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Term Paper

The specifics of phonostylistic means functioning in modern political discourse

(based on the speeches of American politicians)

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INTRODUCTION

Politics is the widest and the most influential sphere of modern society. Does not matter what we read, listen to, look at or speak about, there always is the note and mention about politics. Moreover, it worth to remember that everyone, every person in the world is a small part of political universe and should make a contribution to its development.

Looking at the modern society, it is not surprisingly that the generation is even into the politics and people like it, want to participate in its development, what is a democratic right. However, there are many specific and hidden methods to make an impact or influence on society through this sphere as well. Politicians use their own and generally known words and vocabulary to make their speeches more impressive and structured in order to engage the audience to listen it one more time. That may be one of the reason why many speeches of politicians have become the most known, influential and popular all around the world, so even in century descendants continue taking an example of them.

Furthermore, political speeches are an endless source of research for linguists. They combine not only the features of a certain language, but also include the features of political discourse, which can often be contradictory. In this research the emphasis is made on the speeches of modern American politicians, namely Barack Obama, Donald Trump and Joe Biden. These personalities are known for their contribution to the world history as well as political decisions. Their speeches are worthy of attention not only of future generations, but also of scientific study and research of pholostylistic means in speech.

The relevance of the topic lies in the fact that politics has always been and remains the main and most relevant subject for discussion. It is an integral part of the modern world and it is crucially important to learn and understand the political discourse. Politics is the main mean of influence on society and it is worth knowing how to oppose it or how to find the side of justice. Moreover, by studying official

speeches of famous politicians there is a chance to improve, understand and pay attention to the peculiarities of phonostylistic means and their function in political discourse.

The aim of the research is to find phonostylistic means and peculiarities of their functioning in speeches of American politicians; compare and characterize their role in political discourse; explore and describe the important role of phonostylistic means in political discourse as the way of influence on society.

The following tasks were set to achieve the goal:

- 1) reveal the concept of phonostylistic means;
- 2) define the concept and role of political discourse;
- 3) process the materials of the speeches of American politicians aimed at a certain topic;
- 4) determine the phonostylistic means and their specific functioning in the speeches of American politicians;
- 5) characterize the role of phonostylistic means in political discourse.

The object of study – speeches of modern American politicians, namely Barack Obama, Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

The subject of study – phonostylistic means in speeches of modern American politicians.

The scientific recency consists in defining and formulating the sense and value of phonostylistic means in political discourse and the specifics of their use.

The practical significance of the obtained results includes an understanding of functional peculiarities of phonostylistic means in political discourse. In addition, the purpose and variety of their use depending on the type of person and his needs, background which serves as a certain contribution to the development of phonostylistics and linguistics.

CHAPTER ONE

THE BASICS OF POLITICAL DISCOURSE CONCEPT AND PHONOSTYLISTIC MEANS

1.1 Political discourse concept and role

According to the researchers' states - discourse is oral and written, modern and historical, real and artificially constructed texts with all their completeness and polyphony, as well as semi-functionality, taking into account the real and potential, real and "what is being built", is being constructed. (Мацько, 2010: 56)

The concept of discourse is also ambiguous, because it includes both activity and its result. This is a purposeful social action and language - the unity of language practice and extralinguistic factors. In order to preserve the discourse studies, the general concept of code, which represents verbal and non-verbal signs, is a key term. (Біловус, 2010: 141). If discourse is considered as a product of speech activity, then discourse analysis is the analysis of messages or texts, regardless of the time of their occurrence. In this case, the focus is on the text itself, as well as on the conditions of its functioning that arose in a specific text. That is why such a text is a complex that is built on the interaction of non-verbal and verbal codes.

The concept of political discourse is functionally aimed at forming a certain worldview in the addressers. Today there is no specific definition of political discourse, we will consider it as an organized verbal communication of speakers in a specific socio-psychological context, in which the addressee and the addresser occupy certain social positions in accordance with their participation in cultural, social and political life, which are the main subject of communication.

All in all, the term of discourse includes a bulk of knowledge, experience, communication skills and its interaction.

1.2 Phonostylistic means and their functions

In order for a political speech to be spectacular and effective, it cannot do without the use of phonostylistic means that strengthen it. Usually, every speech,

political or not, has the goal of manipulation - language influence aimed at the hidden encouragement of the addressee to commit certain actions - that is, the formation in the listener's mind of attitudes that coincide with the attitudes of the addresser.

A type of language manipulation is the manipulation of information, which has the following types:

- Silencing (hiding information from the addressee), selection (the message is only beneficial for the sender of the message information);
- Distortion (reduction or exaggeration of the significance of certain phenomena);
- Construction (inventing data that does not exist in reality).

Manipulation in political discourse is carried out in the process of speech action aimed at a mass audience. The main purpose of political discourse is to suggest certain political actions and assessments to the addressee.

Thus, the goal of political discourse is not only the ascertainment of facts, but also the persuasion of the addressee. (Філінський, 2010: 74).

One of the key points of political speeches is the sound component, the quality of which depends on the effectiveness of the speech. Sound series, rhythm and intonations enhance the expressiveness of speech and make it more melodious and expressive. For example, in English, the consonant sounds /l/, /m/ and /n/, long vowel diphthongs are most pleasant for the listener, while words with consonant sounds /g/, /k/ and short vowels are considered unpleasant. Therefore, it is not surprising that in the speeches of all American presidents we hear the words: *liberty, life, democracy, nation, believe*.

An important phonetic aspect of speech influence is rhythmization. In the phonology, the rhythm of speech is the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables. Since English is the analytical language, it has its own rhythmic character, where each rhythmic group, regardless of the number of unstressed syllables, is pronounced in approximately the same period of time. That is why English has an

intermittent, pulsating character. The regularity of the rhythm is primarily provided by elements of the segmental (sound repetitions, in particular assonance or alliteration) and supersegmental level (intonational selection of syllables in the flow of speech, prosody). Expressive syntax, based on such stylistic techniques as parcellation, syntactic parallelism, synonymous condensation, antithesis, period, etc., is also relevant in the creation of rhythm.

When studying the public speeches of modern American politicians, one cannot fail to pay attention to a significant number of cases of using alliteration - a phonostylistic technique, the purpose of which is to create an additional musical and melodic effect of the statement. Its essence consists in repeating the same sounds or combinations of sounds at a relatively close distance from each other.

The sound aspect of political speeches is extremely important and a key point in achieving its success. Of course, it also depends on the rhythm, intonation and style of the speaker's voice, but also on the filling of the speech with phonostylistic means. (Вольфонська, 2015: 57)

1.3 Phonostylistic means in political discourse: importance, advantages and disadvantages

The language of politics is not always reasoned and logically connected, because it must meet different expectations of each listener. Therefore, it is not for nothing that they say that “everyone hears what they want to hear”. Frequently, politicians play with intonations and vocabulary, using understandable but confident tones of voice, as well as vocabulary that stirs up national feelings and moral qualities. This is a kind of language and phonostylistic game to attract the attention of listeners. For example, you can often hear the same information repeated, but in a different interpretation. In this way, the speaker puts a certain emphasis on a given topic, but each time uses different linguistic and phonetic means to convey and explain it.

Slogans are also an important element in political speeches. Their special structure and sound are quickly remembered and often lift the spirit and unite the people. Slogans are always spoken in higher intonations, confidently and clearly, and alliteration, assonance, and melody are traced in them, so that they are easily etched in memory.

Language is a system of signs that we use to denote certain things, images, and reality. In addition, with the help of language, meaning and phonostylistics, a certain contrast between the real and the non-existent can be created. The iconic and symbolic meaning of language helps to carry out certain manipulative actions on people's consciousness in political discourse. Society is used to hearing and understanding words that they enjoy and that bring confidence to them. Often politicians use such units that would assure people that the political direction of work of this particular politician will lead to development, success and well-being of people. Having analyzed the political speeches of many ministers and presidents, it can be noted that almost all of them choose vocabulary similar in meaning, which also matches in its phonostylistic form.

Conclusions to chapter one

The study of political discourse involves such an analysis of its functions, which makes it possible to study the functions of the politician's language in sociocultural and linguistic contexts. Questions about the functions of language are of interest to many linguists, philosophers and psychologists to one degree or another, however, unity of opinion on this issue has not been achieved yet (Фоменков, 1999: 71).

Political language is between the two poles of a functionally determined special language and the jargon of a certain group with its own ideology. That is why political language should perform contradictory functions, in particular: be accessible for understanding (according to the tasks of propaganda) and oriented to a certain group (for historical and socio-psychological reasons) (Прокопенко, 2008: 106).

In order to achieve the role and purpose of a political speech, phonostylistic means are used. Starting with rhythm, intonation, tone of voice and also sound repetition, assonance, alliteration and prosody. All of them affect the melodiousness of speech, which is one of the key factors. It should also be noted that political discourse is quite peculiar in its nature and will be further studied by linguists and phoneticians. Modern American politicians resort to the same effective rhetorical devices that have the greatest impact on listeners. Their speeches are characterized by expressiveness and imagery, they are easy to remember and help to form the image of brilliant orators who know how to skillfully play with phonetic means all the texts they voiced.

Finally, political speech changes according to the needs of humanity, and it is worth continuing to study its features.

CHAPTER TWO

PHONOSTYLISTIC MEANS IN SPEECHES OF MODERN AMERICAN POLITICIANS

2.1 Barack Obama speech and its characteristic

Barack Obama is a famous modern politician and former American president. As the leader of one of the most influential countries in the world, his speeches had to be effective and reach an audience of millions. It is not a secret that political speeches are usually quite long and large, so it is also worth planning the text of the speech correctly. However, Barack Obama's speeches have always attracted attention with their sincerity, kindness and love for America and its people. This work will be focused on the analysis of one of the speeches of the former president, namely “President-Elect Victory Speech”, which was delivered 4 November 2008, Grant Park, Chicago, Illinois.

The main theme of the speech is to thank the American people for their trust and support during the election. Barack Obama also mentions his political friends, family, wife and future President Joe Biden. In addition, he talks about his devotion to the people and his desire to build a better future for them. The key point of the speech is also the story of an elderly woman with dark skin color, who lived her life from contempt for women and black people to the right to vote freely in elections and not be afraid to leave the house. It is important to remember that this topic is special for the president and his family as well.

Speaking about the phonetic structure of the speech, one can notice many pauses and rather slow pace of speech. First of all, this is due to the fact that the crowd applauds during the speech and thus the president has to pause. The speech itself is structured in such a way that it includes many complex sentences, but also many monosyllabic words and short sounds, which allow you to pause, but not lose the overall meaning. In addition, it is intertwined with polysyllabic words, diphthongs

and consonant coincidences, but in such sentences the speech is accelerated in order to organize the main idea of the sentence and not interrupt it.

Moreover, in his speech, Barack Obama uses many words that have the sounds /m/, /n/, /l/ and long vowel diphthongs, which are considered the most pleasant for the listener in the English language, namely: *promise, renew, love, nation, hope, grateful, victory, win, hopeful, honest, liberty, unity, democracy, opportunity*. The use of such vocabulary also evokes positive feelings and trust to the speaker. There are some more examples of using sounds /m/, /n/, /l/: “Americans who sent a message to the world that we have never been just a collection of individuals or a collection of Red States and Blue States.” There is also the repetition: “a *collection* of individuals or a *collection* of Red States and Blue States” – this technique helps to strengthen the thought and make an emphasis.

“I know my grandmother's watching, along with the family that made me who I am.” - in this sentence, the frequent use of the pronoun **I** lets us know that the speaker is emphasizing his personal history. The politician is also uses **I** in the future when tells about the family.

Let's consider a few more examples of repetition that make the speech clear and rhythmic: “...the unsung hero of this *campaign*, who built the *best* - the *best political campaign*, I think, in the history of the United States of America the *best campaign* team ever assembled in the history of politics”, “*it belongs to you. It belongs to you*”, “to give 5 *dollars* and 10 *dollars* and 20 *dollars* to the cause”. Furthermore, the speech begins with thoughts about the unity of different generations and life stories and each of them begins with the phrase “it is the answer” which repeats three times: “*It's the answer* told by lines.... *It's the answer* spoken.... *It's the answer* that”, “*and I know you didn't do this* just to win an election. *And I know you didn't do it* for me”.

The text of the speech is also filled with many alliterations, which creates an additional musical and melodic effect: “by people who waited three hours and four

hours, many for the very first time in their lives, because they believed that this time must be different; that their voices could be that difference”, “Senator McCain fought long and hard in this campaign, and he's fought even longer and harder for the country that he loves”, “much money or many endorsements”, “I will listen to you, especially when we disagree. And, above all, I will ask you to join in the work of remaking this nation”, “block by block, brick by brick, *calloused hand by calloused hand*”, “It can't happen *without* you, *without a new spirit* of service, a *new spirit* of sacrifice. So let us summon a new spirit of patriotism, of responsibility, where each of us resolves to pitch in and work harder and look after not only ourselves but each other”, “if America's beacon still burns as bright”, “this victory alone is not the change we seek. It is only the chance for us to make that change”.

It is also worth remembering about assonance, because it is the vowels that make speech more melodious. The English language in particular is rich in diphthongs and even triphthongs and avoids the coincidence of consonant sounds: “If there is anyone out there who still doubts that America is a place where all things are possible; who still wonders if the dream of our founders is alive in our time; who still questions the power of our democracy”, “we are better off for the service rendered by this brave and selfless leader”, “seek peace”.

When giving a speech, Barack Obama constantly changes the intonation so that it is understandable for everyone, but at the same time it has acquired value. Repetitions do not make it boring, but on the contrary give it a certain meaning. In general, the former president was an excellent speaker and his speeches are worth researching and studying in the future, because certain phonetic and stylistic elements are also hidden there, which make his language confident, clear and impressive.

2.2 Features of Donald Trump's political speech

Donald Trump is a brilliant orator, a well-known politician and businessman, the successor of Barack Obama in the position of the president of America. He is known not only for his political speeches, but also for his speeches at business meetings, charity events, openings of new buildings and projects. Donald Trump is considered one of the most emotional speakers in the political world, but this always helps him attract attention and a large audience.

In general, his speeches are not so easy and simple for the listener, because the pace and timbre of his voice are quite unique and unusual. Sometimes it is difficult to catch his meaningful pauses and accents, especially in the context of political discourse.

In this work, we will analyze Presidential Inaugural Address delivered 20 January 2017, Washington, D.C.

The intonation of the speech is quite calm and stays at the same level. Of course, there are certain emotional accents and underlines, but Donald Trump speaks quite confidently and thoughtfully, without bright accents. He uses mostly simple sentences, which allows him to quickly and accurately express his opinion, but he prefers polysyllabic words, repetition and alliteration. Homogeneous clauses, listing synonyms, and inversion are common. Also, the words *we*, *I*, *you*, thus the speaker addresses the people without separating them from himself. Moreover, the text is not full of words with the sounds /m/, /n/, /l/, but on the contrary - there are quite a few of them, and namely: *nation*, *land*, *solidarity*, *family*, *country*, *honestly*, *united*, *new*, *hope*, *dream*, *destiny*.

Talking about the repetition, which makes speech more clear and rhythmic, let us analyze the following examples: “*it belongs to you. It belongs to everyone* gathered here today and *everyone* watching all across America”, “There should be no fear. We are *protected*, and we will always be *protected*. We will be *protected* by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and most importantly, we will be

protected by God”, “Thank you. God bless you and God bless America! Thank you. God bless America’.

“So to all Americans in every city near and far, small and large, from *mountain to mountain*, from *ocean to ocean*, hear these words: You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way” - in this paragraph there are examples of homogeneous clauses, repetition and opposition, which, according to the correct intonation, forms a clear rhythmic composition of sentences, and namely: near – far, small – large, voice – hope – dream, courage – goodness – love.

Let's also consider interesting examples of alliteration, which is used in this speech much more often than assonance: “rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people”, “a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth”, “their victories have not been your victories. Their triumphs have not been your triumphs. And while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land”, “that all changes starting right here and right now - because this moment is your moment”, “these are just and reasonable demands of righteous people and a righteous public”.

“We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital, and in every hall of power: From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first” - in this passage we hear a frequent repetition of /f/ and /v/ sounds, which creates a certain melody and the phenomenon of euphony. Let us consider another example: “every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies, and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength” – here we

have the frequent repetition of the sounds /f/ - /v/, /d/ - /t/, /p/ - /b/, /pr/ - /pr/. No doubts that in the process of speech, most sounds are assimilated and changed, but they still create the effect of euphony.

In the speech, you can also find examples of prosody - the ratio of speech segments in length, the general pace of speech, pauses, general timbre coloring – “We stand at the birth of a new millennium ready to unlock the mysteries of space, || to free the earth from the miseries of disease, || and to harness the energies, || industries, || and technologies of tomorrow. A new national pride will stir our souls, || lift our sights, || and heal our divisions.” – the sign || shows us the logical pauses which, according to this example, creates the rhythmic groups.

Manipulation in political discourse is carried out in the process of speech action aimed at the mass addressee with the aim of distancing him from socio-political reality. The manipulator must skillfully manage the audience in order to achieve a favorable response from the addressee. (Філінський, 2010: 74). This is what Donald Trump skillfully manages to do. His non-verbal and verbal means are harmoniously combined and cooperate to achieve the same goal. Phonostylistic means perform one of their key functions - to give the speech a mellow sound and a characteristic pace, so that the listener is interested in listening and following the speech.

2.3 Peculiarities of Joe Biden’s speech and its linguistic means

The last one for analysis will be Joe Biden's speech delivered 20 January 2021, U.S. Capitol Building, Washington, D.C.

Joe Biden is probably one of the oldest presidents of America, who currently rules the country and has seen the rule of others during his life. Although he has more experience in his life, his speech strategies remain the same politically oriented. In general, after watching several of the president's speeches, we may affirm that he always speaks quite slowly and carefully, placing certain emphasis on key words. His pace of speech is quite interesting from a phonetic point of view, because during many speeches, it can be noted that he almost always emphasizes the main parts of the

speech evenly and simply omits the minor ones. According to the rules, this is correct, but sometimes Joe Biden pronounces all the words so precisely and clearly that his speeches are easier to listen to people who are not connected to politics, that means he speaks in plain language to the citizens of his country.

If to compare the inaugural speech of Joe Biden with such speeches of other presidents, you can notice that he uses the method of repetition quite often, in almost every paragraph of the text you can find an example of repetition. In this way, a certain emphasis is placed on the words and the speech is confident and structured: “We can right wrongs. We can put people to work in good jobs. We can teach our children in safe schools. We can overcome the deadly [COVID-19] virus. We can reward work and rebuild the middle class and make health care secure for all. We can deliver racial justice, and we can make America, once again, the leading force for good in the world”, “Look, I understand that many of my fellow Americans view the future with fear and trepidation. I understand they worry about their jobs, I understand, like my dad, they lay in bed at night staring at the ceiling wondering, “Can I keep my healthcare?””. Based on the given examples, we can also conclude that very often the president uses the pronouns “I” and “We”, thus showing that he is with the people and making promises for the development of the country and a better life for its citizens.

On the whole, in the text of the speech, there are many words as *one nation, honor, dignity, liberty, unity, democracy, new, power*. The use of such vocabulary is strategically important in political discourse, and especially in inaugural speeches.

Let us go through the examples of alliteration and assonance in the speech: “Today, we celebrate the triumph not of a candidate, but of a cause, the cause of democracy. The people - The will of the people has been heard and the will of the people has been heeded. We've learned again that democracy is precious. Democracy is fragile. And at this hour, my friends, democracy has prevailed”, “I thank my predecessors of both parties for their presence here today. I thank them from the

bottom of my heart. And I know - And I know the resilience of our Constitution and the strength, the strength of our nation, as does President [Jimmy] Carter, who I spoke with last night but who cannot be with us today, but whom we salute for his lifetime of service”, “America has to be better than this. And I believe America is so much better than this”.

Another feature of Joe Biden's speech is the listing of certain phenomena, homogeneous members of a sentence, which forms a certain prosody and rhythm: “...people was a multitude defined by the common objects of their love, || defined by the common objects of their love. || What are the common objects we as Americans love? || That define us as Americans? || I think I know: || opportunity, || security, || liberty, || dignity, || respect, || honor, || and, yes, || the truth”.

In addition, Joe Biden's speech is rich in words with sounds /p/, /b/, /h/, /d/ and namely: *hear, people, democracy, better, believe, power, profit, define*. However, in the speeches of Barack Obama and Donald Trump, prevailed words with sounds /m/, /n/, /l/.

Summarizing the phonostylistic means in Joe Biden's speech, we can conclude that they are successfully combined with the main task of political discourse, namely manipulation and influence on society. Structured speech and prosody make it easy to understand and understand, which is no less important for long-term speeches.

Conclusions to chapter two

This work examines three inaugural speeches of American presidents in order to understand and understand the importance and functioning of phonostylistic means in political discourse.

After examining three different speeches, it can be concluded that the vocabulary on the political topic and the methods of using intonation often coincide. Politicians put emphasis on certain words, raising their voice and placing pauses where necessary, so that the thought is complete and clearly expressed. In addition, the frequent use of repetition of words and sounds, alliteration and assonance for melodious speech is followed. On the basis of the presented phenomena, the phenomenon of prosody is formed, in order to attract the attention of the listener and make the listening process even pleasant.

Of course, it cannot be denied that each person has his own personal timbre and rhythm of the voice, which also significantly affects the attention of the listeners and the success of the speech, especially in political discourse. Non-verbal means of communication play an equally important role, because politicians speak to a large audience and cannot concentrate their gaze or movements on one person, they need to be able to attract the audience.

In addition, it should be taken into account that speeches on different topics use different vocabulary and functions of phonostylistic means, depending on the audience and the purpose of the speech. For example, whether the speech takes place in front of the people or at a meeting or in parliaments. The peculiarity of political discourse is to correctly and precisely choose the means of speech in order to satisfy the needs of the audience and fulfill its expectations. This is quite a difficult task, and to be a skilled speaker of politics requires a lot of time and practice, as well as the experience of predecessors.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The main goal of this work was to determine phonostylistic means and their functioning in the speeches of modern American politicians, that is, in political discourse. For this purpose, the concept and role of political discourse was determined, the concept of phonostylistic means was described, and the speeches of Barack Obama, Donald Trump, and Joe Biden were studied.

The above politicians made a great contribution to the development of America and influenced the course of events around the world. They are still listened to and respected, their speeches are accessible and simple for ordinary citizens of the country, and the main task was to determine with the help of which phono-stylistic means and their functions politicians manage to attract the attention of millions of audiences.

Analyzing the 3 speeches, we can conclude that they have a lot in common, but also a lot of differences. Politicians often emphasize the same words, hold a pause when people applaud and constantly change their intonation. The same lexical units and phonostylistic devices are often used, but each politician has his own strengths in speeches. Joe Biden speaks rather slowly and deliberately, Barack Obama bases his speech on past experiences and recalls history using alliteration and wordplay. Donald Trump is quite emotional during the speech and does not exactly structure the speech in terms of the length of expressions, sounds and pauses.

This work also serves as a certain contribution to the development of linguistics in general, because the topic of political discourse is studied and constantly develops. It can become quite popular, because in the modern world, politics increasingly comes to the fore.

RÉSUMÉ

Дана робота базується на дослідженні фоностилестичних засобів на їх функцій в промовах сучасних Американських політиків.

Основною метою роботи є виявлення фоностилестичних засобів, їх функціонування. Порівняння та їх характеристика у політичному дискурсі, а також методи впливу на суспільство.

Актуальність теми полягає у тому, що політика завжди була і залишається головною та найактуальнішою темою для обговорення. Це невід'ємна частина сучасного світу і важливо знати та розуміти політичний дискурс. Політика це головний засіб впливу на спільство, якому можна протистояти або ж віднайти сторону справедливості.

У даній роботі об'єктом дослідження є промови американських політиків, а саме: Барака Обама, Дональда Трампа та Джо Байдена. Предметом дослідження є фоностилестичні засоби, які вживаються у мовленні політиків.

Методи дослідження – це аналіз текстів та статей британських, американських та світових видань, а також промов політиків для дослідження політичного дискурсу та функціонування фоностилестичних засобів у ньому.

У першому розділі курсової роботи описано теоретичні основи та поняття політичного дискурсу, фоностилестичних засобів. Також описані основні завдання та цілі політичних промов, які спрямованні на формування та вплив на свідомість суспільства.

У другому розділі курсової роботи були дослідженні промови трьох американських політиків та визначення роль фоностилестичних засобів у них.

Ключові слова: політичний дискурс, фоностилестичні засоби, алітерація, асонанс, просодія, повторення, інтонація, темп, ритм.

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