

Idiolect – idiostyle – Sociolect: Differentiation and Interrelation of Linguistic Terms

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Abstract

The relevance of the study is conditioned upon the importance of distinguishing the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect in linguistic science, understanding the processes occurring at the border of the terminological field, and using psychological, sociological, and communicative aspects to understand the mechanisms of building these concepts. The purpose of the study is a comparative analysis of linguistic terms based on various criteria, in particular the number of communicants (speakers), social marking or neutrality of the lexical layer, the purpose, conditions, and purposes of the development of certain language layers, the features of the design of lexemes at different levels of the national language (phonological, phonetic, grammatical, morphological, stylistic, syntactic). The main method of research is a theoretical approach to understanding the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect, searching for relationships between them and differences. This study discloses the main intralingual and extralingual factors that contribute to the development, identification, or isolation of these concepts, the features of the coexistence of these terms in contexts with different stylistic content, considers the mechanisms by which the boundaries between these concepts can be outlined, focuses on modern research on the emergence of idiolects, idiostyles, and sociolects. The materials presented in this study will help to further study terminological processes in depth, in particular, contextual and conceptological, global interdisciplinary influences in the national space, mechanisms of isolation and structuring of certain terms to expand or narrow already known meanings.

Keywords: social group, author's style, native speaker, speech, language personality, stylistic dominant

1. Introduction

The relevance of the subject is conditioned upon the interest in the problem of distinguishing idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect of a wide readership, insufficient research of these concepts in an interdisciplinary context, in particular, in the psycholinguistic, socio-cultural, and communicative field with attention to the mechanisms of terminological development within a certain national system. Notably, only a consistent comprehensive analysis of linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena and processes at the same time will allow identifying the patterns and criteria on which the definition of these concepts is based. Modern scientific research allows tracing how the mode of understanding this terminology in the language system has changed in recent years and what main methods and areas of study are possible in the future. Since interest in linguophilosophy, communicative linguistics, ethnoculturology, sociolinguistics, and psycholinguistics is growing every year, the problems of research on the stated subject are considerably expanding, so it is worth monitoring the main processes and trends in humanitarianism (Madaeva & Toshov, 2019; Li et al., 2022).

O. Sung (2020) considers the concept of language personality as a three-level structure that has verbal-semantic, linguocognitive, and motivational components, that is, it considers the influence of not only language processes but also thinking factors in the process of forming language systems and structures. The influence of the psyche and psychometric attributes on the development of speech mechanisms, the selection of lexical patterns and the level of vocabulary, stylistic characteristics and models of reproduction of emotions using language tools are the subjects of the research by E.A. Rissola et al. (2021). E. Stephanie and N. David (2021) are engaged in an active study of bilingual processes and their reflection at the level of linguistic self-awareness, focusing on the interweaving of means of different linguistic systems

for constructing a dialogue. Translanguaging, in their opinion, covers several contradictory identities reflected in the structure of idiolect.

L. Kotkova (2017) deals with the distinction between idiolect and idiostyle. The researcher draws attention to the aesthetic functionality, conceptuality of the author's picture of the world of idiostyle. O. Podolyanchuk (2021) defines stylistic dominants and constants in artistic discourse and substantiates the importance of psycholinguistic features of the individual. O. Sung (2020) in their work uses the concepts of idiolect of characters who absorb the features of the writer's idiostyle. P. Battles (2022) uses a new method of computational stylometry and n-gram analysis to track the linguistic characteristics of a poetic language, which can be used to compare several literary corpora. The presence of dialect features in idiolects is noted by R. Nordquist (2019).

Sociolects, their scope of application, and the specific features of their use are studied by I. Mischynska (2020). The processes of determinologisation and the use of professional vocabulary in a colloquial style are investigated by E. Dvorak (2019). O. Andriyanova (2019) reviews the main ways of creating jargon, in particular, identifies lexical-semantic and morphological mechanisms. Sh. Ahmad et al. (2022) study the cognitive foundations of sociolects' development and the communicative impact of media and network processes on young people's communication. R.S. Burt and R.E. Reagans (2022) explore team learning and the development of sociolects in the work team. A.N. Miller et al. (2022) draw conclusions about the development of sociolects based on communication in the medical field. Developments of A.B. Wassink et al. (2022) are related to the use of a sociophonetic criterion for accurate recognition of sociolects using acoustic systems.

The purpose of the study is to identify criteria for distinguishing the terms idiolect, idiostyle, sociolect and identify common features between them through the study of conceptual, contextual, stylistic, lexical, and communicative relationships. The object of study is the concept of "idiolect", "idiostyle", and "sociolect", and the subject is the works of modern Ukrainian and world linguists and researchers whose studies are related to the interdisciplinary field of knowledge, in particular psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, communicative linguistics, or conceptology, etc.

2. Method

The methodological basis of the study was a theoretical understanding of the processes of differentiation and interrelation between the terms "idiolect", "idiostyle", "sociolect", in particular, an analytical and synthetic study of the global practice of studying these terms in the context of interdisciplinary knowledge, in particular psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and communicative linguistics. A comparative method was also used to form conceptual relationships between the fields in which these concepts co-exist, that is, to determine the dominant features, constants (cores), and peripheral features of each of them. The theoretical basis of this study is based on modern global practices of studying the terminological system directly related to the development of conscious knowledge about idiolective, idiostyle, and sociolective characteristics, their common and distinctive features, features of functioning in the national linguistic environment. The use of a wide range of studies allowed investigating the influence of various factors on the development of speech personality and individual author's style. The selected studies were sufficiently adapted before writing, the necessary chapters and articles were first translated into English.

At the first stage of the study, a wide range of scientific literature related to various interdisciplinary areas of knowledge was considered, in particular, the views of psycholinguists, sociolinguists, and communicative linguists. A solid theoretical basis allowed widely generalising and deeply distinguishing between the main linguistic terms considered in this study. Attracting a large number of studies allowed comprehending the presented concepts in international and Ukrainian discourse.

At the second stage, the main criteria for conducting comparative characteristics and the commonality and difference between idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect were determined. Using the comparative method, the main attention was focused on such characteristics as the level of stylistic colouring, the use of lexical layers, the degree of communicative ability, functionality and orientation, contextuality and structural features during a dialogue, phonological, morphological, syntactic arsenal involved in linguistic processes, the number of communicants, etc. Such aspects of studying problems contribute to a multi-faceted analysis and diverse research of unexplored and understudied topics, expanding the range of topics in interdisciplinary world practice. Using the comparative method, the features and characteristics of the terms idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect at many levels were determined, stylistic, communicative and linguistic factors influencing the development of public opinion about these concepts were indicated.

At the final stage of writing the study, conclusions were formulated regarding the results, further research areas in the field of linguistic understanding of the studied terms, and the main factors influencing the differentiation and establishment of relationships between them were indicated. An important achievement is a broad generalisation of the conceptual terminological field in which the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect co-exist. In addition, at the last stage, a range of topics and issues was outlined that can continue to be actively studied in Ukrainian and world practice,

not only in the linguistic channel but also considering the current development of psycholinguistics, socioculturology, ethnolinguistics, communicative linguistics, etc. for the development of similar topics in the future.

3. Results and Discussion

The distinction between the terms "idiostyle", "idiolect", and "sociolect" depends on the analysis of style and stylistic dominants, the specific features of ways to model the conceptual picture of the world, the representation of intentions, worldview, and language thinking. Given the close connections between these concepts, they have a common terminology: "language personality", "language image of the author", "individual linguoworld", "writer's worldview", "linguistic thinking of the artist", "author's linguistic image of the world". Linguostylistics, literary stylistics, and text interpretation are engaged in the study of such terminology. Linguistic personality is primarily associated with the verbal and semantic expression of the cognitive component, that is, the reflection in speech of mental and ideological processes, the analysis of a native speaker's behaviour, in the case of a sociolect – the identification of values of a certain social group (Sung, 2020; Terletska, 2021).

The concept of idiolect has a broader meaning than idiostyle since it includes all verbal means of transmitting the speaker's thoughts (lexical, grammatical, phonetic) as a separate individual, depending on particular conditions and circumstances, that is, stylistic variants and contextuality of idiolect can be mentioned. This is the language practice of an individual native speaker; a set of formal and stylistic features that distinguish an individual manner in oral communication (Kotkova, 2017; Korbozerova, 2020). The situational nature of the idiolect determines the selection of corresponding stylistically marked or neutral means in the language arsenal, tactics and strategies for conducting a dialogue depending on the age, significance, proximity of the relationship, the status of the addressee of the message, context, and conditions. Depending on these factors, the speaker can use the stylistic design and lexical base of the conversational, scientific, or official business style. Perhaps the most important criterion for identifying sociolects is communicative since the development of its lexical means and stylistic constants is based on communication in a certain professional group. In the development of idiolect and idiostyle, the individual characteristics of the speaker are of primary importance.

Idiostyle is perceived as a written expression of idiolective features of a linguistic personality, the main purpose of which is to express the author's intentionality and focus on a certain circle of readers. The concept is almost identical to the individual author's style, which involves the use of speech-expressing tools that perform aesthetic and evaluative functions. Notably, the author's idea can have a polysemantic character, that is, the author's voice is scattered within the literary work and is expressed by several characters, each of whom is a carrier of an individual idiolect. Unlike idiolect, idiostyle uses a powerful arsenal of artistic and expressive means, which are subjected to original processing and reinterpretation to maximise the distinction of a literary work from others. It is characterised by the use of phraseological phrases, turns, and constructions with expressive and evaluative properties of elements. Oral speech is spontaneous, so the selection of individual speech tools is limited in time and the use of lexical units should be as accessible and understandable as possible for other speakers in a particular communicative situation. Idiolects most often reflect/convey the dialect features of a particular region, worldview positions, cultural and aesthetic tastes, and verbalise mental processes, involving all commonly used language units (Baikushikova, 2021; Kim et al., 2022).

Professional jargonisms are formed through lexical-semantic, morphological reinterpretation of terminological lexemes through metaphorisation and metonymisation, affixation and abbreviation. The terminology system is rich in phraseological and metaphorical phrases: *електронний "кабінет"* (account), *"кредитний дім"* (credit house), *"відмивання грошей"* (money laundering), *"зелена карта"* (green card), *"шокова терапія"* (shock therapy), *"податковий імунітет"* (tax immunity) (Andriyanova, 2019). The youth sociolect is characterised by new lexical and phraseological neoplasms, a relaxed, informal and joking tone of communication, and a high degree of emotionality. Notably, most slang innovations correspond to word-forming models of the national language, while often there is a metaphorical or metonymic reinterpretation of meanings (transferring the form or quality of an object, features of objects to people) and the use of lexemes with a deviation from the literary norm. Emotional-evaluative slang expressions subsequently replenish the colloquial speech fund. Among the phonomorphological methods, reduplication is used, which is a complete or partial reproduction of a syllable, root, base, or word. Another common way to form new vocabulary is coding, that is, replacing familiar words with symbols. Encryption/encoding of words using numbers are also often used. Word-forming tools are used, such as apocope and apheresis. In addition to the language saving function, this is also facilitated by the game function (Kozko, 2019).

For idiostyle, aesthetic, conceptual, and stylistic dominants are important, conventionally called idiolectemes, which determine its orientation and its main characteristics: priority linguistic means for disclosing ideological content, the frequency of using phraseological expressions, stylistically marked vocabulary, the features of using positively and negatively coloured expressions, the use of occasional units. But the success of the artist is not limited to the introduction of only linguistic dominants, the skill depends on the originality of compiling verbalised intentions with well-known

images, reproducing general cultural codes (for example, folklore, philosophical, biblical), the use of means of expressiveness of a particular linguistic system (epithets, metaphors, comparisons) (Kotkova, 2017). Sociolects are marked by the use of stylistically labeled vocabulary that is incomprehensible to the general public. It is possible to make professional texts more accessible to the average reader, intentionally directed and functional due to active determinologisation. This process is caused by socio-psychological changes in society, when slang units lose their specific features and switch to general use (Mischynska, 2020; Korbozerova, 2021).

Idiostyle, like idiolect, is based primarily on the system of laws of the national language, artistic norms, and linguistic and aesthetic traditions, which is a reflection of people's spirituality. Idiolects are open systems that reflect the norms of the national language, reflect the main processes occurring at a particular stage of its historical development, and are generally understandable for native speakers of a certain group (for example, dialect). The main lexical layer used is stylistically neutral colloquial vocabulary, although it can be indicated by dialect traits at the phonetic, lexical-semantic, and grammatical levels. That is, the idiolect, being an individual phenomenon, absorbs the collective features of self-consciousness of the region in which the speaker lives. For example, the south-eastern dialect is characterised by the limited use of affricates ("хóд'у", "жерело"), softening ("кобзар", "гр'аниц'а") at the phonetic level, variation of the suffixes "ти" or "т'" in the form of an infinitive, and the use of such forms as "вóз'у", "кóс'у", "сид'ý" for the first person singular of verbs at morphological levels. Thus, a representative of this dialect group will have a characteristic articulation of sounds and features of declension, which can also be reflected in everyday speech and therefore, the idiolect acquires dialect features. Since the sociolect belongs to a socially determined group in society, it is formed as a result of stable professional, cultural, or social connections, exists in the form of words, phrases, syntactic constructions, etc., while the basis for the sociolect is vocabulary and grammatical features with a pronounced character of the national language (Mischynska, 2020; Baikushikova, 2019).

Thus, the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect have many common features but they can be clearly distinguished by several criteria: the number of native speakers (one speaker or a group of speakers), the basics of development (psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, communicative), the purpose of creation (communicative, aesthetic, reflexive), style features (conversational, artistic, official-business), stylistic neutrality or markedness of lexical layer, the level of contextuality of functionality and contextuality, structural components, the ratio between the content plan and the plan of expression, openness and closeness of the language system from internal and external influences, linguistic processes (phonetic, morphological, lexical-semantic, word-forming, syntactic). Idiolect is a characteristic speech of a person, a language pattern that is considered unique among native speakers of a person's language or dialect, consists of a combination of features of a particular speaker that are individual and distinguish their speech behaviour from representatives of a certain language group of people (Terletska, 2020). It can differ in vocabulary that meets a variety of interests and activities, pronunciation that reflects the region of residence, and different speech styles depending on the field of communication. All those idiolects that have enough in common to look at least outwardly similar belong to the dialect. Linguists set criteria to determine which idiolects belong to the same dialect (Nordquist, 2019).

One of the characteristic features of modern linguistics is a detailed study of the human factor in speech activity, the appeal of linguists to anthropocentrism leads to the recognition of the leading role of a human in the processes of language development (Madaeva & Tunis, 2019). O. Sung (2020) believes that the concept of linguistic personality has a three-level structure: verbal-semantic, linguo-cognitive, and motivational, associated with the existence of a person in the linguistic space, the reflection of their mental processes in communication, tracking stereotypes in behaviour fixed at the level of language units and texts. Linguoculturological definition of a language personality involves considering a powerful national factor, sociolinguistics considers the behaviour of a native speaker as a certain verbal generalisation of a social group. Psycholinguistics involves the study of linguistic characteristics depending on the psychological type. E.A. Rissola et al. (2021) conduct experiments studying various dimensions of language, including the uniqueness of vocabulary, word usage, characteristics of speech style, psychometric attributes, models of joint occurrence of emotions, and features of media communication, taking into account social bias and considers mental factors to be basic for the development of a language personality. E. Stephanie and N. David (2021) investigate the issues of bilingualism in the process of forming language consciousness since the use of language is deeply intertwined with the construction of self-identity and productivity, translanguaging allows fully embracing complex and sometimes contradictory identities. The idiolect of a bilingual person uses lexical and structural units that may not be involved in any language and are developed selectively depending on the context and interaction, that is, bilingualism affects the choice of communication strategy and consciousness.

Idiolect as a language idiosyncrasy of a person not only highlights the individual character but also discloses the versatility of language as a national phenomenon and its inexhaustible potential. In the linguistic aspect, it is considered a certain system, which includes phonetic, phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical-semantic, and sentential-semantic components, each of which adapts lexical units in accordance with the national language code (Sung, 2020). The concept

of idiolect remains understudied, especially in quantitative linguistics due to the lack of corresponding large corpora. One of the important stages of the study was the introduction of the CIDRE (Corpus for Idiolectal Research) corpus for diachronic and quantitative study of idiolect in French, created using the vocabulary of publicly available works of art of the 19th century in electronic format (Semineck et al., 2021). Idiostyle is considered an idiolect in written terms, that is, it involves the analysis of not just a work of art as an aesthetic object but the verbalisation of the artistic idea of a particular author, which adds its intentions and enriches the common lexical and semantic layer with new meanings, adding an individual character to the work, sublimating its own internal experiences, choosing appropriate figurative means and stylistic means. Thus, the author forms their individual style, relying on the general and individual, partial and typical. The author's worldview depends on the structure of the language personality and its socio-cultural experience but the priority motive is to influence the recipient (Perifanos et al., 2019).

A language personality combines a human speaker, a communicative personality, and a national and cultural prototype of a native speaker of a particular language. Matching the associative field of a text requires consistency between the idiolect (expression plan) and the idioworld (content plan). Individual author's style combines a set of linguistic and expressive means that primarily have an aesthetic function and distinguish the language of a particular writer from other cultural figures. The idiostyle largely implies the stylistic design of a literary work in accordance with its aesthetic preferences, which demonstrates the manifestation of its skill not only at the linguistic level (Kotkova, 2017). It is determined by the choice of language tools and ways of combining them, the frequency of word usage, the system of constants and dominants and their functional use, the embodiment of a conceptual picture of the world considering artistic discourse, psycholinguistic features of the individual associated with the concepts of stylistic dominant and constant (Podolyanchuk, 2021; Korbozerova et al., 2022; Khamzin et al., 2016).

An idiolectema is a unit belonging to a certain language standard (usus), or an occasional unit accumulated in the particular use of the author's intention with a characteristic stylistic, semantic, and connotative design and representation of the pragmatics of a language personality. Idiolectemes include means of manifesting the creative position of the artist, style-creating innovations, linguistic priorities, ways of introducing expressive lexemes into the context, contamination of tropeic constructions, subordinated to ethno-cultural constants, emotive-evaluative signs-pragmemes, unexpected associations, language game, as well as subtext categories (ideologemes, axiologemes, contextemes). In the context of the study of the author's idea, the criterion for determining linguistic, especially stylistic means of achieving it is of primary importance (Kotkova, 2017). O. Sung's study (2020) focuses on the challenges of conveying idiolects of literary characters as linguistic personalities, considering status, age, education, gender, and emotional state. According to the author, idiolects can perform comparative, psychological, and characteristic functions. The object of the study is the phonetic distortion of words, non-equivalent vocabulary, and non-standard syntax. In this study, the author uses the concepts of idiolect of characters and idiostyle of the writer, using which the corresponding images were created. The characters of the works are considered as representatives of the author's worldview, each of them embodies certain ideas.

P. Battles (2022) examines the corpus of Old Saxon and Old English poetry using computational stylometry, in particular n-gram analysis. Common n-grams indicate that the two cases of poetry are so closely related that they can be considered expressions of the same poetic language. Thus, such an analysis allows identifying similar and distinctive features between several idiostyles or idiolects and the author blurs the boundaries between these two concepts. The emergence of sociolects is conditioned upon linguistic social differentiation, the relationship with social processes occurring in society. Social vocabulary characterises an individual and demonstrates language attributes that are characteristic of a particular race, ethnic group, nationality, or social class. Examples of sociodialects are the statements of soldiers, schoolchildren, convicts, as well as various professional and commercial slang, that is, the concept of sociolect, according to E. Dvorak (2019), is identical to the concept of jargon. I. Mischynska (2020) believes that social groups in society differ depending on class or race, gender, age, and use of the same network systems. In media discourse, the most common are professionalism, jargon, and slang.

Professional jargon is used in the process of communication between representatives of various fields, in particular persons whose professional activities are related to the industry, transport, agriculture, medicine, law, etc., is used in the marketing system, for example, in press releases, advertising (Mischynska, 2020; Ortynsky et al., 2018). Such sociolects, being a specific language of a particular social group, retain their specific features, remaining isolated and rather closed language systems designed for social identification. The penetration of professionalism and jargon into everyday speech is very slow because the criteria of this lexical layer with a lower speech register do not accord with the nature of the general vocabulary. Enrichment of the general lexical fund of the native language occurs in the process of determinologisation of special terms that are part of professional sociolects. This process resulted in the transition of the word "аномалія" (anomaly) from medical practice to everyday life in the sense of deviation from the norm, "транспонування" (transposition) in the sense of displacement, "релевантний" (relevant) in the sense of substantial, "трансформатор" (transformer) in the sense of transformation, etc. (Abdupatov, 2021).

Determinologisation is the process of converting a scientific term into a general word, when special (professional) vocabulary is used in an unusual context, which leads to an expansion and rethinking of the original lexical and semantic meaning. For example, such terms as "контакт" (contact), "резонанс" (resonance), "синтез" (synthesis), "каталізатор" (catalyst), "апогей" (apogee), "координати" (coordinates), "амплітуда" (amplitude) are fixed in everyday speech (Dvorak, 2019). Among the main ways of creating jargonisms, there are lexical-semantic (metaphorisation, metonymisation), morphological (affixation, addition of two bases, abbreviation). Productivity is noted by the expansion of the semantic volume of sub-standard units based on metaphorical transfer (Andriyanova, 2019). The study of Sh. Ahmad et al. (2022) investigates the concept of sociolect and its impact on the cognitive development of language users, shows examples of how social networks cause language variations and how code is unconsciously switched at the level of phrases and sentences from one language to another. The author proves the idea that social networks and media processes influence the communication between teenagers and the development of youth slang, changing the semantic aspects of the language at the phonetic level, adding eccentric grammar.

A.N. Miller et al. (2022), investigating the degree and type of use of jargon at the university health centre, found that technical terminology and medical folk language, acronyms and abbreviations were used in the process of providing medical care. Analysis of the semantic field of the business sphere demonstrates the presence of specialised words, especially on its periphery: "арбітраж" (arbitrage), "етика" (ethics), "капітал" (capital), "кредит" (credit), "баланс" (balance), "гарантія" (guarantee). These lexemes are used in banking, trade, accounting, management, and marketing. Notably, the semantic fields of these terms in Ukrainian and English do not coincide since each language picture of the world has its own differences, in particular, it concerns phonological and grammatical design. Ukrainian correspondences can be considered linguistic invariants equivalent to English lexemes (Mischynska, 2019). Today, the developments related to the use of sociophonetic knowledge to improve the accuracy of recognition of social dialects, the creation of acoustic systems and models that could distinguish sociolinguistic variants of lexemes are important (Wassink et al., 2022; Srapyan et al., 2020). R.S. Burt and R.E. Reagans (2022) study the origins of network jargon through the study of team learning and division of labour mechanisms, concluding that teams are more likely to converge on jargon when communication efforts have long time limits. The development of jargon within a team is influenced by the number of communicants in the communication process and the speed of communication processes. C. Pérez-Sabater's research (2021) is used to analyse the phenomena of mixing languages in the process of participating in online exchanges between members of a transnational community. The author notes the lack of graphic elements in the texts and switching the code to demonstrate group solidarity in moments of information exchange, which are special and extremely important for participants. The study highlights the relationship between language and communication practices.

4. Conclusions

Thus, the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect are interpreted differently by researchers but mostly the distinction between the terms remains. Many of them deal with issues related to the branches of interdisciplinary knowledge: sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and communicative linguistics, investigating the specific features of the functioning of terms in various fields. In addition to linguistic factors, it is worth noting the influence of socio-cultural, communicative and mental influences on the speech consciousness and language personality of a native speaker, a certain social group, or the author of a literary work. Consideration of the issue of delineating the terminological field and establishing linguistic connections between the concepts of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect became possible due to the works of modern sociolinguists, psycholinguists, communicative linguists, and literary critics. Using a theoretical approach, a voluminous study of the main achievements and areas of studying these terms in various scientific contexts was carried out. Comparative analysis allowed understanding the main differences, similarities, and subtleties in the interpretation of concepts in modern linguistic practice. The main attention was focused on the consideration of idiolect, idiostyle, and sociolect as categories of one conceptual terminological field according to several main criteria, in particular the number of speakers and participants in the communicative act, priority bases and goals of development, features of stylistic design and use of stylistically marked vocabulary, structural components, open and closed language systems, linguistic factors, in particular phonetic, morphological, word-forming, lexical, and syntactic. In the course of the study, the following conclusions were made. Idiolect as a language structure has the following characteristics: linguistic generalisations are made based on oral speech of one native speaker – a representative of the language culture. It can contain dialect features of the region in which the native speaker lives, has psycholinguistic, ideological, and purely linguistic bases (features of pronunciation, specific use of phraseological units, language constructions) of the development, communicative purpose and stylistic design in accordance with the conversational style, is an open system understandable for all speakers.

Idiostyle is determined by the reflection of the worldview and moral values of the author in a literary work, the formulation of the author's idea with an aesthetic purpose and orientation to a certain category of readers, it is distinguished by a bright language with expressive emotional-evaluative components and expresseemes, stylistic dominants and constants, designed in a linguistically perfect, thoughtful, and clearly built form, there is no spontaneity in creation, characterised by indirect

communication with potential communicants (readers). Sociolect is an expression of the speech standard of a certain category of persons distinguished by professional, class, age affiliation (narrow sociolect groups can be built on communication in networks and in collectives), is formed based on certain common goals, that is, communication has precise social certainty and orientation, is based on the use of stylistically marked vocabulary, which can undergo processes of determinologisation and go to general use, is a closed language system with its own rules and principles. In addition to national linguistic laws, lexemes can be subjected to lexical, semantic, phonological, and morphological transformations. In practice, the study can be used to conduct further research in psycholinguistic, sociological, communicative aspects, etc. The main scientific areas in the future should be the development of the terminology field "idiolect – idiostyle – sociolect", tracking the main connections between them, studying functionality, frequency of use, applicability in contexts, as well as clarifying the processes of determinologisation, concepts of author's consciousness and language personality.

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