

Colloquium proposal

Corpus approaches to the language of literature

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Stylistics relies on the analysis of the language of literature. *Corpus linguistics* is also an empirical approach to linguistic description, relying on the evidence of language usage as collected and analysed in corpora. Many linguists, including stylisticians, have become increasingly aware of the possibilities offered by corpus resources and techniques. Corpus linguistics and stylistics appear to have a lot to offer to each other in terms of methodologies and resources. But there appears to be, as yet, little actual research in the area. This colloquium offers an opportunity to disseminate and discuss examples of successful research which has shed new light on literary texts through the techniques of corpus linguistics. Furthermore, it will point to ways forward in demonstrating the resources and techniques necessary for such work in the future.

The session will consist of an introductory presentation, providing an introduction to the topic, an outline of the current state of the relatively new area of corpus stylistics and a summary of previous, recent research and activities (15 min). It will be followed by three papers, each offering excellent examples of current trends (3*20 min). The colloquium will be concluded by a general discussion, which is expected to take the form of a discussion of what is meant by corpus stylistics and where the field is moving now (30 min). (The time allocations allow time for switching between speakers, spontaneous questions and possible delays and interruptions. If not used, the discussion session will be extended).

PAPER ABSTRACTS:

Language norms, creativity, and local textual functions

Dr. Michaela Mahlberg, University of Liverpool (M.Mahlberg@liverpool.ac.uk)

This paper will look at examples of how corpus linguistic methodology can aid the literary analysis of texts with the help of collocations, clusters and keywords, and the paper will also discuss theoretical questions about the relationship between literary and linguistic categories of description. The concept of local textual functions (cf. Mahlberg 2005, and forthcoming) will be suggested as a tool to capture internal norms of texts that play a part in the description of characters and the creation of point of view. Local textual functions characterise patterns of lexical items in a particular text or in texts that share functional features. The examples that are discussed in the paper will mainly be derived from a corpus of 19th century fiction.

Speech and Thought Presentation in a Corpus of Nineteenth-Century Autobiographies and Fictional Texts

Dr. Beatrix Busse, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster (busseb@uni-muenster.de)

This paper will present quantitative and qualitative information about the distribution and (communicative) functions of various types of speech and thought presentation in

a corpus of nineteenth-century narrative fiction and autobiography. It is concerned to a large extent with the representation of consciousness on various levels – authorial, narratological, psychological, cognitive, and more.

Another aim of this paper is to offer a selective diachronic comparison: the results gained from the analysis described above and those based on twentieth-century narratives (as gained by Semino and Short [2004]) will be assessed in terms of corpus design, annotation, similarities and changes. This will especially be pursued because existing studies on the topic are often synchronically oriented and do not draw on larger corpora.

Lexical patterns as a means of text segmentation

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Segmenting a text into its constituent parts is useful for example for summarizing a text or to better understand text progression. The latter is of particular importance for the interpretation of literary texts, where plot development may be crucial for their interpretation. Based on the concept of cohesion, the occurrence of lexis from one semantic field creates coherence and textual unity. We can therefore assume that parts of text are characterized by the occurrence of similar lexis as in words belonging to the same semantic field.

In this paper, I demonstrate two complementary analyses to identify the different parts of a text based on its lexis. The textual basis for this is Austen's novel *Northanger Abbey*. I compare my findings to those of literary critics and differences between the linguistic and the literary segmentations are discussed.

Joint references:

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