

Formalizing Style in Personal Narratives

Gustave Cortal^{1,2}, Alain Finkel¹

¹Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, ENS Paris-Saclay, LMF, 91190, Gif-sur-Yvette, France

²Université Paris-Saclay, CNRS, LISN, 91400, Orsay, France

Introduction

Research question: How is subjective experience communicated in narratives?

Style as a proxy to study how subjective experience is linguistically communicated

We narrow the general definition of style: *a distinctive manner of communicating subjective experience in narratives*

Contributions

Problem: Style is an intuitive notion; we need an operational definition
Task: Formalize style as *patterns of linguistic choices encoding subjective experience*

Our contributions are:

- A sequence-based framework defining style as patterns of linguistic choices;
- A methodology for automatically identifying patterns using sequence analysis;
- A case study on dream narratives.

Categorizing linguistic features

According to *systemic functional linguistics*, language represents experience through *processes, participants and circumstances*

Processes	Examples
<i>Action:</i> actions and events in the physical world.	[He] _{Actor} [takes] _{Action} [the valuable] _{Affected}
	[I] _{Actor} [give] _{Action} [her] _{Recipient} [a chance] _{Range}
<i>Mental:</i> internal experiences such as thoughts, perceptions, and feelings.	[The moon] _{Senser} [sees] _{Mental} [the earth] _{Phenomenon}
	[He] _{Senser} [disliked] _{Mental} [Gilbert's writing] _{Phenomenon}
<i>Verbal:</i> acts of communication.	[Gustave] _{Sayer} [said] _{Verbal} ["everything will be okay"] _{Verbiage}
<i>State:</i> states of being, having, or existence.	There [was] _{Existential} [a swimming pool] _{Existent}
	[John] _{Carrier} [is] _{State} [an interesting teacher] _{Attribute}

To identify features, we perform in-context learning with a language model (Llama 3 8B)

Sequence-based framework

We first *segment a narrative* into clauses, then *identify features* such as processes and participants for each clause. Each narrative is mapped to a *symbolic sequence* based on identified features

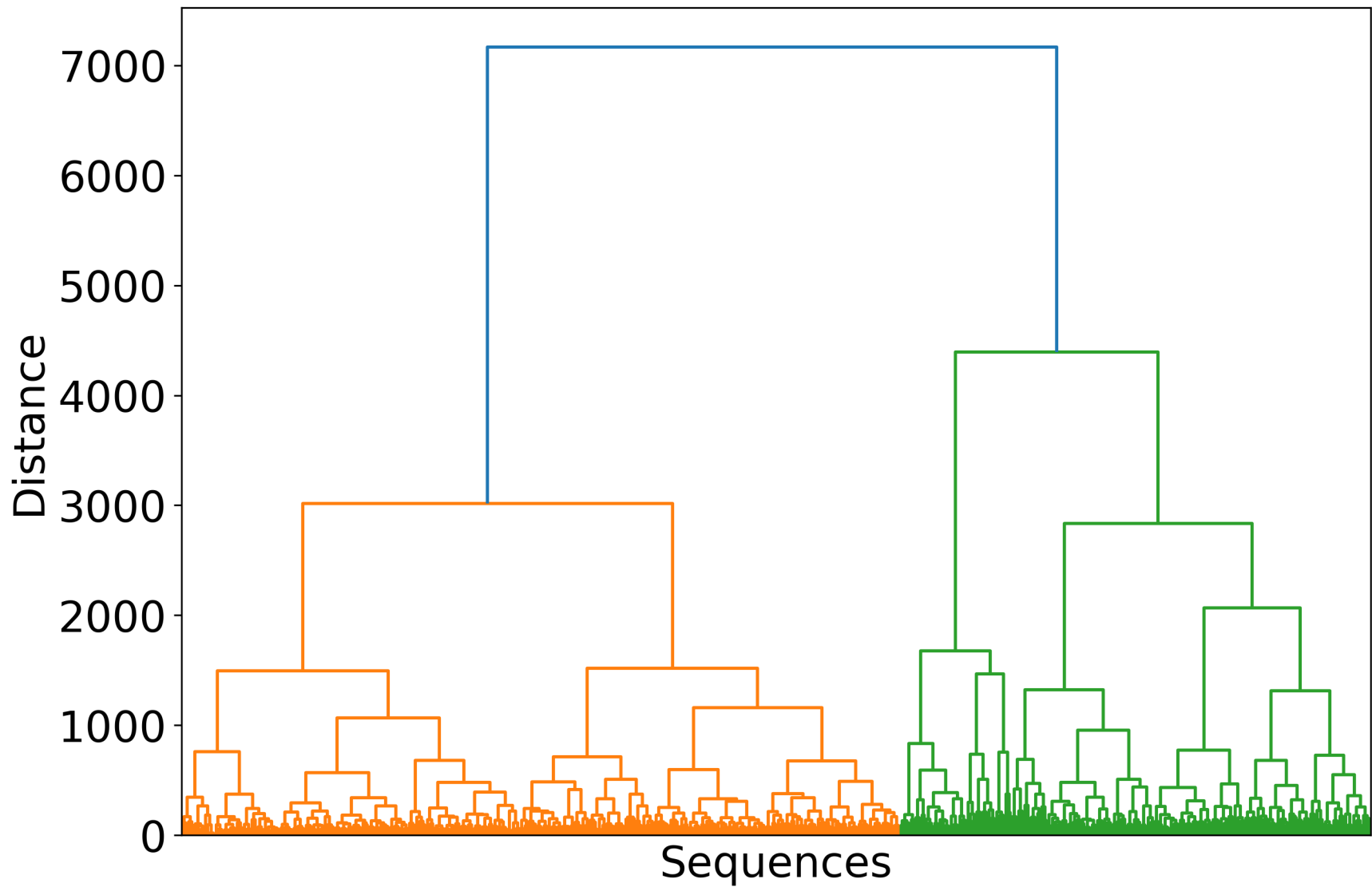
Clause	Process (symbol)	Participants
I wake in a dark room	Action (a)	Actor
I feel a cold wind	Mental (m)	Senser, Phenomenon
I tell myself to move	Verbal (v)	Sayer, Recipient

Sequence: *amv* | **Substrings:** {am, mv}

Representative sequences

Hierarchical clustering with cosine similarity between substrings of sequences

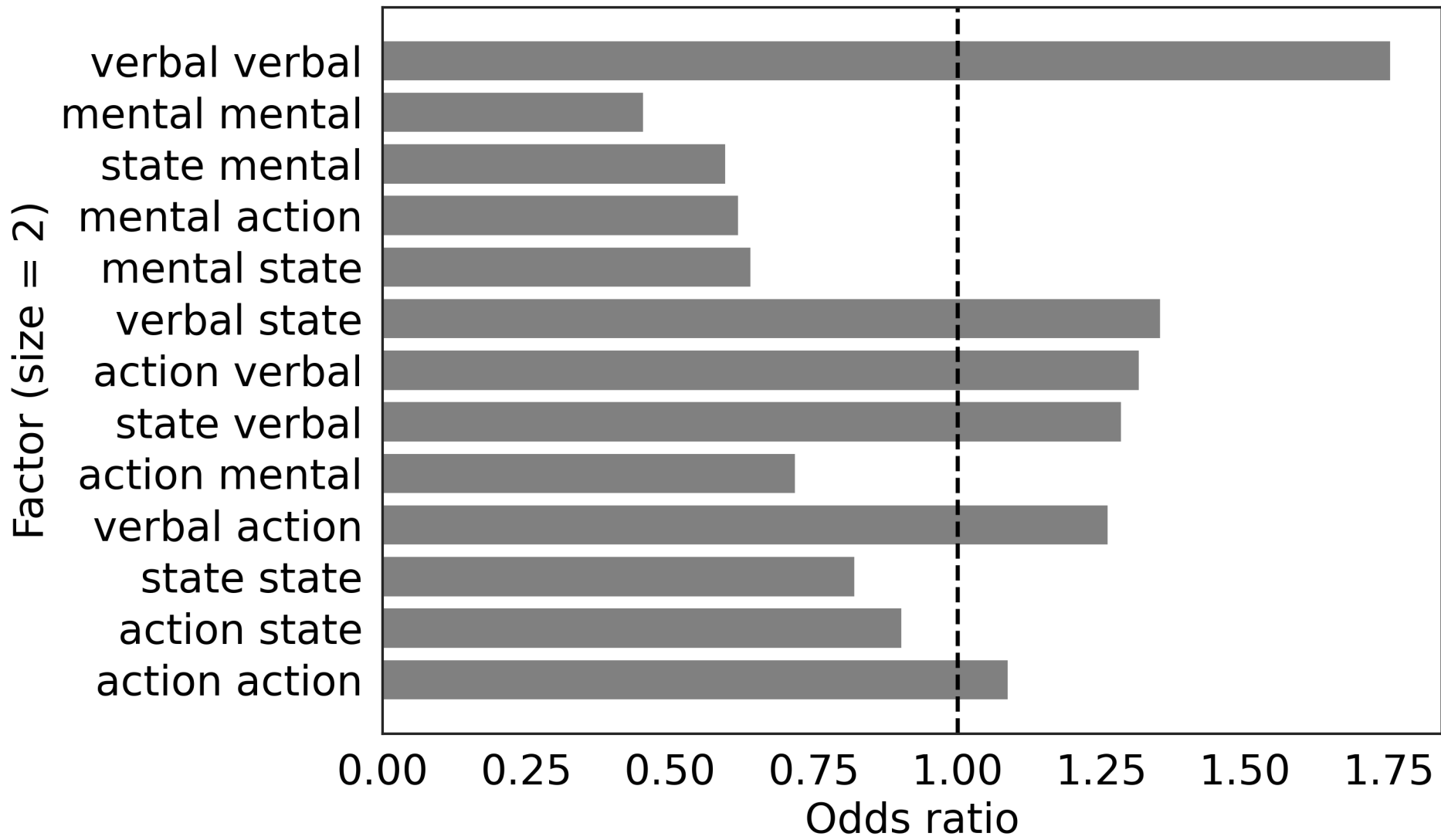
Representative sequences for the two clusters: savamasasaaamaasavvvaaaaaavs-saaaaa and sssssavaavssvsavvvvsmasasaasasaamaamvmsss with *a = action, m = mental, s = state, v = verbal*



Proportions of substrings deviating from the average

We compare the proportions of sequences containing a given substring between the War veteran and the average dreamer

The *odds ratio* measures how much more (or less) likely it is to observe a given substring in one dreamer compared to another



Perspectives

- *Authorship profiling:* identifying signature patterns that characterize an author's unique way of constructing narratives
- *Style-conditioned narrative generation:* generating narratives from a sequence of linguistic features
- *Applying methods from complexity science and formal language theory:* analyzing subsequences, using complexity measures to quantify redundancies, etc.