

LINGUISTICS

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THE REPETITION AND VOCATIVE AS A SPECIFIC STYLISTIC FEATURE OF A PUBLIC MONOLOGUE COMPOSITION (A CASE STUDY OF ENGLISH ORATIONS)

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Abstract

The article deals with the compositional and stylistic peculiarities in the construction of public speaking. The relevance of this study is motivated by the interest of modern science to the study of public speaking, especially on issues related to the participation of linguistic resources in the composition of public orations. Particular attention is paid to such phenomena as the repetition and the vocatives. The article investigates the essential role of the repetition as the specific feature of public speaking, which is used in various forms and functions at different levels of its structure, and identifies the necessity of vocatives for the internal stylistic organization of a public monologue. Scientific novelty of the research is determined by the need to analyze the nature of the compatibility of various kinds of stylistic means in the closed-in construction of the public speaking.

Keywords: closed-in construction, public speaking, speech communication, text composition.

Almost all of the most important processes of language development occur especially in the area of speech communication, so the concern in speaking problems has significantly increased in

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recent years. However, speaking issues are not specifically considered until now. In linguistics it still exists the opinion that oral speech in its structure is freer than written one, and it does not have its own strict rules and regulations, the mandatory presence of which characterizes the written language [1]. Speaking connected with the main area of communication between people, which most clearly manifested the communicative function of language. The study of the communicative functions of language units is particularly fruitful in the field of dialogical speech, which is related to the objective natural dialogue, clearly showed in it the essence of the communicative language.

Public speaking is one of the most important forms of speech activity. Semantic integrity of public speaking is in the unity of its theme, which is understood as the basis, the main idea of the speech, the main problem posed by it, its semantic core and semantic parts of different structure and length, which make up its composition uniform as a whole. The integrity of the speech is related to the rational organization of the information contained therein, which is expressed in a clear exposition of the main ideas of the speech, in the construction of several relatively independent parts of information, in their coherent and coordinated oral presentation, in the sequence of transitions from one thought to another. As a result, properly organized oratory is presented to the audience as a complete composition in which every semantic unit takes its place. "The composition of speech is a natural substance and intent motivated the location of all parts of speech and the appropriateness of their relationship, the organization of the material constituting its content, its place in a particular system» [2]. N.N Kokhtev allocates detailed compositional structure of the oratory, which consists of beginning, introducing, content, conclusion and ending. E.L Freidina said that the traditional and common speech structure contains the following elements: an introducing, in which the speaker drew the attention of the audience, introduces the theme of the speech; the main part, which contains the main ideas and conclusion (ending), where there is a recapitulation of the main provisions of remarks and findings [3].

This study has two aims: to analyze the types and functions of repetition as the specific feature of oral speaking, which is manifested at different levels of its structure and to determine the necessity of using vocatives for the internal organization of stylistic composition of the public monologue. From these purposes we can lay the emphasis on the following tasks: to consider the different types of repetitions and vocatives relating to the field of speech activity in the closed-in construction of a public monologue in case of English language.

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According to Professor I.G Koshevaya we can point out a certain type of a closed-in construction "title - conclusion" - in a written speech and "greeting - farewell" - in an oral speech. Any structural part of a public speaking consists of three components: beginning, which featured such forms of vocative sentences as appealing, greeting, and introducing; a core containing an informative message; and ending, which uses forms of farewell, wishes, sometimes coupled with introductory forms. It should be noted that the current understanding of the vocatives has extended significantly, as this kind of sentences, except for appealing began to include a greeting, introducing, wishes and farewells [4].

Greeting is a form of a dialogical speech that forms the beginning of the oratory, and thus uniting people for the period of their communications. Farewell is also a form of a dialogical speech, but obviously of the opposite value, pointing at the completion of the dialogue and, thus indicating the end of the act of verbal communication. The forms of greeting and farewell describe the ability to create a kind of a closed-in construction, they open it in the beginning and close in the ending. e.g.: «Good evening, my fellow Americans:... », « ... Thank you for listening. Good night and God bless all of you. » [5].

Such type of vocative sentences, as appealing can be analyzed as a constituent component of the closed-in construction of any oratory, including the beginning, the core and the ending. e.g.: «Vice-president Johnson, Mr Speaker, Mr Chief Justice, President Eisenhower, Vice-president Nixon, President Truman, reverend clergy, fellow citizens: ... In your hands, my fellow citizens, more than mine ... And so, my fellow Americans, ask not what your country can do for you; ask what you can do for your country. My fellow citizens of the world, ask not what America will do for you, but what, together, we can do for the freedom of man. » [6].

It should be noted that the possibility of the use of forms of appealing in all three positions of a closed-in construction distinguishes this kind of vocative sentences from other types, which tend to have a certain position in the oratory, composition designated for them. Greeting occupies the starting position while the introducing is a means of structural expansion of the vocative types of syntactic context, pointing to whom it is directed. e.g.: «Good evening, my fellow Americans ... » [5].

Special attention should be drawn to the using in a public speaking such a unique form of vocative sentences as introducing. Appealing expresses this reality of introducing by passing it through a particularly syntactically flawed plan because of the lack of other morphological and lexical forms of the time representation.

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Introducing precedes the beginning of the speech, while appealing is the structural expander of the construction. e.g.: «Mr. Chairman, Senator Thurmond, members of the committee: My name is Anita F. Hill ... »[7].

In terms of inclusion in the closed-in construction of a dialogue, this kind of vocative sentence as a wish can be considered as a type similar to the greeting and farewell. Many forms contain the wish expressed by «good» token. Thus, the forms of such vocative sentence as wish can be presented in position of beginning and ending of the closed-in construction. e.g.: «Thank you for listening. Good night and God bless all of you. » [5].

As a linguistic tool, repetition attracted the attention of scientists of his versatility. Repetitions are communication structures and provide for detailed disclosure of the content [8].

The variety of repetition forms is reflected in its definition. Lexical repetitions can be contact, that is, the speech component may be repeated in the same sentence, or standing next to two sentences, and can be repeated any word, taking any syntax position: e.g.: «I have asked the Merciful Father - the Father of us all - - to let this cup pass from me » [9]. Lexical repetitions may be distant, that is, the lexical component is repeated for a large segment of the speech. e.g.: «To those old allies ... To those new states ... to those nations ... » [6]. Repetitions can be often found in parceled constructions. By definition of N.N. Kohtev, parcelling is a division of the sentence in which the content of the statements is realized not in one but in two or more voice intonation and semantic units, one after the other after the separation pause. [2]. Parceled design enhances the repetition, set it apart, repeating part of the sentence, part of the statement as a single phrase. e.g.: «And the Democratic Party is the people's Party - not the labor Party, not the farmers' Party, not the employers' Party - it is the Party of no one because it is the Party of everyone» [9]. Also, there is anadiplosis - a single repetition in the end of the previous and in the beginning of the subsequent phrase. Focusing the main idea, the speaker repeats the word, reinforcing it with the words and parceling. e.g.: «... I will fight to win that office with all - with all my heart and my soul.» [9]. Repetition of the lexical units and their combinations are always associated with the semantic core of the speech. The evolution of the main idea, its refinement and strengthening is organized with the support of repetitions. Some speakers intentionally use the repetitions to emphasize a key word, emotionally affecting the listener, emphasizing thoughts and logical connections between parts of oratory, rhythmic organizing it. Separated sentences, notional words, conjunctions or particles can be repeated. e.g. .: «You know how she advanced herself, how she

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advanced this kingdom, how she advanced this nation ...» [10]. The repetition of a phonetic aspect of speech is considered to be the most frequent. It can be presented in the form of consonant repetition and vowel repetition. e.g. .: «That, that, I - I think, is our ancient mission» [9].

So, according to the data, we can draw the following conclusions: 1) the composition of the text of a public speaking is based on the use of such stylistic means as repetition; 2) various forms of vocatives are not only linguistic symbols used for the beginning, the medial part of the ending of the communication, but, that is important they are characterized by a certain position, which forms a closed-in construction of the public speaking.

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