

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний авіаційний університет
Aix-Marseille Université (France)
TESOL – Ukraine

**НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ІДЕНТИЧНІСТЬ
В МОВІ І КУЛЬТУРІ**

Збірник наукових праць

Київ 2017

УДК 821.09(100)(082)

НЗ5

Національна ідентичність в мові і культурі: збірник наукових
НЗ5 праць / за заг. ред. А.Г. Гудманяна. О.Г. Шостак. - К.:Талком, 2017. -
343 с.

ISBN 978-617-7397-36-5

Збірник містить тексти доповідей X Міжнародної конференції з питань національної ідентичності в мові і культурі, що відбулася 17-18 травня 2017 року на кафедрі іноземних мов і прикладної лінгвістики Навчально-наукового Гуманітарного інституту Національного авіаційного університету (м. Київ, Україна).

Організаційний комітет

Голова оргкомітету:

Гудманян А.Г., д-р філол. наук, проф., директор Навчально-наукового Гуманітарного інституту Національного авіаційного університету

Заступник голови:

Шостак О.Г., канд. філол. наук, доцент, зав. кафедрою іноземних мов і прикладної лінгвістики Навчально-наукового Гуманітарного інституту Національного авіаційного університету

Члени оргкомітету:

Артюшкіна О., канд. наук з лінгвістики, доцент каф-ри славістики, університет Екс-Марсель, м. Екс-ан-Прованс, (Франція)

Раду А.І., канд. філол. наук, доцент кафедри іноземних мов для гуманітарних факультетів Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка

Рецензенти:

Дудок Р.І., д-р філол. наук, проф., зав. кафедрою іноземних мов для гуманітарних факультетів Львівського національного університету імені Івана Франка

Мосенкіс Ю.Л., док. філол. наук, професор, професор кафедри сучасної української мови Інституту філології Київського національного університету імені Тараса Шевченка

Чеснокова А.В., проф. каф-ри англ. філол. і перекладу Київського університету імені Бориса Грінченка

*Рекомендовано до друку Вченою радою Гуманітарного інституту
(Протокол № 3 від 19 квітня 2017 р.)*

ISBN 978-617-7397-36-5

© Національний авіаційний університет, 2017

© Колектив авторів, 2017

DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF CHARACTERS' IDIOLECT IN A LITERARY TEXT (ON THE BASIS OF EMILY BRONTË'S NOVEL "WUTHERING HEIGHTS")

Every person can be identified by external features. But they are quickly forced out of our memory. Instead, our memory is able to remember the way people speak, certain features of pronunciation, in other words, our idiolect. Idiolect is like a fingerprint of a person. It carries the information about the human psyche, its development, the way of living, education and so on. Idiolect indicates education and spiritual development of a person. An educated person wouldn't use vulgarisms in their speech. These aspects are perfectly revealed in the novel of Emily Brontë "Wuthering Heights".

The aim of the research is to define the specifics of the characters' idiolect within a fictional discourse text. The aim of the research presupposes the fulfillment of the following tasks: 1) to analyze the notion of idiolect in linguistics; 2) to characterize the notion of idiolect in literary studies; 3) to determine the distinguishing features of the main characters' idiolect in Emily Brontë's novel "Wuthering Heights".

Idiolect that is actively studied in native and foreign linguistics is one of the basic notions in the research field of the individual peculiarities of the language. The studying of idiolects within literary discourse is closely connected with the notion of "linguistic persona". According to Yu.N. Karaulov, "linguistic persona is a consistent and unequivocal idea, that on the basis of its analysis and description penetrates into all the aspects of linguistic studies and at the same time transcends boundaries between all the disciplines that analyze it, as it is impossible to study a person without his/her language" [3, p. 3]. Thus, the idiolect should be studied inseparably from the speech peculiarities of a certain linguistic persona.

Each individual has their own mental model of language, with their own influences from people they have learned from and spoken to, with their own individual variations. These features immanent to every one gave a rise to the studying of the individual language peculiarities, in other words, idiolect.

The term "idiolect" was firstly used in the article written by B. Bloch in 1948, where he claimed that "the totality of possible utterances of one speaker at one time in using a language to interact with one other speaker is an idiolect" [6, p. 7]. N. Chomsky calls the individual language system as I-language, "a term chosen to indicate that this conception of language

is internal, individual, and intentional (so that distinct I-languages might, in principle, generate the same set of SDs (structural descriptions))” [8, p. 26]. M.A.K. Halliday defines idiolect as speaker’s own distinct and individual version of the language he/she speaks or writes, their own idiolect, that manifests itself through distinctive and idiosyncratic choices in texts [9, p. 75].

W.J. Kuhl considers an idiolect as “an autonomous adaptive organism” [10, p. 78]. He states that each idiolect is a unique, idiosyncratic, and emergent lived language system that changes itself through adaptation and replication in the course of a lifetime.

In a broad sense idiolect may be defined as specific speech patterns peculiar to a certain language user whose speech is influenced by his/her community affinity, place of living and occupation as well as character. It is essential to note that idiolect is constrained to one particular time and should be studied within certain time frame.

Analyzing the notion of idiolect in linguistic literary studies first of all it is important to draw a distinction between individual style of the author of the literary text known in linguistics as *idiostyle*, and the notion of idiolect. Among those who introduced the notion of “*idiostyle*” in linguistics was V.V. Vinogradov. He defined *idiostyle* as “structurally unified and coherent system of means and forms of verbal expression” [1, c. 105]. According to the narrow linguistic approach *idiostyle* is a “sum of linguistic and stylistic peculiarities of the author’s language”. In a broad sense *idiostyle* is defined as a sum of linguistic and extralinguistic aspects including “the artistic individuality of the author and linguistic means that are used in order to reflect this individuality in the text” [4, c. 9].

The linguists can find an agreement as to the distinction between the notions of idiolect and *idiostyle*. Some scholars and researchers believe that idiolect and *idiostyle* are the same. V.P. Grigoryev, for instance, underlines that “every *idiostyle* as a notion of modern literature should be treated at the same time as idiolect” [2, c. 4]. The others oppose the notion of idiolect as the norm of national language to the notion of *idiostyle* as an individual style of the author. Yu.N. Karaulov states that both *idiostyle* and idiolect correlate with each other as surface and remote structures in the notions of Content-Text and Theme-Expressive Means-Text [3, c. 6]. There are some researchers who support the idea that idiolect is included into the notion of *idiostyle*. Thus, L.O. Stavyska states that *idiostyle* is a wider notion than idiolect within *linguo-stylistic* analysis. It has some characteristic features of idiolect that are combined with peculiarities of individual poetic manner, artistic norm of a certain period, artistic tradition and various extralinguistic factors [5, c. 15]. In foreign linguistics there is also no distinction between idiolect and *idiostyle*.

Moreover, the linguists and researchers in the field of literary studies do not use the term “idiostyle”.

The idiolects of the characters in Emily Brontë’s novel “Wuthering Heights” are distinguished by certain features. First of all, it is important to emphasize the usage of swear words by some characters of the novel (Heathcliff, Hindley Earnshaw, Joseph, Hareton Earnshaw), for instance: devil, damnable, damn you, be damned, etc. Illiteracy and lack of education can be traced in the speech patterns of some characters, in particular Joseph, a servant in Wuthering Heights, and Hareton Earnshaw, the son of Frances and Hindley. The characters use the Yorkshire dialect, for instance: “What are ye for?” he shouted. ‘T’ maister’s down i’ t’ fowld. Go round by th’ end o’ t’ laith, if ye went to spake to him” [7, p. 13]. The idiolect of Mr. Lockwood, the first narrator of the novel, may be characterized as the speech of an intelligent and highly-educated person, that can be seen from the following example: “It is only your guest, sir,” I called out, desirous to spare him the humiliation of exposing his cowardice further. “I had the misfortune to scream in my sleep, owing to a frightful nightmare. I’m sorry I disturbed you” [7, p. 41].

The dialogues from the novel reveal the emotional states of the characters, including the emotions of love, hatred, fury and anger that help to distinguish the relationships between them. Dialogues between Catherine Earnshaw and Heathcliff reveal their close relationships: they quarrel all the time though they still love each other. Catherine tells Nelly that her love to Heathcliff is “a source of little visible delight, but necessary” [7, p. 81]. From the dialogue between Edgar Linton, Catherine and Heathcliff it is possible to understand the relationships between characters, for instance: “Your presence is a moral poison that would contaminate the most virtuous...” [7, p. 107]. These words of Edgar cause Heathcliff to say the following: “Cathy, this lamb of yours threatens like a bull! It is in danger of splitting its skull against my knuckles. By God! Mr. Linton, I'm mortally sorry that you are not worth knocking down!” [7, p. 107]. From this dialogue it is possible to conclude what idiolects these two characters have and what speech patterns are used by both of them.

Monologues are an important element of the novel as they also reveal the inner world of the characters. There are various types of monologues in a novel. In her monologue of confession Catherine reveals her attitude to Heathcliff: “My great miseries in this world have been Heathcliff’s miseries, and I watched and felt each from the beginning: my great thought in living is himself. If all else perished, and he remained, /should still continue to be; and if all else remained, and he were annihilated, the universe would turn to a mighty stranger...” [7, p. 81]. The words of Catherine determine her way of thinking, her deep connection with

nature. There are also monologues that reveal the plans of the characters and their intentions. Emotional and pathetic monologues show the motifs of the characters, reveal their way of thinking and ideas.

Thus, the idiolects of the characters from the novel must be analyzed on the basis of dialogues and monologues of the latter, where they reveal not only their ideas and thoughts, but emotions and feelings. All these peculiarities help to single out the specific features of the characters' speech. The speech patterns that distinguish characters from each other reveal the level of education, upbringing and social status of them.

References

1. Виноградов В.В. Проблема авторства и теория стилей / В.В. Виноградов. – М.: Государственное издательство художественной литературы, 1961. – 616 с.
2. Григорьев В.П. Грамматика идиостиля / В.П. Григорьев. – М. : Наука, 1983. – 225 с.
3. Караулов Ю.Н. Лингвистическое конструирование и тезаурус литературного языка / Ю.Н. Караулов. – М. : Наука, 1981. – 366 с.
4. Сивкова А.В. Идиостиль Н.В. Гоголя в аспекте лингвокогнитивной поэтики (на материале произведений «Ночь перед Рождеством» и «Мертвые души»): автореф. дис. ... канд. филол. наук: 10.02.01 «Русский язык» / А.В. Сивкова. – Калининград, 2007. – 24 с.
5. Ставицька Л.О. Про термін ідіолект / Л.О. Ставицька // Українська мова. – 2009. – №4. – С. 3–17.
6. Bloch B. A Set of Postulates for Phonemic Analysis / B. Bloch // Language. – 1948. – V.24. – P. 3-46.
7. Bronte E. Wuthering Heights / E. Bronte. – Penguin Books, 1994. – 280 p.
8. Chomsky N. New Horizons in the Study of Language and Mind / N. Chomsky. – U.K. : Cambridge University Press, 2000. – 230 p.
9. Halliday M.A.K. Learning how to Mean : Explorations in the Development of Language / M.A.K. Halliday. – London : Edward Arnold, 1975. – 164 p.
10. Kuhl W.J. The idiolect, chaos, and language custom far from equilibrium : conversations in Morocco : dissertation for the degree of Ph. Dissertation / Joseph. W. Kuhl. – Athens, 2003. – 281 p.