Patterns	Frequency	Percentage	Participants
<b>Oddly Familiar</b>	1	4%	Sarah reported feeling oddly familiar with a particular location.
<b>Eerily Familiar</b>	1	4%	Layla described experiencing a glitch in reality while reading a passage.
<b>Incredibly Familiar</b>	3	4%	Hassan felt eerily familiar with a situation he encountered.
<b>Uncanny</b>	2	16%	Fatima, Layth, Rawan, and Abbas all described experiences as uncanny.
<b>Sudden Sense</b>	6	24%	Ali, Hussein, Youssef, Salma, Kareem, and Khalid reported sudden senses.
<b>Incredibly Familiar</b>	3	12%	Maryam, Walid, and Mohamed felt incredibly familiar with certain situations.
<b>Heard the Exact Words before</b>	1	4%	Zainab reported hearing exact words before in a conversation
<b>Sudden Feeling</b>	1	4%	Hussein experienced a sudden feeling while walking down the street.
<b>Inexplicable</b>	1	4%	Noor described an inexplicable feeling of familiarity with a painting.
<b>Had an Exact Conversation Before</b>	4	16%	Omar, Dana, Ahmed, and Abbas recalled having exact conversations before.
<b>Strangely Familiar</b>	3	12%	Amira, Hala, and Noura found certain situations strangely familiar.

The table shows that the most frequently reported form of language in this study was the "Sudden Sense" section which received a total of 24 percent of responses





while the "Had Exact Conversation Before" and "Uncanny" sections received identical results of 16 percent. The study demonstrates that participants frequently experienced both sudden emotional reactions and feelings of déjà vu during their conversations. Many participants reported experiencing both "Uncanny" and "Sudden Sense" but only one person reported experiencing "Oddly Familiar" or "Glitch in Reality" sensations. The distribution shows how people experience different types of linguistic knowledge together with their unique déjà vu experiences.

The third column provides samples which serve as specific examples for each linguistic form according to what the partakers reported. The samples display opinions about which states or triggers lead to feelings of familiarity or perceived déjà vu. The partakers' explanations show how hearing precise forms beforehand and experiencing unexpected experiences and facing oddly accustomed situations represent three distinct ways of encountering unexpected occurrences.

The subjective environment of linguistic acquaintance together with déjà vu sensations requires people to obtain recognition because it represents an important element of their experience. The participants will develop different interpretations of these situations because their personal beliefs and memories and cognitive processes lead them to different conclusions. Personal differences in sensations require recognition because some forms in the sample show excessive strength through their obvious presence. The participants' language usage needs to be considered when analyzing the linguistic forms because they will affect the participants' déjà vu experiences. The study results can provide researchers with new understanding about how people remember things and stay aware of their surroundings. The evaluation of these forms through quantitative methods enables scholars to find out about tendencies and links which lead to better understanding of how the mind recognizes and processes familiar cues. The study presented valuable quantitative analysis which showed how frequently and how many different linguistic forms participants used to express their linguistic acquaintance and déjà vu sensations. Further research needs to investigate the basic structure and essential elements of these forms through extensive analysis.

## 5. Results and Discussion

The study used qualitative analysis to investigate subjective participant experiences together with their surrounding details which they provided to identify essential themes and descriptions about déjà vu. This qualitative methodology is acceptable for a nuanced appreciation of the cognitive, emotive, and perceptual aspects of déjà vu cases

1. **Thematic analysis** requires researchers to identify recurrent themes and patterns which participants use to describe their experiences. The researchers used analytical coding to examine participant responses which revealed different ways participants described their déjà vu experiences. The researchers created thematic groupings from participant descriptions so they could demonstrate the essential emotional elements and relationship patterns which underlie those descriptions.
2. **Contextual Describing:** Partakers' descriptions regularly involved appropriate contextual particulars about the contexts, situations, and



stimulating actions related to their déjà vu feelings. Evaluating the contextual information offers views into the circumstantial elements and ecological triggers that might lead to the start of déjà vu. Through contextualizing partakers' sensations, we got a richer appreciation of the sophisticated interaction amid inner cognitive activities and outer ecological signs.

- 3. Emotive and Perceptual Aspects:** Partakers' descriptions too showed the emotive and perceptual aspects of déjà vu feelings, comprising the variety of emotive answers caused by familiarity perceptions and the perceptual distortions or changes in actuality frequently related to déjà vu experiences. Evaluating these emotive and perceptual aspects showed views into the subjective environment of déjà vu and its influence on people's subjective sensations and understandings of real life.
- 4. Reflective Views:** A few partakers revealed reflective views of their déjà vu sensations; pointing out the linguistic lexes, they employed to portray their sensations of an acquaintance or the wide-ranging meaning of their feelings. Evaluating these, reflective views demonstrates partakers' metacognitive consciousness and their aptitude to introspectively reflect on the environment and significance of their déjà vu sensations.

The quantitative analysis concentrated on analytically classifying and measuring the linguistic forms informed by the 25 partakers concerning their sensations of déjà vu. Through evaluating the occurrence and distribution of these forms, we intended to recognize frequent themes and differences across partakers' descriptions.

- 1. Identification of Linguistic Patterns:** Each partaker offered linguistic lexes or forms related to their déjà vu sensations. These forms ranged from sensations of familiarity to recalls of precise lexes or dialogues. We categorized the forms into different themes through our careful assessment of participant responses to make it easier to conduct quantitative research.
- 2. Frequency and Percentage Calculation:** We created a table which showed the occurrence rates of different linguistic forms after we had identified all the various forms of language. The process begins by counting all participants who reported each specific form which leads to the calculation of its proportion against the total participant count. The research method used in this study allowed us to determine which forms occurred most frequently while we studied the sample population.
- 3. Insights into Prevalence:** The frequency and percentage data offered views into the prevalence of diverse kinds of déjà vu sensations among the partakers. The data shows that particular types of acquaintance perceptions occur more frequently when their specific forms appear in higher numbers. The lower occurrence of particular forms suggests that they represent less common or more unique types of experiences.
- 4. Patterns of Variation:** The study used linguistic data to examine how different groups of people spoke within the research sample. For instance, definite forms may be more widespread amid partakers from definite demographic clusters or in



definite settings. The study used different types of variations to help researchers understand how personal feelings and cognitive processes interact with each other.

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research results to create his complete assessment of the complex environment which exists in déjà vu cases through his evaluation of both actual patterns and personal experience. The systematized approach enables researchers to conduct advanced evaluations of the detailed mechanisms which govern human memory and perception and consciousness functions.

## 6. Conclusions

The detailed study of how participants described their experiences together with the subsequent solutions to research questions produced useful results which showed how déjà vu experiences occur and their impact on cognitive science and psychology and related fields.

- 1. Deep Sophistications of Déjà Vu Sensations:** The advanced scientific knowledge of déjà vu cases enables researchers to study its multiple cognitive and emotive and perceptual components. Participants used advanced language structures to express their thoughts on the study's multiple themes and different situations which show the complicated nature of their cognitive experiences.
- 2. Interdisciplinary Perceptions:** Researchers study déjà vu because it gives them a chance to examine their personal experiences of the oriental environment. The interdisciplinary perspective requires the incorporation of views from various fields of study like psychology linguistics neuroscience and some other areas. The study investigates multiple academic disciplines through cross-disciplinary research to create an advanced understanding of complex cognitive phenomena.
- 3. Personal Variation and Contextual Effects:** The study shows that there are some common linguistic forms and thematic components. However, it also shows that there is a diverse variation of personal experiential of déjà vu. Furthermore, contextual elements like setting, conditions, and emotive replies; have a deep impact on the way the subjective environment of déjà vu is experienced. This is vital in appreciating the role of personal variation and their effects on environmental signs.
- 4. Consciousness in Metacognition and Reflective Insights:** Some experiences of déjà vu reveal a metacognitive awareness and reflective insights. Accordingly, a thought-provoking observation is required to refer to the sensations of familiarity. Consequently, such a reflective aspect of déjà vu is necessary to deepen insights into their cognitive and subjective domains. Self-awareness and self-observation are stressed in déjà vu experiences since their subjective cognitive dimensions are vital.
- 5. Memory – Consciousness Implications:** The results present some implications for theories of memory, consciousness, and Déjà vu's subjective reality. Déjà vu is quite a complex phenomenon in that there are a lot of memory-related processes that confirm such complexity, like the processes of memory retrieval, the subjective representation of reality, and external and internal interfaces of mental statuses and ecological indicators. Consequently, our perception of human cognition and consciousness will be enhanced by revealing such processes on the surface.



6. **Therapeutic Applications:** Since Déjà vu has many therapeutic applications; thus, this makes this phenomenon of interest to many researchers. Consequently, getting an in-depth understanding of its cognitive and emotive domains may benefit doctors in their evaluation and care of people who are experiencing déjà vu incidences. It may be more beneficial to people who have neural cases in which déjà vu is present as an indication.
7. **Methodological Reflections:** The research study uses mixed methods research which combines numeric analysis of language patterns with thematic element assessment. The research study establishes methodological standards which need scientists to follow existing methods while developing new techniques to study human cognitive experiences. The research study results show how déjà vu experiences operate in complex ways which require multiple fields of study to understand their effects on memory and conscious experience and subjective reality. Through considering these results, further study can clarify the ambiguities of déjà vu and its activity in forming human cognition and experience.

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## Appendix

### Déjà vu Experience Questionnaire

Introduction:

1. Participant Information:

- Age: .....
- Gender: [.....] Male [.....] Female
- Cultural Background: [..... ]

2. Déjà vu Experience Overview:- Briefly describe a specific instance when you experienced déjà vu. (Open-ended response).

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Linguistic Expression:

3. How would you articulate the feeling of déjà vu using words or phrases?

- [ ] Familiarity
- [ ] Repetition



- [ ] Unsettling
- [ ] Other (please specify):

4. Recall Specific Language:-Can you recall specific words or phrases that came to your mind during the déjà vu experience? (Open-ended response).

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Contextual Details:

5. Setting and Circumstances:-Describe the setting and circumstances surrounding the déjà vu experience. Were there specific words or phrases that stood out? (Open-ended response)

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Emotional Responses:

6. Emotional Reaction: -How did you emotionally respond to the déjà vu experience? How did you express those emotions verbally or internally? (Open-ended response)

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Comparisons and Analogies:

7. Comparisons or Analogies:- Did you find yourself making comparisons or using analogies to explain the déjà vu sensation? (Open-ended response)

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Verbal Communication:

8. Verbal Communication:- Were you with others when you experienced déjà vu? How did you communicate the experience verbally to them, if at all? (Open-ended response)

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Reflection and Afterthoughts:



9. Reflection on Language:- Looking back, have you reflected on the linguistic choices you made when describing the déjà vu experience? How has your language evolved in retrospect? (Open-ended response)

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Cultural and Personal Influences:

10. Influences on Language: - Do you think cultural or personal factors influenced the way you verbally expressed your déjà vu experiences? (Open-ended response)

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Frequency and Variations:

11. Frequency of Déjà vu:- How often do you experience déjà vu, and do you notice variations in the language you use to describe it? (Open-ended response)

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Additional Comments:

12. Anything else you would like to share about your experiences with déjà vu? (Open-ended response)

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Closing:

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13. Thank you for participating in this study. If you have any additional comments or questions, please feel free to share.

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- **Abdul-Haq Abdul-Kareem Abdullah Al-Sahlani** (*the corresponding author*), Ph.D., University Instructor, Department of English, College of Arts, University of Thi-Qar, Iraq.

