

UDC 811.111'342.9:808.5(045)

PROSODIC MODELS OF ACCENTUATED PERSONALITIES' ENGLISH PUBLIC SPEECHES

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A.A. Kalyta and I.O. Andrushchenko. Prosodic models of accentuated personalities' English public speeches. The paper advances typical prosodic models of the accentuated personalities' English public speeches. The inaugural and convention speeches delivered by the American presidents and British prime ministers within the second half of the 20th century served as the material of the study. It was found out that the effective realization of any public speech is determined by the rational choice of linguistic as well as the adequate use of prosodic means for its organization. The authors regard the accentuated language personality as a speaker with enhanced traits of his/her character or temperament which are revealed in the process of his / her communicative activity within the range of acceptable psychological norm and beyond it. It is outlined that in order to conduct the study of prosodic features of the English accentuated personalities' public speaking the authors created the program and methodology of a complex experimental phonetic research which was carried out in four stages. It is singled out that the politicians, whose inaugural and convention speeches were analyzed, belong to four types of accentuation of their character: demonstrative, impulsive, obsessive-compulsive, and paranoid. The determined prosodic peculiarities of the accentuated politicians' public speaking which were gained by means of the auditory analysis are presented. Besides, the results of the acoustic analysis of the experimental material, linguistic interpretation and generalization of the obtained data enabled the authors to figure out the invariant and variant prosodic models of the accentuated politicians' public speaking.

Key words: accentuated personality (demonstrative, impulsive, obsessive-compulsive, and paranoid), experimental phonetic research, inaugural and convention speeches, invariant and variant prosodic model, language personality, prosodic feature, public speaking.

А.А. Калита, І.О. Андрущенко. Просодичні моделі англomовних публічних промов акцентуованих особистостей. Роботу присвячено встановленню просодичних моделей публічних промов акцентуованих особистостей – американських президентів і британських прем'єр-міністрів другої половини ХХ століття. Матеріалом дослідження слугували інавгураційні і програмні промови зазначених політиків. Установлено, що на тлі раціонального вибору мовних засобів політичними діями вирішальним щодо ефективного оформлення публічного мовлення стає адекватне використання ними просодичних засобів мови. При цьому, під акцентуованою мовною особистістю у роботі розуміється мовець з підсиленою рисою характеру чи темпераменту, які виявляються ним у його комунікативній діяльності як у діапазоні припустимої психологічної норми, так і за її межами. З метою дослідження просодичних особливостей публічного мовлення англomовних акцентуованих особистостей були розроблені програма та методика комплексного експериментально-фонетичного дослідження, що передбачали його проведення у чотири етапи. З'ясовано, що політичним діям, інавгураційні і програмні промови яких аналізувалися, притаманні чотири типи акцентуацій характеру: демонстративна, збудлива, педантична і застрягаюча. У роботі представлені просодичні характеристики публічного мовлення акцентуованих особистостей, встановлені за допомогою аудиторного аналізу. Окрім того, результати акустичного аналізу експериментального матеріалу,

лінгвістична інтерпретація та узагальнення отриманих даних дозволили описати інваріантні та варіантні просодичні моделі публічного мовлення акцентуєваних політиків.

Ключові слова: акцентуєвана особистість (демонстративна, збудлива, педантична і застрягаюча), експериментально-фонетичне дослідження, інавгураційна і програмна промови, інваріантна і варіантна просодична модель, мовна особистість, просодична характеристика, публічне мовлення.

А.А. Калита, И.А. Андрущенко. Просодические модели англоязычных публичных речей акцентуированных личностей. Работа посвящена установлению просодических моделей публичных речей акцентуированных личностей – американских президентов и британских премьер-министров второй половины XX века. Материалом исследования служили инаугурационные и программные речи указанных политиков. Определено, что на фоне рационального выбора языковых средств политическими деятелями решающим для эффективного оформления публичной речи становится адекватное использование ими просодических средств языка. При этом, под акцентуированной языковой личностью в работе понимается говорящий с усиленной чертой характера или темперамента, которые демонстрируются им в его коммуникативной деятельности как в диапазоне допустимой психологической нормы, так и за ее пределами. С целью изучения просодических особенностей публичной речи англоговорящих акцентуированных личностей были разработаны программа и методика комплексного экспериментально-фонетического исследования, которые предполагали его проведение в четыре этапа. Выявлено, что политическим деятелям, инаугурационные и программные речи которых анализировались, присущи четыре типа акцентуаций характера: демонстративная, возбудимая, педантичная и застревающая. В работе представлены просодические характеристики публичной речи акцентуированных личностей, которые были получены в результате проведения аудитивного анализа. Кроме этого, результаты акустического анализа экспериментального материала, лингвистическая интерпретация и обобщение полученных данных позволили описать инвариантные и варианты модели просодические публичной речи акцентуированных политиков.

Ключевые слова: акцентуированная личность (демонстративная, возбудимая, педантичная и застревающая), экспериментально-фонетическое исследование, инаугурационная и программные речи, инвариантная и вариантная просодическая модель, языковая личность, просодическая характеристика, публичная речь.

1. Introduction

Political communication as a speech activity, aimed at promoting certain political ideas, exerting emotional influence on the citizens while inducing them to take political action, gaining sympathy for the voters, manipulating their political consciousness as well as forming a certain public opinion in the social environment is of special interest among present-day scientists [Chabak 2017: 87; Chikileva 2018: 20–21; David 2014: 164; Dedushkina 2011: 475; Dyachenko 2016: 31; Handelman 2009; Ilchenko 2010; Kalita and Taranenko 2008: 288; Paulo and Bublitz 2019: 57–58; Petlyuchenko 2009: 86; Tarnavska and Kuprii 2017: 222].

As is known, the oratory skills are of great importance for a politician [Helfert 2017: 136–137; Mazlum 2016: 167] since his / her speech as a reflection of the individual's inner world [Soper 1995: 7] is considered as the effective means of creating a definite speaker's image by the audience [Batsevich 2009: 303]. At the same time, side by side with a politician's rational choice of language means, the proper use of prosodic means becomes of special significance for their public speaking organization. By its nature, public speaking can be written and oral, bookish and spoken, prepared and improvised [Dunckel and Parnham 1997: 49–52; Lamerton 2001: 27–38; Reznikova 2005: 154]. Obviously, it is functionally and structurally different from conversational, individual, and casual communication. Thus, public speaking, organized in the form of a monologue, is a complex, elaborate and lengthy statement addressed to the audience or society. This type of speech by its nature is always dialogical, aimed at getting the interlocutor's or interlocutors' reaction which can be expressed in words or revealed in gestures, facial expressions, poses, etc. [Crystal 1997: 294]. Therefore, while regarding it as a discourse, that is being a cognitive process [Kubryakova and

Aleksandrova 1997: 19] connected with the real generation of speech or its creation, special attention should be paid to the organization of certain structures in accordance with pragmatic intentions, goals, and conditions of communication that arise in the course of politicians' professional activity.

It is quite clear that political communication usually takes place under specific, strictly regulated conditions and imposes a corresponding impression on the participants since the power makes a very strong influence on the human psyche that not every politician is able to withstand. On the other hand, accentuated personalities are quite often involved in politics as they are ready to take responsibility for the decisions they make [Markovskaya 2007: 4]. In this paper, the accentuated language personality is interpreted as the speaker having the amplified features of character or temperament, which manifest themselves in the process of their communicative activities within the range of acceptable psychological norm and beyond it. Generally, the linguistic personality is viewed as an individual that has a set of abilities and characteristics which predetermine the creation and perception of speech texts that differ in: a) the degree of structural and linguistic complexity; b) the depth and accuracy of reality reflection; c) a certain target orientation [Karaulov 1989: 3].

Thus, the personality of a speaker arises as a multidimensional, versatile object of the research that covers both the process of generation and the process of speech perception. Its uniqueness is determined by the exceptional combination of socio-psychological features classed into three groups: physical, social and psychological [Zasekina 2007: 82]. The study of the impact of these very features on speech activity allows one to register the personality's psycho-physiological and sociological features which are revealed in the process of communication in the choice of means of all language levels.

The analysis of theoretical literature on the subject enabled us to ascertain the presence of general, standardized set of prosodic markers typical of the English politicians' public speaking, namely: the ascending and descending scales, wide falling terminal tone, mid level terminal tone, discrete actual division of the speech flow into intonation groups, accentual and melodic parallelism, increase of pause duration in the introduction and conclusion, decelerated tempo of the key information delivery, clear, strong voice timbre.

It was found out that scientists pay great attention to the wide psychodiagnostic possibilities of a person's individual speaking, since studying the place of speech in the system of communication allows one to consider the information parameters of speech communication and to diagnose a number of the speaker's socio-psychological features. At the same time, it is emphasized [Konyukhov 2008] that during this psychodiagnostic evaluation not only the person's main traits of his / her character are important but also the secondary ones due to which the essence of the action of the unconscious is revealed that in normal situations is restrained and controlled by conscious. The secondary traits are clearly disclosed in stressful situations. Besides, the type of communication, type of accentuation of the speaker's character, gender identity, age, social status, and the speech emotional-and-pragmatic potential were taken into account. The above mentioned parameters were used as the theoretical preconditions for carrying out the experimental phonetic research of the English accentuated personalities' public speaking.

2. Methods

The methodology of the experimental phonetic study involved the development of the program and methods for conducting it which allowed the realization of a complex study that would result in establishing the inventory of prosodic means organizing the English accentuated personalities' public speaking. The experimental research of prosodic peculiarities of the speech under analysis was carried out in four stages. Each stage was based on a comprehensive methodology, according to which the obtained results were described with the help of a terminology apparatus formed within the scope of linguistic features classification of public speaking.

At the first stage of the experiment in order to ensure the adequacy of the gained results, the experts-psychologists determined the type of accentuation of the character of each politician whose speech was studied. The group of experts consisted of 10 practicing psychologists who had a good command of English. The selection of psychologists was conducted in accordance with the requirements to the process of expert evaluation [Rakitiansky 2004]. The experts were asked to analyze audio-, video- and photomaterials, the politicians' speeches, as well as to study their biographies, texts of interviews as samples of spontaneous speech, patterns of signatures and handwriting [Goldberg 2008: 12; Farmagey 2010: 17–20]. On the basis of such a thorough study, they carried out an integrated step-by-step assessment of definite traits of politicians' character with their further classification to the corresponding type of their character accentuation.

At the second stage of the experiment, the informants from Great Britain and the USA evaluated the prosody of public speeches for their compliance to the norms of the English language appropriateness and traditional genre requirements. The group of informants consisted of five native speakers experienced in listening and analyzing recorded texts. The task of the auditory analysis was to listen to the experimental speeches and to define: 1) the naturalness of the speech delivery; 2) its genre affiliation (the type of speech: rally, inauguration, convention, place of its delivery and audience, to whom the speech was addressed); 3) the communicative and pragmatic loading of speech; 4) the speech composite structure: introduction, main body, and conclusion.

The third stage consisted of the auditory analysis of the experimental material, during which the phoneticians determined the prosodic characteristics of the accentuated personalities' public speaking. The group of phoneticians comprised five people specializing in experimental and phonetic studies (auditory analysis in particular). Their task was to register: 1) the pitch range; 2) the type of terminal tone; 3) the type of scale; 4) the pitch register; 5) the intonation group rhythmic structure; 6) the tempo of delivery; 7) the duration of pauses at the juncture of intonation groups; 8) the utterance loudness, etc. Another task was to graphically represent the direction of the tone in all sections of the intonation groups of the most important utterances in terms of their semantics and pragmatic orientation.

At the fourth stage of the experiment, the acoustic analysis of typical realizations of the accentuated personalities' public speeches, selected at the third stage, was conducted. Finally, the linguistic interpretation and generalization of the obtained results were carried out.

Thus, the programme and methodology of a complex experimental phonetic research developed in such a way made it possible to determine different invariants of prosodic models of the accentuated personalities' public speaking.

3. Results

The results of the analysis of psychological characteristics and linguistic behavior of political personalities (21 political leaders) performed by psychologists allowed us to find out that the most typical representatives of groups classified by the accentuation of their character are: E. Heath, W.J. Clinton, R. Reagan (demonstrative accentuated personality), H. Wilson, L.B. Johnson, J. Major (paranoid accentuated personality), D.D. Eisenhower, J. Callaghan, J.F. Kennedy (obsessive-compulsive accentuated personality), G.H.W. Bush, R.M. Nixon, G.R. Ford (impulsive accentuated personality). The informants registered a high degree of naturalness of the public speeches, delivered in official situations by the male speakers, who belong to the middle and senior age groups. The results of the research helped us to single out the most typical public speeches whose genre affiliation is objectively limited to the inaugural and convention speeches since they have the same structural and compositional division into the introduction, main body and conclusion that perform the following functions: integrative, declarative and performative respectively. The professional phoneticians also determined the regularities in the intonation components functioning typical of each group of the accentuated personalities, and discovered the invariant prosodic model of the inaugural and convention speeches delivered by the accentuated politicians.

It should be emphasized that traditionally the introduction of the analyzed speeches begins with the greetings of the guests, gratitude to the voters for their faith and trust, gratitude to the colleagues for their support and fruitful work; promises to act as a head of the country to the best of the ability; addressing God as the only fair judge able to give an objective evaluation of their deeds and so on.

The declarative block of the main body is usually devoted to highlighting the country's future foreign and domestic policies. The examined public speeches were delivered in difficult political and economic times (overcoming the negative consequences of World War II, the Cold War with the USSR, military conflicts, significant economic problems in the UK, etc.), which obviously influenced the content of speeches and the choice of relevant lexical and grammatical means for their presentation.

The conclusion of the speeches presented by the accentuated politicians usually expresses the thesis that they are responsible state leaders who, together with the nation, can build the economically and politically powerful and prosperous country.

It was experimentally determined that the most numerous is a group of demonstrative accentuated personalities (40%) with a peculiar speech behavior, such as: (1) loud, energetic, emotional, intonationally expressive speech, accelerated tempo, short pauses; (2) widespread use of epithets, the superlative degree of comparison of adjectives, hyperbolization, amplified by the use of extra-linguistic components (energetic broad gestures, live facial expressions, vigorous expression of emotions), artistry, propensity to publicity, the desire to be in the center of attention as well as creative approach and spontaneity in decision-making.

A fairly typical example of the intonation presentation of public speech by demonstrative personalities is the statement from R. Reagan's inaugural speech in which he emotionally declares the basic principles of the work of the government he headed: *I will 'shortly sub^lmit a /budget § to the /Congress § /aimed § at ^freezing ^government ^program spending | for the 'next year.* [Reagan 1985].

In the example above the intonation group *at ^freezing ^government ^program spending* is realized with the mid-high pitch level, widened pitch range, slow tempo, moderate loudness and staccato rhythm. The intonation group sounds categorical and peremptory. It is organized with the help of a falling scandent scale in combination with a falling mid-low terminal tone actualized in the low rate zone, that helps the speaker to single out the semantically important information against the background of the rhythmic and melodic contour of the analyzed structural-and- compositional part.

The next largest in number is a group of paranoid accentuated personalities (26,67%) whose speech delivery is usually monotonous, intonation is colorless, the tempo of speech flow varies from decelerated to slow due to the presence of long pauses. This type of personality is characterized by a limited use of gestures (rather their absence), restrained facial expressions, mask-like face, a scarcely perceptible smile and constant tension. The characteristic features of this type of speakers are as follows: social climbing (careerism), purposefulness, obsession with certain ideas, ambition and self-confidence, mischief and vindictiveness, the desire to stand out. However, these individuals are generally good and responsible employees.

The intonation presentation of the paranoid accentuated personality's public speaking can be well illustrated by such an emotionally coloured fragment from L.B. Johnson's inaugural speech *And ^{oo}our /nation's /course | is a'bundantly \clear. ^We as^pire to \nothing § that be/longs to \others.||* [Johnson 1965].

In this fragment the utterance *^We as^pire to \nothing § that be/longs to \others.||*, preceded by the thesis that the national policy of the country is absolutely transparent and peaceful, staccato-like rhythmic pattern is formed by the falling scandent scale in combination with the mid-low falling tone in the first intonation group and rising direction of the tone on the head of the scale in the next

intonation group. Such an intonation organization makes it possible to perceive the politician's position as categorical and peremptory. This is also achieved by singling out the personal pronoun [^]*We* with the mid pitch range, the decelerated tempo and moderate loudness which emphasizes the true intention of the political leader to unite the efforts of the people and government in the implementation of the US foreign policy. Such a prosodic organization of the utterance is intended to convince the foreign audience in the complete peacefulness of the country's foreign policy and to demonstrate respect for foreign territories.

The obsessive-compulsive accentuated personalities (20%) are characterized by the convincing, clear and distinct, intermittent speech, divided into short semantic groups by the mid pauses that demonstrate the speaker's pedantry. The modifications of intonation pattern are not typical of the speech of such speakers; however, they tend to intonationally accentuate separate words in an utterance. The tempo of their speech varies within the accelerated and moderate zones. Gesturing is restrained, at the same time it is clear and similar to the outlining geometric figures in the air, the facial expressions are inexpressive, still and frozen; eyes expression is non-dynamic. The obsessive-compulsive personalities are mainly ambitious, aimed at achieving the targeted goal. They are also characterized by a high level of self-control, the prevalence of rationality over emotions that respectively affects the manifestation of expressiveness in their speech.

The typical prosodic organization of the obsessive-compulsive personalities' public speech can be illustrated with the help of a fragment from the main body of D.D. Eisenhower's convention speech. In this passage, the politician demonstrates his highly negative attitude towards countries that pursue aggressive policies towards the United States: *Ab'horrinɡ /war ʒ as a 'chosen /way | to 'balk the /purposes ʒ of 'those who √threaten us, | ¯we 'hold it to be the †first 'task of √statesmanship | to de'velop the √strength | that will de'ter the √forces of ag/gression | and pro'mote the con' ditions of peace.* || [Eisenhower 1956].

The given utterance sounds abrupt and threatening due to the interaction of means of different language levels, namely: lexical (functioning of the vocabulary related to the military sphere (*Ab'horrinɡ /war, 'balk, threaten, de'ter the √forces of ag/gression*) and phonetic (the presence of checked scales in combination with a falling-rising divided terminal tone, abrupt changes in the pitch level and the occurrence of perceptual, short, mid and long pauses). The final intonation group *and pro'mote the con' ditions of peace* is realized on the mid-low pitch level, within the mid-high pitch range, moderate loudness and decelerated tempo. Its melodic contour comprises a descending scandent scale combined with a mid-low falling terminal tone. This intonation group is characterized by the staccato rhythm which is created due to the significant variations in the pitch level of the stressed and unstressed syllables. Such an intonation pattern makes the final intonation group sound as most prominent in the studied utterance. As to the timber of the analyzed intonation group, it is tense, categorical, and weighty.

The impulsive accentuated personalities (13,33%) are characterized by impulsiveness, cholericity, concealed aggression, vengeance, superiority, impatience, suspicion, dynamic movements, widespread stroke, fast, energetic handshake. Their communicative behavior allows one to register the tendency to the excessive nonverbal manifestations at the level of facial expressions and gestures. Besides, some nervousness is demonstrated during their public speeches delivery which is observed in the facial muscle sprain, eye movements that politicians try to control. The impulsive accentuated individuals' speaking is loud; its tempo is moderate with a tendency to accelerate due to the presence of short pauses.

The intonation presentation of the impulsive personalities' public speech is clearly illustrated with the help of the main body fragment in which G.H.W. Bush declares the need to reduce the military arsenals in some countries and organizations to establish peace around the world: *In 'foreign affairs, | I'll con'tinue our †policy of †peace ∙through √strength.* || *I will 'move toward*

↑*further* ↘*cuts* ξ *in the stra'tegic and con'ventional* ↑*arsenals of /both* ξ *the U'nited /States* ξ *and the 'Soviet /Union* ξ *and the 'Eastern /Bloc* ξ *and NATO.* || [Bush 1988].

The analyzed utterance is emotionally coloured; this colouring is achieved by different language means: the use of military vocabulary (*the stra'tegic and con'ventional* ↑*arsenals*) and the proper names of organizations whose main function is to guarantee peace (*the 'Eastern /Bloc; NATO*) at the lexical level. At the grammatical level, there is a chain of homogeneous members of the sentence (*the U'nited /States* ξ *and the 'Soviet /Union* ξ *and the 'Eastern /Bloc* ξ *and NATO*) connected with the help of the conjunction *and*; its use creates the polysyndeton, which, in its turn, contributes to the greater expressiveness of the utterance.

The given intonation groups of the fragment, in which the politician calls the countries and organizations for the disarmament (*the U'nited /States* ξ *and the 'Soviet /Union* ξ *and the 'Eastern /Bloc*), share the same intonation pattern that highlights the importance of the implementation of this measure by all the participants. On the whole, intonation groups are realized on the mid-high pitch level, within the widened pitch range, increased loudness, and accelerated tempo, legato regular rhythm and checked scales in combination with a mid-high rising terminal tone in the zone of mid rate. The final intonation group of the utterance *and NATO* is also delivered on the mid-high pitch level, within the widened pitch range, increased loudness and accelerated tempo, legato regular rhythm. Its melodic contour includes a mid-high rising terminal tone in the high zone. All these features and the variations of the pitch at the beginning and at the end of intonation groups as well as the presence of a negative widened pitch interval at their juncture make their sounding aggressive, sharp, and categorical.

Thus it was found out that the political leaders, whose speeches were studied in this paper, turned out to be typical representatives of the four character accentuation types who use the corresponding invariant prosodic models in their public speaking.

4. Discussion

The conducted auditory analysis enabled us to continue the study of prosodic means of the accentuated individuals' public speaking through the acoustic analysis and further linguistic interpretation of the obtained results that made it possible to determine the invariant and variant prosodic models of accentuated personalities' public speeches.

Due to this, we found out that demonstrative personalities' sincere emotions are associated with the expression of gratitude, transmitted at the moderate tempo and loudness, in the widened pitch range, mainly by the broken stepping scale in the combination with a mid-high rising and falling terminal tones realized in the zone of low rate, the wavy intonation contour, mid sound duration, legato rhythm, high pitch maximum localized on the first stressed syllable of the scale, and marking personal pronouns in the pre-head by the intensity maximum on them. This makes their speech expressive and helps to draw the attention of the audience to the speaker's personality in general and to his / her merits in the successful implementation of the set of goals in particular. Against the background of the general intonation pattern of the speech, emotionally coloured utterances are singled out with the help of long pauses that make the listeners focus on the speakers' psychological state as well as contribute to their elated mood and improve the perception of the key theses of the speech.

In the main body of the speech, the politicians with the dominant demonstrative character accentuation mostly inform their listeners about their plans and intentions regarding further development of the country, subconsciously adjusting to the duties of the head of the state or party leader and urge the audience to contribute to the realization of their goals in every possible way. Their speech is quite metaphoric which makes it sound lively, expressive, and impressive that helps the listeners remember it easily. The most important utterances are actualized within the widened pitch range, within the mid pitch register, with the decelerated tempo (due to the increase of sound duration in the intonation groups) and increased loudness, within the widened intensity range. The

melodic contour of the intonation groups usually contain a falling scandent scale, which, depending on the communicative type of the utterance, is combined with a mid-low rising or falling terminal tone realized in the zone of the accelerated rate, creating a wavy intonation contour and staccato rhythm. These fragments are divided by the perceptual and short pauses that testify their close semantic connection with the neighboring intonation groups. The pitch and intensity maxima mostly localize on the first stressed syllable of the scale actualized in the high and mid-high zones.

In general, the public speech of paranoid personalities is characterized by the use of affirmative, constative communicative-and-pragmatic utterances that are often marked by the anaphoric beginning as well as by the grammatical and intonation parallelism in all parts of the inaugural and convention speeches. Such a structural organization of utterances makes them sound monotonous. As to the prosodic organization of the most important fragments in the speech, they are mainly actualized within the widened pitch range, mid pitch register and its variants, increased loudness, decelerated tempo, and mid and short pauses at the juncture of the intonation groups. The intonation contour contains the ascending stepping scale combined with a high falling terminal tone realized in the zone of the accelerated rate. Besides, the extra-high pitch and intensity maxima located on the nuclear syllable as well as the prevalence of the widened intensity range are inherent in such utterances.

All parts of the inaugural and convention speeches of obsessive-compulsive personalities contain a large number of fragments in which politicians encourage the audience to take an active civic stand and inspire listeners to improve the welfare of the country's inhabitants and maintain the state's leading position in the world. It is reflected in their choice of lexical units. The most important utterances are mainly realized within the widened pitch range with a tendency to its narrowing, the full pitch register and its variants, increased loudness, legato rhythm, moderate or accelerated tempo. Generally, they are separated from the neighboring intonation groups with the help of mid pauses. Such utterances are characterized by a descending stepping scale in combination with a mid-high or mid-low falling terminal tone in the zone of mid rate. The high pitch maximum locates on the first stressed syllable of the intonation group. The widened intensity range and high recurrence of the maximum intensity localized on the first stressed syllable of the intonation group dominate in such utterances. The mid sound duration of utterances is represented by short or minimal zones resulting in their intermittent and clear sounding.

We found out that the inaugural and convention speeches of impulsive politicians possess a certain chaotic character of communicative tasks that the speakers have to realize in the process of their speech delivery. Consequently, all parts of their speeches consist of almost the same number of utterances in which the speakers express their emotional state, identify problems that require immediate solution, inform the audience about their further plans for the development of the country. At the same time, they encourage people to work assiduously to achieve economic and political stability in the country. At the grammatical level, the utterances mainly comprise several short intonation groups that together with the other language means make their speech dynamic and vigorous. Prosodic organization of such utterances is actualized within the mid (with a tendency to narrowing) pitch range, within the zone of mid-wide pitch register and its variants, increased loudness, and slow tempo. There were registered the domination of the descending stepping and sliding scales as well as the mid-high and mid-low falling terminal tones in the zone of mid, high, and low rate of their movement, a falling-rising melodic contour and legato rhythm. The pauses at the juncture of the intonation groups are mainly perceptual, short and mid. The pitch maximum in the high zone mostly locates on the first stressed syllable of the intonation group. The intensity range varies from the widened to the mid, the maximum intensity localizes on the nucleus in all parts of the analyzed speeches. The utterances are predominantly actualized in the zone of short sound duration. In general, such prosodic organization makes impulsive accentuated personalities' speech sound active, peremptory, and rather aggressive.

Thus the public speaking of accentuated personalities that belong to the four analyzed groups have common organization. The speeches under consideration share the following features: the genre affiliation, the delivery to the mass audience, the same official and social status of the speaker, the typical communicative-and-pragmatic intentions of the speakers. The inaugural and convention speeches have similar structural-and-composition parts (introduction, main body, and conclusion); they are characterized by a mandatory presence of at least three main functions in their content (integrative, declarative and performative); they also have clear schemes for covering a set of challenging questions in the corresponding structural parts of the public speeches.

Due to the analysis presented above, there appears the possibility to describe the invariant model of the demonstrative personalities' public speaking. This model is predominantly realized within the narrowed pitch range with a tendency to widening, prevalence of checked scales and high recurrence of the descending stepping scale; mid with a tendency to slow down rate of changing the direction of the terminal tone movement, moderate loudness, moderate tempo with the subsequent deceleration, legato regular rhythm, perceptual pauses, localization of the intensity peak on the nucleus, mid intensity range, mid and short sound duration of the intonation groups, deep, profound, touching timbre.

The distinctive prosodic means of the demonstrative accented personalities' public speaking include: the pitch maximum located on the first stressed syllable within the mid-high zone in the introduction and in the high zone on the first stressed syllable in the main body and conclusion; mid broad pitch register and its variants in the introduction, full pitch register and its variants in the main body, and low pitch register in the conclusion; mid-low rising terminal tone in the introduction and main body, and mid-low falling terminal tone in the conclusion.

The paranoid accentuated personalities' public speaking is represented by the prosodic model invariant which contains the following nomenclature of prosodic parameters: the narrowed pitch range of the intonation group with a tendency to its widening, mid rate of movement of the falling terminal tone, descending stepping scale, moderate loudness, moderate tempo with the subsequent deceleration, legato regular rhythm, perceptual pauses, mid and increased sound duration of the intonation groups.

The prosodic means of the paranoid accentuated personalities' inaugural and convention speeches that differentiate them from the speakers that belong to other groups are: the localization of the pitch maximum in the mid-high zone on the first stressed syllable in the introduction, in the mid-high zone on the nucleus in the main body and extra-high and high zones in the conclusion. The utterances are mostly actualized within the mid broad pitch register and its variants in the introduction and main body, in the mid, broad and low narrow pitch register in the conclusion. The domination of checked scale is mainly registered in the introduction and conclusion, the occurrence of the full scale is typical of the main body. The prosodic organization comprises the following features: the predominance of the mid-low falling terminal tone in the introduction, mid-high falling terminal tone in the main body, and mid-low falling terminal tone in the conclusion; intensity maximum localization is fixed on the first stressed syllable in the introduction and main body, and on the nucleus in the conclusion. As to the recurrence of the intensity range, it was stated that the mid and widened intensity range is realized mainly in the introduction, the widened intensity range is characteristic of the main body, and mid intensity range is registered in the conclusion. The speeches delivered by the paranoid accentuated personalities are characterized by the categorical, convincing, confident voice timbre.

The obsessive-compulsive accentuated personalities' public speaking is organized according to the invariant prosodic model with the following parameters: the maximum pitch localization in the high zone of the first stressed syllable, narrowed pitch range with the further widening, predominance of checked scales, mid with a tendency to accelerate rate of change in the movement of the mid-low falling terminal tone, high recurrence of widened intensity range, location of

intensity maximum on the first stressed syllable, moderate tempo with a tendency to decelerate, moderate loudness, legato regular rhythm, perceptual pauses at the intonation groups juncture.

The analysis of the obsessive-compulsive personalities' inaugural and convention speeches made it possible to establish a set of the following prosodic features: the descending stepping scale generally combined with a mid-high rising terminal tone in the introduction, broken descending stepping scale joined with either the mid-low falling or rising terminal tones in the main body, descending stepping scale followed by a mid-low rising terminal tone in the conclusion. The obsessive-compulsive personalities' speaking is characterized by abrupt, categorical, weighty voice timbre.

The invariant prosodic model of the impulsive accentuated personalities' inaugural and convention speeches embraces: the mid broad pitch register and its variants, mid-low and mid-high falling terminal tone, intensity maximum localization on the nucleus, moderate tempo and loudness, legato regular rhythm, perceptual pauses at the juncture of the intonation groups.

The prosodic characteristics that distinguish the speaking of the impulsive accentuated personalities are as follows: the high pitch maximum localized on the first stressed syllable in the introduction, on the nucleus in the main body, and on the first stressed syllable in the conclusion. Their speech is realized mainly within the narrowed pitch range in the introduction and main body, and within the mid pitch range in the conclusion. The melodic contour of the intonation groups of the impulsive accentuated personalities' speech is characterized by the dominance of the descending stepping scale in the introduction and conclusion, and the broken descending stepping scale in the main body. The voice timbre of the speakers belonging to this group is clear, sonorous, touching, and trembling.

5. Conclusions

Thus the use of the functional-and-communicative approach as well as the theoretical generalization of the known scientific knowledge allowed us to fulfill the experimental phonetic research that enabled us to establish the invariant and variant prosodic models of public speaking of the English personalities distinguished by the dominant accentuation of their character.

The obtained results allow us to assume that the similar methodological approach would have high productivity in the solution of a more general problem directed at the setting up and forming a global system of invariant and variant prosodic models of all existing variants of formal and informal communication developed by the speakers with different accentuations of their character and temperament.

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