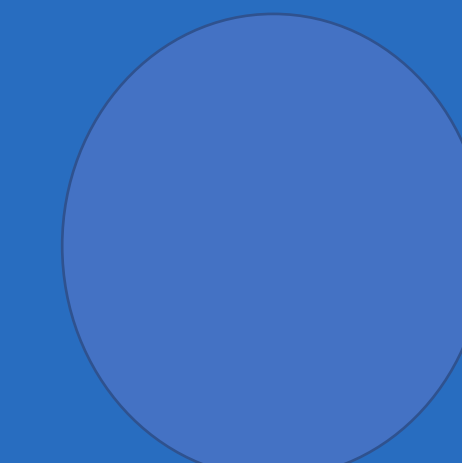


Stylistic Markers of the Author's Idiostyle in Modern Short Story

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Main term

Idiostyle is linked to the author's self-representation within the text as a subject creating it and existing within it. Worldview, personal experience, understanding of history and social peculiarities, traditions of the nation influence the author's linguistic personality, which is reflected in idiostyle.

Theoretical Basis

J. Robinson in her article distinguishes *general style* and *individual style* in literature, subdividing general style into three categories: universal style, period style and school style (Robinson 34).

The same idea is proposed by Wollheim and according to him, *individual style* is psychologically real, stable, and action-guiding.

In the article The Characteristics of Style points A.D. Spofford out that "good style [of an author] should possess three important features: simplicity, clearness and—the most significant one—strength".

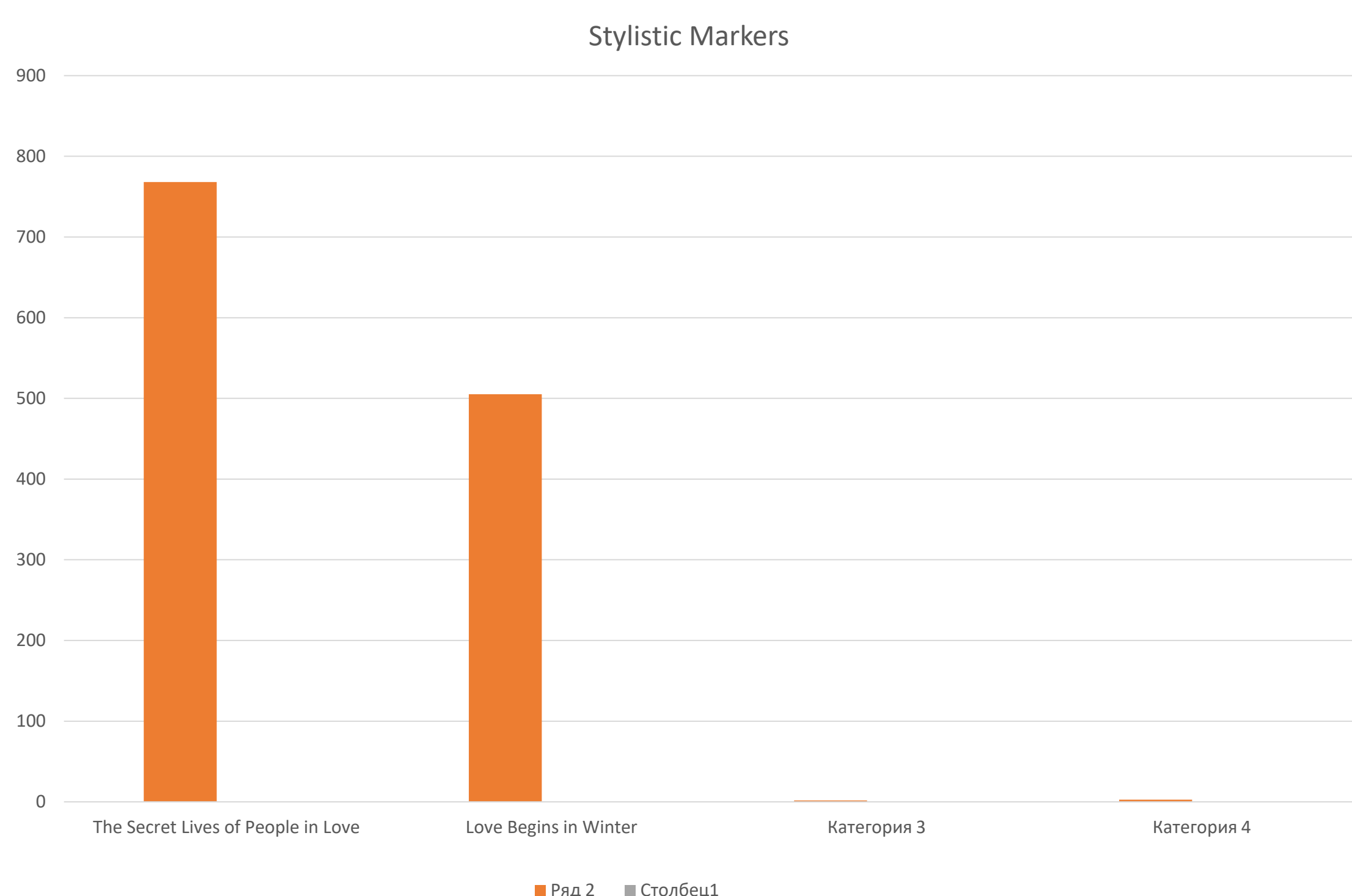
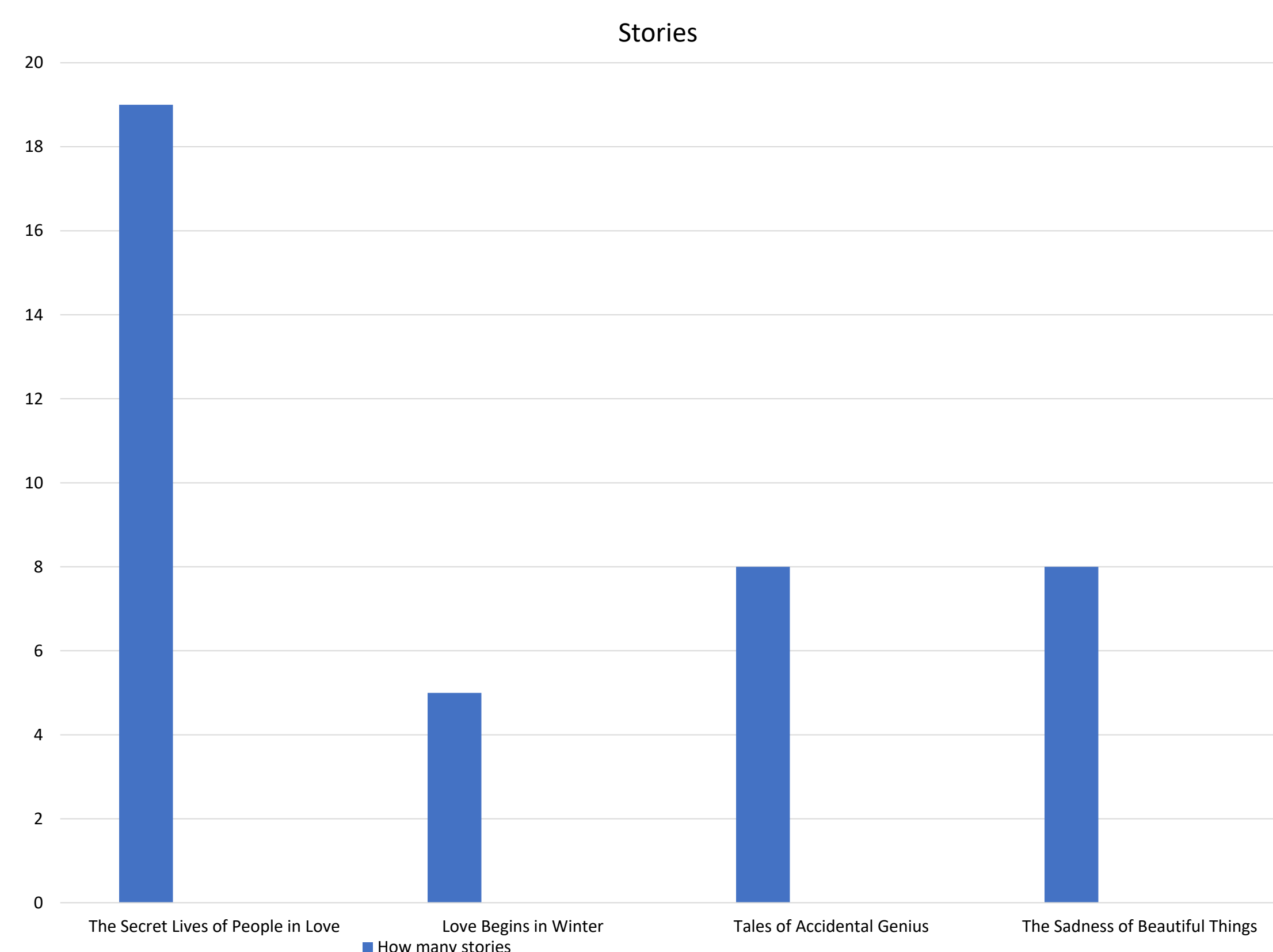
Elements of Idiostyle

Cultural, ideological, ideological, genre, cognitive, and psycholinguistic aspects of idiostyle shape the author's linguistic personality by influencing linguistic factors.

Therefore, *idiostyle* as "a set of linguistic stylistic and textual features peculiar to the writer's speech", Alekseeva states, and it is a category of mind and worldview, because it represents individual linguistic facts as representatives of the national-cultural code and mentality.

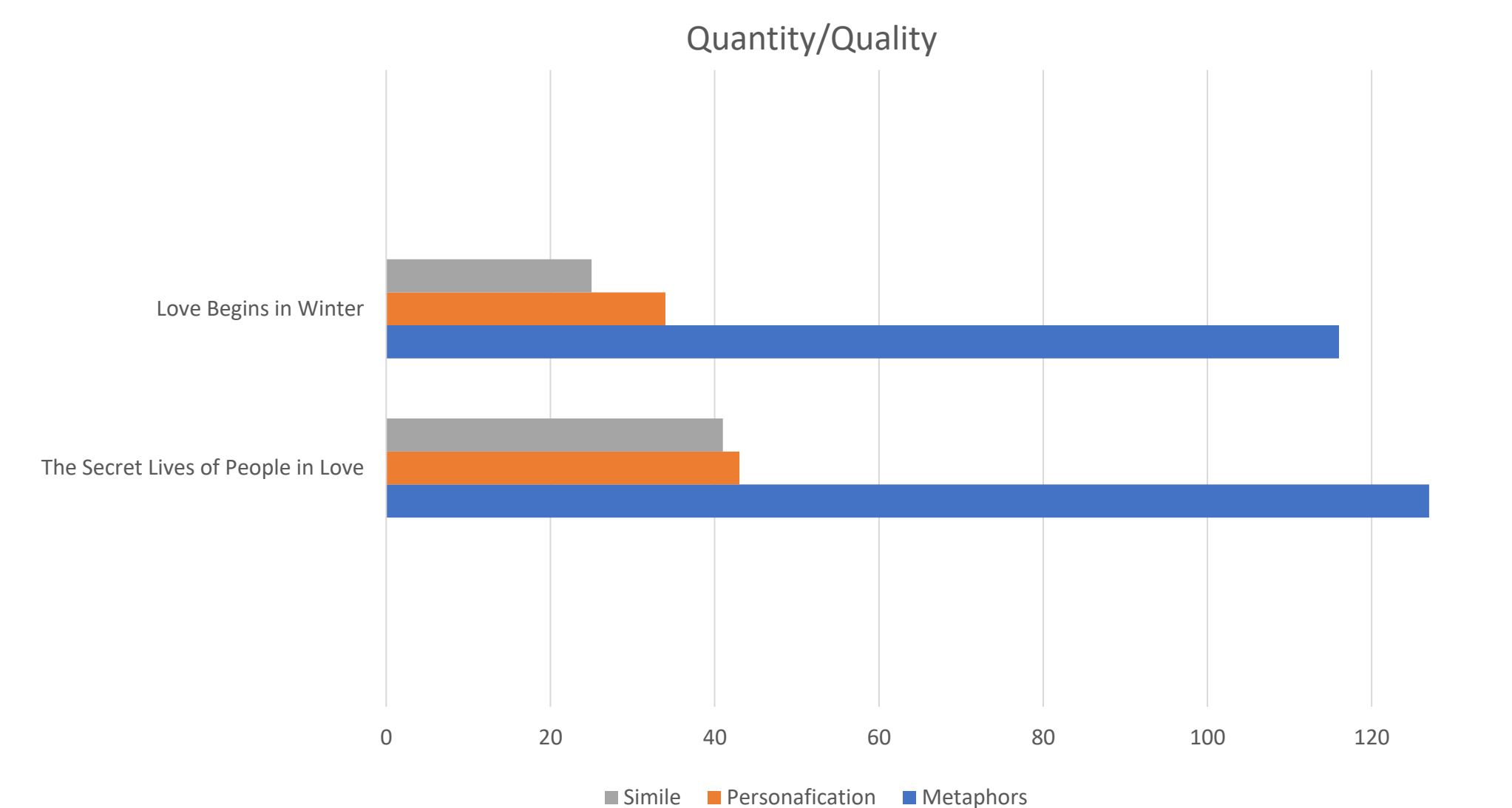
Statistics

Stylistic Devices used in the first two collections of stories.



Examples:

Different Levels of Convergence and consistency of SM.



Simon Van Booy
Life is a string of guided and subtle explosions . Music is only a mystery to people who want it explained. Music and love are the same (Metaphors)
Gerard feels stabbing love for his daughter. A gentle reminder that what we have is already lost. (Epithets).
I went upstairs. Sat in my bedroom. Drew the curtains. Lay down with my eyes open. (Impersonal sentences)
It had rained , she said, and I imagined the beads of small water on the windshield like a thousand eyes, or each drop a small imperfect reflection of a perfect moment .
Gerard vaguely remembers the feeling of being in love with Laurel. He remembers her laugh. He remembers her laugh, then the roar of snapping flames at her cremation. (Repetitions)
Rain says everything we cannot say to one another. (Personification and symbols)

Main term

Stylistic markers are the patterns used due to the individual choice of lexical and syntactical means which create one's idiostyle. Stylistic devices can be identified as stylistic markers if they reflect an author's philosophy and life experience.

Theoretical Basis

Leech and Short define *stylistic markers* as peculiar style features used in a literary work (Leech, Short 102).

The other quality which Wollheim names discussing the notion of an author's individual style and that is the peculiar feature—or features—should be used consistently, otherwise it cannot be distinguish as something belonging to individual style (Wollheim, 1979).

Conclusions and References

Authorial style—*idiostyle*—as an embodiment of the author's linguistic personality, is manifested in a number of functional styles, most vividly expressed in artistic works. The main element of the author's idiostyle is a *stylistic marker*, which contains philosophical and worldview concepts, individuality (primarily linguistic) and perception and comprehension of the surrounding reality.

- Leech, G. N., & Short, M. (2015). Style in fiction: A linguistic introduction to English fictional prose. Routledge.
- Robinson, Jenefer. "General and individual style in literature." The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism, vol. 43, no. 2, 1984, p. 147, <https://doi.org/10.2307/429989>.
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