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les idéaux et les priorités d'une culture particulière et influençant la manière dont le public reçoit et perçoit l'information. Par ailleurs, l'examen des dominantes linguoculturelles, dont la mise en œuvre élargit les perspectives de notre recherche, permet d'identifier les moyens linguistiques utilisés pour construire des images, hiérarchiser la signification des événements et modéliser des textes narratifs au sein de l'espace médiatique.

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USING SKETCH ENGINE IN LITERARY AND STYLISTIC ANALYSIS: A CASE STUDY OF "MISS BRILL" BY KATHERINE MANSFIELD

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The integration of corpus linguistics into literary studies has opened new avenues for stylistic and interpretive exploration. While initial plans involved a comparative approach using various newspaper articles, the lexical repetitiveness and low density of content words in those texts proved limiting. This limitation directed our attention toward literary texts, where linguistic texture and thematic layering offer a more

productive field for analysis.

"Miss Brill" by Katherine Mansfield is a modernist story noted for its impressionistic style and emotional subtlety, provided an ideal subject. The narrative follows the quiet rituals of an elderly woman and her poignant encounter with loneliness. Our aim was to determine whether the emotional resonance and stylistic nuance of this story could be meaningfully explored and supported through Sketch Engine's analytic capabilities.

Sketch Engine is a corpus analysis platform that facilitates detailed linguistic inquiry through tools such as Wordlists, Word Sketches, and Concordance. For this analysis, a custom corpus was created using the full text of "Miss Brill". Frequency counts, collocational patterns, and grammatical relations were examined to identify lexical and stylistic features that contribute to the story's narrative tone and thematic depth.

1. Dominant Lexical Patterns and Their Thematic Implications

Initial Wordlist results revealed that the most frequent nouns were "Brill" (15) and "miss" (14), reflecting the story's close narrative focus on its protagonist. Interestingly, "something" appeared nine times, suggesting a pattern of vague or undefined observation within the protagonist's world. This supports the impressionistic quality of the text, where concrete meanings often give way to emotional suggestion.

The noun "Sunday" also occurred nine times, underlining the repetitive, ritualistic aspect of Miss Brill's weekly experience. Additional frequent nouns such as "page," "girl," "band," "eye," and "hand" suggest the story's concern with fleeting details and sensory fragments — moments that she attempts to weave into a broader sense of belonging or narrative meaning.

Verb analysis reinforced this interpretation. Although high-frequency verbs like "be" (84) are expected across most texts, the prevalence of "sit" (10) is especially significant, as it captures the protagonist's passive stance in the narrative. Verbs such as "come" (13) and "go" (6) are mostly associated with the movements of others, underscoring her role as an observer who remains detached from the actions and interactions around her.

2. Descriptive Language and Emotional Atmosphere

Adjectival patterns provided valuable insight into the narrative's emotional tone. The adjective "little" (19) appears frequently, reflecting both Miss Brill's physical diminutiveness and the condescending tone with which she – and possibly others – perceive her. "Old" (14) further emphasizes her marginality, while "same" (4) and "young" (4) point to a stark contrast between repetitive isolation and the vitality of youth.

The adjective "funny" (4), often used in contexts of subtle irony or amusement, suggests an emotional defense mechanism – perhaps a way for the character to distance herself from painful realizations. This detached humor may mask a deeper sadness, aligning with the story's central themes of invisibility and emotional isolation.

3. Word Sketch Analysis and Stylistic Significance

The *Word Sketch* tool provided further depth by identifying collocational patterns that reflect Mansfield's stylistic choices. For example, the noun "something" frequently

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occurs with modifiers like "low," "gentle," and "light" – soft descriptors that reinforce the hazy, impressionistic quality of the protagonist's perceptions. These modifiers, coupled with verbs like "hear" and "feel," suggest that Miss Brill's interactions with the world are filtered through vague emotional impressions rather than direct experience.

The analysis of "Sunday" revealed its strong collocational ties with "last" and "almond," the latter providing a sensory anchor that situates the reader in a specific emotional and physical setting. Verbs such as "come" and "be" also co-occur with "Sunday," reinforcing the sense of routine and emotional anchoring in these weekly events.

The findings of this study affirm the value of *Sketch Engine* as a tool for literary and stylistic analysis. In the case of "Miss Brill", corpus-based insights reveal how Mansfield constructs a narrative of subtle emotion, passivity, and human isolation through detailed lexical and grammatical choices. By grounding literary interpretation in empirical data, we enhance our understanding of how language functions not just as a medium for storytelling, but as a vehicle for expressing the inner lives of characters.

Thus, the application of *Sketch Engine* to the analysis of "Miss Brill" by Katherine Mansfield allows for a close reading supported by quantifiable linguistic evidence, offering insights that might remain implicit in traditional interpretive approaches. Mansfield's careful selection of lexis, syntax, and collocation becomes more visible and meaningful when examined through the lens of corpus linguistics.

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СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ В МОДНОМУ ДИСКУРСІ ФРАНЦУЗЬКОЇ МОВИ

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Мода є важливою частиною культурного простору, що активно впливає на соціальні, культурні та ідеологічні зміни. Сучасний французький модний дискурс, як і багато інших аспектів соціальної комунікації, переживає трансформацію в умовах зростаючої уваги до гендерної рівності та інклюзивності. Гендерно-нейтральна мова, вживання інклюзивних термінів і зміна традиційних стереотипів є відображенням більш широких соціокультурних змін, що проявляються в лексичній та стилістичній сфері.

Французька мода традиційно пов'язана з чітким поділом на чоловічу та жіночу лексичні категорії. Чоловічі терміни часто мають відтінки раціональності та функціональності, підкреслюючи практичність і статусність. Наприклад,