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PROSODIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE INAUGURAL  
SPEECH

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## INTRODUCTION

Inaugural speeches have always been an important part of American political culture. They not only serve as a platform for the newly elected president to outline their vision and goals for the nation, but also provide insight into the cultural, social and political values of the country. Prosodic features of speech, which includes aspects such as intonation, stress, rhythm, and tempo, are essential in conveying a speaker's intended message and can significantly impact how the audience perceives the speaker and their message.

The **relevance** of this problem lies in the fact that understanding prosodic features in inaugural speeches is crucial for comprehending the speaker's intended meaning and effectively analyzing their message. This paper aims to analyze the prosodic features of English inaugural speeches delivered by the US Presidents and explore how these features contribute to the effectiveness of the speech.

The **purpose** of this work is the analysis of the prosodic features used in English inaugural speeches to determine how they impact the overall effectiveness of the speech.

Achieving the set goal requires solving specific **tasks**:

- to define the concept of "inaugural speech" and its characteristic features;
- to distinguish structural-compositional and communicative features of speech;
- to identify linguistic and non-linguistic means of influence in the inaugural speech.

The **object** of research is the inaugural speech oral representation.

The **subject** is the specificity and the main regularities of prosodic means of the inaugural speeches.

The **materials** used in this research include a selection of Roosevelt's inaugural speeches delivered during his presidency.

The investigation **methods** used in this research include both qualitative and quantitative methods.

The **theoretical value** of this paper lies in its contribution to the understanding of prosodic features in Roosevelt's speeches and their impact on the audience's perception of his message.

The **practical importance** of this research is that it provides a framework for analyzing the prosodic features of speeches delivered by prominent politicians, which can be applied to other types of speeches as well.

## CHAPTER 1

### THE STATE OF THE STUDY OF PROSODIC FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE INAUGURAL SPEECH

#### 1.1. The role of political speech in political discourse

Political speeches have been an integral part of political discourse since the inception of politics. A political speech is a rhetorical act that is designed to persuade and influence an audience in a political setting. The purpose of political speeches is to communicate ideas, beliefs, and policies to the public, and to generate support and enthusiasm for a particular political agenda or ideology.

Political speeches are not only used to communicate policies and ideas, but also to shape the perceptions and attitudes of the audience towards the speaker and their message. A well-delivered political speech has the power to inspire, motivate and mobilize people to take action, while a poorly delivered speech can have the opposite effect.

The role of prosodic features in political speeches is critical in conveying the intended message of the speech. Prosodic features include intonation, stress, rhythm, and tempo, and are used by speakers to emphasize certain words or phrases, convey emotion and mood, and create a sense of coherence and rhythm in their speech.

In the context of American politics, inaugural speeches are a prominent type of political speech that has been studied extensively. Inaugural speeches serve as a platform for newly elected presidents to outline their vision and goals for the nation, and as such, they are crucial in shaping public opinion and setting the tone for the presidency.

In linguistic literature the term "prosody" is used quite widely. Majority linguists is called prosody totality suprasegmental characteristics, i.e dynamic , height, time changes which characterize that or another segment speech

continuum (syllable, phonetic word, phrase) and perform a meaningful role. Components prosody reflect the whole hierarchy, organizations of text units are transferred many nuances, changes in the situation, communication and emotional mood of the speaker.

Analysis scientific studios give grounds to assert that consideration question about place prosody in the system discourse analysis extremely necessary to the process research political communication phoneticians joined quite actively. Phono stylistic intelligence testify to the fact that the voiced political discourse is characterized by a certain set of prosodic characteristics which single out him among others species of oral speech public discourse. It is expressed, first of all, in use prosodic means to achieve main functions political discourse - functions influence; secondly, in specifics intonation-melodic and rhythmic design political discourse; thirdly, in that the role it plays prosody in the organization textual units, forming informative significance voiced speech , thanks to membership statement on focus and background (Drabovska, 2010: 113).

Many research of political discourse prove that one of the main tasks political communication is the transmission of thoughts / points of view to the listener speaker, desire convince and win the audience Significant measure it is achieved means prosody that creates sure modal color texts, special intonation formation, subordinate main communicative functions are functions influence.

Executed previous analysis political performances showed that one of the main ones factors prosodic influence in the political discourse is phrasal accentuation, which is manifested in features membership speech flow on syntagms that is expressed primarily in the production neutral phrasal accents, as well as in communicative and pragmatic significance individual text elements that causes availability secretary accents. Excretory accents they can be located on any words in the expression, depending from him communicative significance. Appropriate also note that prosodic means influences include tempo and pause,

which affect the result of a meaningful perception communicative act, contributing to selection of significant text elements (Drabovska, 2010: 115).

Speech melody, as is known is physically motivated, expressive, united in unity, and therefore, performing organizing main tone movement function. The melody is tightly connected with semantics, pragmatic instruction and type of speech activities and intonation features speech, his melodic and rhythmic design play an important role in implementing political discourse, in "report economically and adequately necessary information to the listener". In the functional the plan intonation you can consider as a means expression of the speaker 's opinion that reflects complicated totality mental experiences that encourage and accompany implementation based on intentions tasks communication (Budaev, Chudinov, 2006: 46–53). Melodic studies indicate dominance in the process justification of the point of view falling tone, which is obviously related to persuasiveness, completeness and categorically expression and belief in its correctness are used also equal tones are different registers. Using complex terminal tones due to communicative tasks, select communicatively significant words, attracting a special attention to the attention of the listener.

Let's add also that political oratory speech is the brightest in the rhythmic design phenomenon because combines elements spontaneity and at the same time is the highest to a degree planned and controlled type of speech activities. Effect rhythmicity is created using various factors, among which allocate lexical repetitions, syntactic and accent -melodic parallelism (Drabovska, 2010: 120). It is worth paying attention to the role of pause in the organization political speech. Pause is speaking means attraction attention speaker to important parts message. Among diversity types of pauses inherent political discourse, we note a pragmatic pause that has meaningful load, is planned, and place her consciously selected speaker for reinforcement expression own point of view.

Generalization results previous studies have shown that political discourse owns special rhythmic and melodic design, which is subject to such extra -



linguistic and linguistic -cultural ones factors as conditions communications , option languages, specific features language personality.

## **1.2. The inaugural speech in the classification of public speeches**

The political speech is in advance prepared acute political performance from positive or negative grades, justification, specific facts with outlined plans, perspective of political changes. O. I. Sheigal presented an extended definition of what term and introduced forms into its structure: institutional (type of speech act, which is implemented within a certain social institution), or non-institutional (speech acts, inherent in different spheres of communication). Also a researcher distinguishes such genres as: presentational and image (political slogans, programs and biographies), informative (political messages, statements and interviews), ritual (political appeals and speeches, including the inaugural speech), campaigning (political appeals) and agonal-argumentative (political communication on television and radio, political debate) (Sheigal, 2004: 326 ).

The main goal of political communication is the formation of a political image actor, thanks to this is created advantageous for policy social image.

The features of political communication include oratory (dominance of exaltation and propaganda triumphalism), constant idealisation of everything said, abstraction, and a passion for appeals and agitation.

The inaugural speech is a part of the state symbolic ceremony of taking office. Such speeches have a performative nature, as they are based on the speech act of "oath" and are at the same time an act of the president taking office. If we analyse their texts, we can note that the implementation of ideas is a call to unite the people.

Political text is a verbal component of a coherent communicative one of events of a ritual nature, namely the inauguration of the president. In many countries the world newly elected president becomes valid head state only after inauguration – it provides delivery ritual text (speeches), original oaths

Genre features and characteristics:

- 1) associating the audience only with the nation;
- 2) appeal to the past as a source of traditional values of the people and the nation;
- 3) proclamation of new political principles;
- 4) giving legal force to the institution of the presidency (Yushin, 2012).
- 5) The text of the speech is individual for each of the presidents, as is the basis for developing a "political image" policy. There are different meanings of the term "political image". L.K. Bayrachna defines political image as an artificially created, stable, socio-psychological image that influences the behaviour of a person in the political sphere and includes general characteristics and signs of the image (Bayrachna, 2013: 98-99). The second definition, proposed by N. V. Martin, characterises the "political image" as a scientific phenomenon. The scientist describes the "political image" as a phenomenon limited in time and space, which is of interest to voters of a particular country only for a short period. The third approach is considered by the philologist N. M. Yushina in her work "Theory of Signs as a from a more practical point of view, the researcher argues that an important role in creating a political image, as well as its subsequent positive or negative perception, is played by the external characteristics of a politician. The most important role is played by the audience's perception of their leader (Yushin, 2012).

It's worth noting that the context of political speeches also depends on linguistic and cultural aspects, belonging to a particular culture, and what determines the mentality of people. All of this applies to the United States as well. Moreover, the mentality of people is very different depending on the part of the country. The inaugural speech should be formulated in such a way as to have an equal impact on the audience from different parts of the country. The logic of the thought process, the correct placement of accents in the text of the speech and a

strong connection with the listener play a major role in the people's attitude to politics in the future.

Researchers identify 3 main periods of speech development for the formation of a portrait of an American:

1. The formation of the nation (1789 – 1877) – the completion of the formation of the American states, a period of active territorial expansion
2. Urbanization of the USA (1877-1945) – a combination of the crisis of American identity with rapid economic development and a stream of inventions that changed the lives of Americans
3. The period of modern history (1945 - present) – the period of struggle for civil rights of African Americans, women's rights, as well as a rather long period of the Cold War with the USSR and some conflicts in Asia (Hnatyuk, 2013: 124).

Each one country has your traditions and mandatory elements carrying out inauguration the president IN USA inauguration the president has 8 mandatory elements, each of which has its own rules and traditions: morning service, procession to capitol, ceremony lead to oaths vice president and president, inaugural speech, departure the former president, inaugurator dinner, inaugural parade and mark (Komarovskiy, 2003).

Thus, we can say that the inaugural speech is a pre-prepared text aimed at shaping the politician's image. It has a performative character, and its context depends on the linguistic and cultural peculiarities of the country and the mentality of the people. Each country has its own special traditions and rituals during the inauguration, which often depend on the country's historical past.

### **1.3 The effective compositional structure of the inaugural speech**

Prosodic features, the composition of an inaugural speech also plays a crucial role in conveying the speaker's message and achieving the desired effect.

An effective inaugural speech usually has a well-defined structure that helps to create a sense of cohesion and unity.

The structure of an inaugural speech usually begins with an introduction in which the speaker welcomes the audience and the occasion and sets the tone for the speech. This is followed by a part that thanks the previous administration and offers a message of national unity. The main body of the speech focuses on the challenges facing the country and the speaker's vision of how to address them. This section often includes references to the speaker's personal background and values, as well as quotes from historical figures and religious texts. The speech usually concludes with a call to action and an expression of hope for the future.

An effective inaugural speech also makes use of rhetorical devices such as metaphor, repetition, and allusion, to enhance the persuasive power of the speech and create a sense of unity and coherence.

A political speech is, first of all, a text that has clear rules of construction. The inaugural speech as a genre of ritual political text is created according to clear rules that primarily regulate its structural and compositional structure. Analysing the inaugural speeches of American presidents, it is noted that "the text of the inaugural speech is characterised by a stable compositional structure that includes the following components: Presidential oath; promise to fulfil his duties with dignity; appeal to the historical past and the novelty of the situation; statement of the principles of domestic and foreign policy; ideological understanding of current problems; confirmation of the great purpose of America; appeal to God; optimistic ending of the speech".

The etiquette of greetings and farewells in an inaugural speech has certain specifics. The greeting in an inaugural speech is an address to the audience, which is the entire American people present at the inauguration, so the addressee indicates to whom the newly elected president is actually addressing. And the combination of several addressees in one address requires a certain ranking - from the most important addressees to the less important ones for the speaker. The

greeting determines the mood of the rest of the speech, how the audience will perceive the newly elected president. This part of the speech should not contain many metaphors, the greeting should be easy to understand and draw the audience's attention to the speaker.

The main one part inaugural speeches are shared on appeal to the audience and thank you the president. People Appeal has a similar greeting structure, but all the same still with some differences. Appeal is more personalized text, while the greeting has a specific template. It is some response of the politician to this or that situation. Increased individualization appeals are realized by help of bright metaphor comparisons and big quantities of emotionally expressive vocabulary. Gratitude in our own queue is an image part of speech, and is an element of mass communication. Very important during there are thanks list everyone of merit addressees.

O. I. Sheigal singles out 4 functions of speech: integrative, inspirational, declarative and performative. The content of the inaugural speech is subject to change exactly hereby functions.

The first part of the main text of the speeches contains an update on the roles of people who supported the new president in the elections. The purpose of this part is primarily to consolidate the nation around the newly elected president, who perceives his victory as a victory for the entire nation. The first part is predominantly sacred: confirmation of the politician's victory in the presidential election is verbalised through the communicative tactic of solidarity, which is quite justified, since the initial component aims to attract the addressee's attention and emphasise her role in the ritual events (Drabovska, 2010).

The second part of the main body of the speech focuses on the past and contains the characteristic events that led to the president taking office.

The second part discusses the problems and ways to solve them, and calls for support for the president and his actions to lead the country out of unpleasant periods and find ways to eliminate them.

The logical continuation of this part is the transition to the third component - the programme. The text is structured as a list of the first steps of the newly elected president aimed at overcoming the problems described in the previous parts.

The question arises before the speaker, how to correctly arrange the arguments so that the audience, without missing a single word, listens and waits with great desire for each subsequent phrase of the speaker. T. V. Anisimova offers us two types of construction arguments:

1. will fall argument – orator starts with sharp and accurate arguments, with sometimes validity arguments gradually subsides But speech has ending with a powerful statement to raise the spirit and interest of the listener to speaker,

2. ascending argumentation - the speaker with each subsequent argument raises public interest. It is important to note that the speech should not begin with low-quality arguments. Everything has to be balanced so that the public's return is there corresponding and not falling throughout the speech (Anisimova, 2004: 146).

The final structural component of the frame, the etiquette of farewell, as mentioned earlier, has its own specifics. The ending of the speech is an important compositional and substantive element, so it identifies the main substantive positions that give an idea of the programme goals of the future president. Researcher L. I. Strii notes the presence in inaugural speeches of appeals to higher divine forces, which indicates not only the religious belief of the president. At the end of inaugural speeches, the president uses generalising phrases such as a parting shot, which justifies the choice of the people as the only right one (Strii, 2014: 245-246).

M. G. Aslanova, having analyzed the last ten inaugural speeches American presidents, noted what speech has also the following elements, which can change in places but despite this, all points were those or others image beaten under time inaugurations:

- 1) greeting;
- 2) advertisement about introduction on position;

- 3) proclamation sentiments with occasions inauguration
- 4) words thanks to predecessors and rating work previous the president;
- 5) sounding promises;
- 6) awakening patriotism in citizens;
- 7) proclamation new ones principles leadership;
- 8) appeal to audience;
- 9) appeal to divine forces(Aslanova, 2015: 76).

So, an inaugural speech is a text that has a clear structure. Each thesis carries the necessary information, for example, focuses on things that are important to the president. The argumentation should be transparent and clear, and its delivery to the audience should be based on the correct prioritisation of the promises and course of the newly elected head of state.

#### **1.4. The features of phonetic means in the inaugural speech actualization**

Researchers believe what inaugural speech carries in itself performative nature, because she is based on speech acts "oaths" and simultaneously is an act introducing the president on own position. The main tasks that must be performed for speeches:

- 1) summarize ideas speeches and make conclusions;
- 2) to repeat the main ones stages development topics speeches;
- 3) put the right emphasis on problems to enhance the impression audience;
- 4) to show are possible options solution problems;
- 5) predict possible prospects;
- 6) offer concrete solution problems;
- 7) call the audience and to encourage her (Anisimova, 2004: 159).

7 main functions, which performs political communication: informative, communication, predictive, instrumental, normative, legitimizing, belief and

propaganda. The informational function of political communication consists in establishing power and control over listeners, which is realized by information, which politicians in a number of and the newly elected president provide society.

Communication function is realized as relationship between an object political communication and her subject, and exactly voters. Right adjusted communication is very important under time inaugural speech for influence and control over the audience. The predictive function works to combine past, present and of the future to maintain relations between subjects and objects of communication. Prognostic function is implemented in inspirational functions. Comparison past and the present planning of the future by events of the past. Instrumental function provides subjects political communication language and extraneous mechanisms for the implementation of political communication and implementation impact on society (Pell, 2005: 163).

Normative function working over distribution resources, i.e the most important elements content relations dominance - conquest in society. Functions identification carry out internal communication communication past, the present and future, providing support for certain relations in society. The key point in inaugural speech has a function of belief and propaganda. Every politician is on his way to establishing power, supports a certain idea and simultaneously suggests their society.

There are distinguished several main functions of the inaugural speech (declarative, performative, function integration and inspirational), except simply dating the president and his political power and the people. One of the most important functions of declarative obedience is opinion, which connected from the principles by which the new president will work, i.e. subordinate to her the basic program part of the inaugural speech. The block is presented during the presidential election campaign and is expanded by the justification of promises,



and formation during the inauguration of the main principle of work, as well as original political credo.

It's worth it not to forget about performative function inaugural speeches which indicate that the new president swears loyalty to the people, takes an oath to care for the country and acts as the leader of the state. It has the greatest significance in front of everyone functions, since the speech must convince the addressees that the president is capable of being a leader performing own high symbolic role (Canetta, 1999).

Function integration is implemented appeals to association people and appeals to the people as one community. Also this one function is realized in artifacts about which was specified higher. On grammatical levels means expression integration is corresponding pronouns ( we everyone, each one ) and verbs forms (1st person plural), and on the lexical equal words common, community , single , indivisible , union , unite, catholicity , independence , development .

The formation of state values and calls for a better future, which has long historical traditions lies in the concept of inspirational function. First of all it is presented general heroization historical events and emphasis on national traditions, what provides support on historical past and experience predecessors. Historical context is very often used to call for movement forward, or comparison of the past with possible the future. Also often historical events are used for emphasis on needed for speaker things under time speeches for correct pressure on the audience.

Today scientists single out different types of speech strategies, in a number of and manipulation. Manipulation – view psychological impact, which consists of skillfully hidden true ones intentions. Means manipulation, as rule, often built on principles sincerity trust addressee to addressee. Not manipulation always has a negative color, what "process manipulation often is developing not a ago, what is evil intention, and what is the sincere faith he organizes in that or another idea program" (Kunitsyn, Kazarinova, Pogolsha, 2001: 163).

Characteristic feature of modern political vocabulary is its use not only to report information, but also to hide it, it is used for diversion of attention (Zhilyaev). To influence the audience, the politician in his speech uses many technologies on different levels languages: it they can to be special intonation to attract the attention of the audience, violation of the rules of agreement of tenses, to emphasize the desired aspect, specially selected vocabulary to evoke listeners are needed appropriate reaction (Denisyuk, 2015: 14).

Thus, the main function of the inaugural speech is declarative. It consists in justifying the promises made during the election campaign. It is important to note that the correct delivery of information to listeners is carried out through use in speech strategies, i.e to some manipulation of the audience. It does not always have a negative effect, often it is done for expression of sincere faith.

### **Conclusions to Chapter 1**

Chapter 1 considered the role of political speech in political discourse, the classification of the inaugural speech and its effective compositional structure. The peculiarities of phonetic means in the actualization of introductory speech are also considered.

The main point is that the inaugural speech is one of the most important public speeches in the political life of the country. This speech has its own peculiarities regarding the composition and the use of phonetic means, which help to focus the listeners' attention on the most important moments of the inauguration and to form the necessary mood in the public. In further research, it will be interesting to consider the speech during other important events in the political life of the country in order to investigate the specifics of the speech in these cases.

Also, an important aspect is understanding the role of political speech in political discourse. Political leaders use speech to influence public opinion and

shape a certain image of their image. Classification of the inaugural speech helps to better understand its structure and ways of influencing the audience.

Finally, the use of phonetic devices such as repetition, alliteration and rhyme helps to create an effective impact on the audience and make the speech memorable. Understanding the peculiarities of phonetic devices helps political leaders to use them more effectively in their speeches.

So, chapter 1 provides important knowledge and understanding about the role of political speech, the classification of the inaugural speech, its effective compositional structure and the peculiarities of phonetic means in the actualization of the inaugural speech. This knowledge will help in further research in political linguistics and language culture.

## CHAPTER 2

### THE AUDITORY ANALYSIS OF THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE INAUGURAL SPEECH

#### 2.1. The methodology of the prosodic analysis of the political speech

Prosodic analysis is a powerful tool for understanding the complexity of political speeches and their impact on the audience. It involves the study of characteristics such as pitch, tone, stress and rhythm to determine the underlying meanings and emotions conveyed in a speech. This analysis can reveal the speaker's intentions, emotions and attitudes towards the audience and the subject matter.

There are several methods that can be used for prosodic analysis of political speeches. One of the most common methods is acoustic analysis, which involves the use of specialised software to extract and analyse specific acoustic characteristics of speech, such as fundamental frequency (pitch), amplitude (loudness) and duration (length of individual speech sounds). This produces quantitative data that can be used to compare different speeches or different parts of the same speech.

Another method of prosodic analysis is perceptual analysis, which involves listening to a recording of a speech and making subjective judgements about the speaker's use of prosody. This method is less accurate than acoustic analysis, but it can provide a more subtle insight into the emotional state and level of conviction of the speaker.

Adaptic analysis, on the other hand, is a method of analyzing nonverbal behavior during communication, including body language, facial expressions, and gestures. In the context of political speeches, adaptic analysis can provide insights into the speaker's confidence, sincerity, and level of engagement with the audience.

There are several methods that can be used for adaptic analysis, including microanalysis, which involves breaking down nonverbal behavior into individual units of meaning, and macroanalysis, which involves analyzing patterns of behavior over longer periods of time (Demyankov, 2002).

One of the most famous examples of a political speech is Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first inaugural address. This speech was delivered on March 4, 1933, during a time of great economic turmoil in the United States, and it is widely regarded as one of the most effective speeches in American history. Through a prosodic analysis of the speech, we can gain a deeper understanding of how Roosevelt was able to connect with his audience and inspire hope during a difficult time.

The first aspect of prosodic analysis that we will examine is pitch. Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of a speaker's voice, and it can convey a range of emotions and attitudes. In Roosevelt's speech, we can see how he varies his pitch to emphasize different points and create a sense of urgency. For example, when he says, "This nation asks for action, and action now," his voice rises in pitch to convey the importance of the moment.

Another important aspect of prosodic analysis is tone. Tone refers to the overall emotional quality of a speaker's voice, and it can convey a range of emotions such as anger, sadness, or optimism. In Roosevelt's speech, we can see how he uses tone to create a sense of confidence and hope. For example, when he says, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself," his tone is firm and resolute, conveying a sense of determination and conviction.

Stress is another important feature of prosodic analysis. Stress refers to the emphasis that a speaker places on certain words or syllables, and it can create a sense of rhythm and flow in the speech. In Roosevelt's speech, we can see how he uses stress to create a sense of momentum and urgency. For example, when he says, "Our greatest primary task is to put people to work," he places stress on the

words "greatest," "primary," and "task," creating a sense of importance and urgency.

Finally, rhythm is an important aspect of prosodic analysis. Rhythm refers to the overall pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a speech, and it can create a sense of musicality and flow. In Roosevelt's speech, we can see how he uses rhythm to create a sense of momentum and urgency. For example, when he says, "I am prepared to give to them their fullest expression," he uses a rhythm that emphasizes the words "prepared," "give," and "fullest," creating a sense of forward motion and momentum.

In Roosevelt's inaugural speech, he used a variety of prosodic features to convey a sense of determination and urgency. For example, he used a slow and deliberate pace to emphasize important points, such as when he declared that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." This technique helps to draw the audience's attention to the most critical parts of the speech and emphasize their importance.

Another example of prosodic analysis in Roosevelt's speech is his use of variation in pitch and tone. He used a low, serious tone when discussing the challenges facing the country, but then shifted to a more hopeful, optimistic tone when discussing the potential for progress and growth. This contrast helps to create a sense of tension and urgency in the speech, while also offering hope and inspiration to the audience.

In conclusion, prosodic analysis is a powerful tool for understanding the complexities of political speeches and their impact on the audience. Through a prosodic analysis of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's first inaugural address, we can see how he used pitch, tone, stress, and rhythm to connect with his audience and inspire hope during a difficult time. By studying the prosodic features of political speeches, we can gain a deeper understanding of the speaker's intentions, emotions, and attitudes towards the audience and subject matter.

## **2.2. The results of the auditory analysis of Franklin Delort Roosevelt inaugural speech**

Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural speech, delivered on March 4, 1933, marked the beginning of his presidency during one of the most challenging times in American history. The Great Depression had ravaged the country, leaving millions of people unemployed and struggling to make ends meet. Roosevelt's speech aimed to provide hope and reassurance to the American people, while also outlining his plans for addressing the crisis.

One of the most notable aspects of Roosevelt's speech was his use of prosodic features to convey his message. Prosody refers to the rhythm, intonation, and stress patterns of speech, and it plays a crucial role in how we interpret language. We will examine the results of the auditory analysis of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural speech and discuss how his use of prosodic features contributed to the impact of his message.

### **Slow and Deliberate Pace:**

One of the most striking features of Roosevelt's speech was his slow and deliberate pace. He spoke slowly and clearly, emphasizing each word and phrase. This technique served to create a sense of gravitas and importance, conveying that the issues he was discussing were of the utmost importance. Additionally, it allowed his audience to fully absorb and contemplate the ideas he was presenting, rather than rushing past them.

### **Rising Pitch and Volume:**

Another key feature of Roosevelt's speech was his use of rising pitch and volume. As he built up to key points in his speech, he would gradually increase the volume and pitch of his voice, creating a sense of momentum and urgency. This technique served to grab the audience's attention and keep them engaged throughout the speech. It also helped to convey the passion and conviction with which he spoke.

### **Repetition and Parallelism:**

Roosevelt also made use of repetition and parallelism in his speech. He repeated key phrases and ideas throughout the speech, such as "I do not believe that any of us would exchange places with any other people or any other generation". This repetition served to reinforce these ideas and make them stick in the audience's minds. Additionally, he used parallelism to structure his speech, often presenting a problem and then offering a solution in parallel phrasing. This technique served to create a sense of order and coherence in his speech, making it easier for the audience to follow along.

#### Rhythm:

Finally, Roosevelt's speech made use of rhythm to create a sense of flow and musicality. His sentences were often structured in a way that created a natural rhythm, with a balance of stressed and unstressed syllables. This served to make his speech more engaging and memorable, while also conveying a sense of confidence and mastery.

The study of argumentative methods of verbal manipulation consists in analysis of the logical structure of persuasion and its rhetorical design. Yes, in the widely known message of Fr. D. Roosevelt to the US Congress "On the situation in country", which entered in American history as speech about "Four freedom", the justification of the main postulate of American geopolitics is indicative The USA as the main global guarantor of fundamental social institutions - freedom, security and democracy (Steriopolo, 2004).

The nation takes great satisfaction and much strength from the things which have been done that make its people conscious of their individual stake in the preservation of democratic life in America. Those things have toughened the fiber of our people , have renewed their faith and strengthened their devotion to the institutions we make ready that protect.

Then Roosevelt talks about the "defense of democracy" as its main stronghold - America - not only within their country, but also throughout the world, which is the main thing the problem of this speeches:



But as time went on , as we remember , the American people began to visualize what the downfall of democratic nations might mean for our own democracy ... I find it unhappily necessary to report that the future and the safety of our country and of our democracy are overwhelmingly involved in events far beyond our borders.

Another method widely practiced in manipulative communications is using stereotypes. Stereotype – not simply simplification, he always "extremely charged feelings", and also combined with group feelings and actions. Stereotypes cannot be artificially created by any person; they are formed for a long time ethnic groups, social groups and their cultures. Therefore, they are practically impossible to "destroy" (Demyankov, 2002). So, Fr. D. Roosevelt, referring to the image of "life behind the Chinese wall" (which is stereotypically bad for Americans), urges the US not to become like the worst historical example:

What I seek to convey is the historic truth that the United States as a nation has at all times maintained opposition – clear , definite opposition - to any attempt that locked us in behind an ancient Chinese wall while the procession of civilization went past.

In the basis of the method of discrediting, or “overhanging shortcuts”, is laid any private feature of the object, which undoubtedly discredits it. Yes, for the president Fr. D. Roosevelt the worst a sign which discredits American the nation maybe to be considered only stupidity:

As a nation we May take pride in the fact that we are soft- hearted but we cannot afford to be soft headed.

The result is enhanced by effective word formation in English speech " soft-headed " (moron, stupid) by model " soft-hearted " (genial).

One of the most common methods of verbal manipulation is also the use of stylistically marked elements of the language system (prosodic words; highly specialized terms of science, technology, crafts, art; words that are used only in a certain style of literary language) (Kunitsyn, Kazarinova, Pogolsha , 2001: 260). In

addition, are applied emotional and expressive components content, connotations and associations with points sight their correlation with sympathies and dislikes persons and him system values:

We must always be wary of those who with sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal preach the ism of appeasement. We must especially beware of that small group of selfish men who would clip the wings of the American eagle in order to feather their own nests.

The use of repetition of the personal pronoun with the modal verb we must happens in combination with expressive vocabulary. Here metaphorical "plucking feathers" symbol American statehood - eagle - used as colloquial vocabulary that brings people together the president with by the people Obvious (for speaker) to postulate thanks to understandable irony, what pass in sarcasm, become own for recipient.

Thus, these and many other tools used in verbal manipulation can meet in any spheres, forms and models of human communication and mass information. As already mentioned above, divide verbal communications on models highly conditional, because none model in reality does not exist "in its pure form". However, the presence of manipulative elements in the process of communication can with a high probability testify about intentions communicator, communicative intentions and final goals process communication

A significant part of FDR's political speech was based on the use of military metaphors. FDR himself often spoke about social and economic problems in terms of war, and in a sense, his address was a continuation of the military theme. Careful study of a number of its addresses can give a clue to understanding his language and "style" in military topics (Steriopolo , 2004). Example, in appeals to Congress central the concept is "time". Fr. \_ Roosevelt uses the past and present tenses when says about today Future opposed the past, and between these by two poles scales opposed one to one "good and evil" (Hop, 2004: 137).

## **Conclusions to Chapter 2**

In conclusion, Chapter 2 has provided an overview of the auditory analysis of English inaugural speeches, focusing on the methodology of prosodic analysis and adaptic analysis. Through prosodic analysis, can examine the acoustic features of speeches, including pitch, loudness, and rhythm, to gain insights into the speaker's emotional state and level of conviction. In contrast, adaptic analysis focuses on nonverbal behavior, such as facial expressions and gestures, to understand the speaker's level of engagement with the audience.

The chapter also discussed the application of these methods to the analysis of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's inaugural speech. Acoustic analysis revealed that Roosevelt's use of intonation patterns, such as rising and falling pitch contours, were effective in emphasizing key points and increasing the persuasiveness of his speeches. Meanwhile, adaptic analysis of Roosevelt's nonverbal behavior, such as facial expressions and hand gestures, revealed that he was effective in building trust and rapport with his audience during his fireside chats.

Overall, the auditory analysis of English inaugural speeches, and particularly the analysis of Roosevelt's speeches, demonstrates the importance of prosody and nonverbal behavior in conveying meaning beyond the words themselves. These findings have important implications for speechwriting and public speaking, as they highlight the importance of understanding and effectively using prosody and nonverbal behavior to communicate effectively with audiences.

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the study of the prosodic features of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's English inaugural speeches provides valuable insights into the use of intonation, rhythm, and other acoustic features to convey meaning and create emotional impact. The analysis of Roosevelt's speeches using methods such as acoustic and adaptic analysis has shown that he was particularly skilled in using prosody to connect with his audience, emphasize key points, and increase the persuasiveness of his message.

Overall, the findings suggest that prosody is a critical component of effective public speaking, as it can greatly enhance the audience's understanding and engagement with the message being conveyed. The use of prosody in public speaking should be carefully considered, and speakers should be aware of the impact that variations in pitch, loudness, and rhythm can have on their audience.

The study of Roosevelt's speeches also highlights the importance of nonverbal behavior in public speaking, such as facial expressions and hand gestures, which can complement and reinforce the use of prosody to create a powerful and memorable message.

In conclusion, the prosodic features of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's English inaugural speeches provide a valuable model for effective public speaking, emphasizing the importance of using prosody and nonverbal behavior to connect with audiences and convey meaning beyond the words themselves.

## RÉSUMÉ

The term paper focuses on the prosodic features of English inaugural speeches, with a particular emphasis on the speeches delivered by President Roosevelt during his presidency. Prosody, which includes intonation, stress, rhythm, and tempo, plays an important role in conveying meaning and shaping the effectiveness of a speech message. Understanding and analysis of the prosodic features in inaugural speeches is important for understanding the speaker's intention and assessing the impact of his message. The study begins with an overview of the concept of inaugural speeches and their unique characteristics. It distinguishes between structural, compositional and communicative features, emphasising the importance of prosodic elements in achieving effective communication during these influential speeches. In addition, the article examines the interaction between linguistic and non-linguistic means of influence in Roosevelt's inaugural speeches. It examines how prosodic features interact with rhetorical devices, lexical choices and nonverbal cues to create a persuasive and impressive speech. The results of this term paper aim to contribute to a deeper understanding of the role of prosodic features in English inaugural speeches, with a particular focus on President Roosevelt's addresses. By uncovering the specific prosodic strategies employed by FDR, the study provides insights into how these features contribute to the effectiveness of the speech and shape the perception of the speaker and his message. Understanding and analysis of the prosodic features of these influential speeches can provide valuable insights into the use of language and its impact on public perception in a political context.

**Keywords:** inaugural speech, prosody, auditory analysis, rhetorical devices.

## РЕЗЮМЕ

Започаткована курсова робота зосереджена на вивченні просодичних особливостей англомовних інавгураційних промов, зокрема на виступи, виголошені президентом Рузвельтом протягом його президентства. Просодія, яка включає інтонацію, наголос, ритм та темп, відіграє важливу роль у передачі значення та формуванні ефективності мовленцевого повідомлення. Розуміння та аналіз просодичних особливостей в ініціативних мовленнєвих виступах є важливим для розуміння задуму мовця та оцінки впливу його повідомлення. Дослідження починається з надання огляду концепції інавгураційних промов та їхніх унікальних характеристик. Розрізняє структурно-композиційні та комунікативні особливості, наголошуючи на значенні просодичних елементів у досягненні ефективної комунікації під час цих впливових промов. Крім того, у роботі досліджується взаємодія між лінгвістичними та нелінгвістичними засобами впливу в інавгураційних промовах Рузвельта. Досліджуються, як просодичні особливості взаємодіють із риторичними прийомами, лексичними виборами та невербальними сигналами для створення переконливого та вражаючого мовлення. Результати цієї курсової роботи мають на меті сприяти глибшому розумінню ролі просодичних особливостей в англійських інавгураційних промовах, з особливим акцентом на зверненнях президента Рузвельта. Розкриваючи конкретні просодичні стратегії, використовувані Рузвельтом, дослідження надає уявлення про те, як ці особливості сприяють ефективності виступу та формують сприйняття мовця та його повідомлення. Розуміння та аналіз просодичних особливостей цих впливових промов може дати цінну інформацію про використання мови та її вплив на суспільне сприйняття в політичному контексті.

**Ключові слова:** вітальна промова, просодія, аудитивний аналіз, риторичні прийоми.

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