

LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF A LITERARY TEXT AS A TOOL FOR REVEALING THE AUTHOR'S STYLE

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Abstract: The article considers the linguistic analysis of a literary text as a method of studying the specifics of the author's style. The concept of a literary text is clarified, the main aspects and tools of linguistic analysis are described, and the relationship between the system of linguistic means and individual author's stylistic characteristics is revealed. Special attention is paid to genre and language features that influence the formation of a writer's style.

Keywords: artistic text, author's style, linguistic analysis, linguistic worldview, stylistics, idiosyncrasy.

Modern linguistics considers an artistic text not only as an aesthetic object, but also as a complex speech product with a multilevel structure and performing communicative and pragmatic functions [Bakhtin, 1979]. Linguistic analysis of a literary text is an essential tool for identifying patterns of functioning of linguistic units, ways of organizing meaning, as well as the specifics of the author's style, one of the key concepts of philological science.

The main goal of linguistic analysis of a literary text is to reveal what cannot be seen at first glance and realized with ordinary, superficial perception, to comprehend the depth of the author's thoughts and feelings, since “speech was given to a person to hide his thoughts.”

The subject of linguistic analysis of a literary text is the linguistic material of the text. According to N.M. Shansky, it includes, first of all, the definition of the linguistic essence of outdated words and phrases, incomprehensible facts of poetic symbolism, outdated and occasional periphrases, dialectisms, professionalisms, argotisms and terms unfamiliar to modern people; individual authorial neoplasms in the field of semantics, word formation and compatibility; outdated or profanity facts in the field of phonetics, morphology, syntax. Consequently, it is the awareness and characterization of these phenomena in the work that constitute the content of the linguistic analysis of the work of art.

One of the most important areas of linguistic analysis is the identification and explanation of linguistic facts used in a literary text in all their meanings and uses, since they are directly related to understanding the content and ideological and artistic originality of a literary work.

The author's style is defined as a system of individually selected and organized linguistic means that allows the writer to create his own artistic reality and express a unique worldview [Vinogradov, 1980, p. 52]. Linguistic analysis in this context makes it possible to identify the linguistic features that form the writer's idiosyncrasy, as well as to explain the mechanisms of the text's impact on the reader.

The purpose of this article is to consider the linguistic analysis of a literary text as a method of research and description of the author's style.

Adik Steinsaltz in his book “Simple words” explained the versatility of words in a very interesting way: “Simple words are fraught with many mysteries... Their simplicity is deceptive, like a tiny wildflower that is more complex than the most modern mechanism. Like the aromas of freshly baked bread, which cannot be compared with an artificially synthesized odor that exactly repeats the chemical formula of a natural one, simple words can have many components and additional meanings that carry a huge emotional charge.”

The world of words and their combinations in our daily communication is indeed complex and multicolored. But linguistic phenomena turn out to be even more complex when they fall into the turbulent element of a literary text, while receiving special aesthetic functions. It is difficult to identify them in the integral artistic system of a work, but this becomes the special purpose of a philologist teacher - to teach them to read intently and respectfully in order to see and hear what the author wanted to tell us, what he wanted to share with us. It is through linguistic analysis of a literary text that specific forms and methods of introducing the artistic culture of the word into the process of teaching the Russian language can be improved. Linguistic analysis of a literary text makes it possible to teach schoolchildren to read fiction, to properly organize work on speech development, to instill in them linguistic and aesthetic flair, to educate them sensitive to the beauty and expressiveness of language.

An artistic text is a type of speech work in which linguistic means serve to express artistic and aesthetic information [Lotman, 1998]. It is distinguished by imagery, ambiguity or semantic layering, compositional integrity, and pragmatic orientation.

The literary text has a high degree of stylistic labeling, which makes it the object of a comprehensive analysis.

The author's style is defined as a stable set of linguistic and structural features peculiar to a particular writer and forming the recognition of his texts [Galperin, 2004].

In a literary work, the writer's worldview and ideal are expressed not directly, but indirectly, metaphorically, allegorically through comparisons and correlations with other life phenomena. The writer's "image of the world" is dissolved in conflict, in the plot, in the characters – in the entire poetic system of the work. Consequently, one of the principles of analyzing a literary text is an objective approach to discovering and understanding the connection between the artistic logic of reality itself.

The main features of idiosyncrasy are the originality of the choice of vocabulary, the specific use of tropes, individual syntactic models, the characteristic compositional structure and unique ways of organizing the narrative.

Style is the link between the language and the personality of the author. Linguistic analysis is based on the multilevel nature of language: phonetic (sound recording, rhythmic organization, creating an emotional effect), lexical level (vocabulary, metaphorical reflection of the author's worldview), morphological level (word forms, grammatical categories, expressivity, narrative dynamics), syntactic level (sentence structure, word order, individual tempo and logic of the text)

Thus, the analysis of a literary text should be comprehensive, including elements of semantics, stylistics, pragmatics, and cognitive linguistics [Stepanov, 2010].

Lexical choice is the most prominent component of idiosyncrasy. The use of metaphors, epithets, metonymy, and symbols creates imagery and uniqueness of speech [Arutyunova, 199]. For example, A. Akhmatova's poetic style is characterized by laconism and precision of words, while L. Tolstoy's style is characterized by a variety of vocabulary and an analytical description of the psychology of the hero.

Syntactic constructions form the rhythm, dynamics and compositional perspective of the text, for example, periodic constructions create solemnity, parcel conveys lively speech and inner experiences. Experimenting with syntax often becomes the key to recognizing a writer's writing style (for example, Dostoevsky's syntactic chains). Complex or simple sentences, the use of parallelism or inversion - all these elements contribute to the formation of a special rhythm and tempo of the work. Syntactic analysis allows us to identify how these structural features affect the reader's perception of the text. Works of fiction often include dialogues, which serve as an

important means of characterization of characters and conveying the atmosphere of the work. Linguistic analysis of dialogues allows you to identify the unique features of each character's speech, identify dialectical features and determine shades of emotional coloring.

The choice of narrative perspective determines the author's attitude to the world of the text: first person — psychological depth, third person — objectification of the image, change of focalization — polyphony [Bakhtin, 1979].

The genre sets the framework, but within them the writer creates individual variability, as prose, poetry and drama offer different models. Thus, prose is focused on logical harmony and psychologism, poetry — on the rhythmic and sound organization of speech, and drama — on the speech acts of characters. Even within the same genre, individuality manifests itself in different ways: Mayakovsky's lyrics contrast with Pushkin's poetics through experiments with form and rhythm.

The author's style reflects the writer's linguistic personality, cultural and historical context, and aesthetic attitudes.

The analysis of the text makes it possible to recreate the model of the world proposed by the author, to reveal the value system, thematic cores and symbolic connections [Klepikova, 2012].

Thus, the linguistic analysis of a literary text is an effective tool for researching the author's style. Its complexity makes it possible to take into account the multilevel nature of language, the interaction of form and content, and the specifics of the aesthetic impact of the text.

The author's style is manifested in the individual selection and organization of linguistic means that provide artistic imagery and create a unique linguistic appearance of the work. Therefore, linguistic analysis is an integral part of the philological interpretation of the text and contributes to a deep understanding of the writer's work.

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