

LINGUISTIC AND RHETORICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF JANE OSBORNE'S SPEECH "WARMING OUR WORLD AND CHILLING OUR FUTURE"

The speech chosen for analysis is dedicated to an extremely important environmental problem of our time - global warming.

Characterizing Jane Osborne's speech "Warming our world and chilling our future" [1], it should be noted that the text of the speech contains all the compositional elements of a public speech.

The speech begins with an introduction, where the speaker indicates the topic of the speech, introduces general information about the problem [1, p 12]. To attract the audience's attention, the speaker uses a joke-telling an episode from the life of the American writer Mark Twain, based on an aphoristic statement:

*... When **Mark Twain** was in London in 1897, a rumor reached the editor of the New York Journal, who immediately wired his London correspondent: "Hear Mark Twain Died, send 1000 words." .., Report of my Death Greatly exaggerated"...*

The transition to the main part begins again with a repetition of the main thesis of the speech, once again drawing attention to the topic of global warming:

Today, I want to share what I've learned about global warming and its causes.

Before delivering the main content, the speaker briefly outlines his or her speech, thus organizing his or her thoughts, and presents the structure of the speech to the audience. To do this, the author uses lexical items called connections.

***First**, I'd like to define global warming. **Second**, describe how the loss of woodlands contributes to global warming. **Third**, discuss the impact of industrial emissions, and **fourth**, examine the impact of our increased energy consumption on global warming.*

Thus, the analyzed speech is distinguished by its clear and logical compositional structure, which contributes to an adequate understanding of the main idea of the speech.

The main purpose of the analyzed speech is to communicate certain information, but, like any public speech, it aims not only to inform what "Global Warming" is, but also to make the listeners think about the consequences of this terrible environmental hazard, and to convince the listeners to act and save the environment [2, p 98].

Since the main purpose of the speech under our analysis is to inform, to reveal the essence of such an environmental catastrophe as global warming, the speaker uses a significant amount of special and terminological vocabulary from the field of ecology, nature conservation, and medicine.

For example, Part I uses the following chemical terms: *concentration, carbon dioxide, atmosphere, CO₂*.

In Part III, chemical terminology is widely used: *ozone layer, ultraviolet radiation*;

Part IV uses terminology from the field of ecology and nature conservation: *energy consumption, fossil fuel, gas-guzzlers*.

Along with the terminological vocabulary, the speech under study uses neutral vocabulary and no words of high stylistic tone, because the topic is of concern to everyone, concerns everyone.

Despite its small volume, the speech we analyzed is very vivid and emotionally expressive. The linguistic and stylistic means used help to create the appropriate mood in the audience and help to convey the main idea of the speech to each listener.

The title of the speech, "*Warming our World and Chilling our Future*," based on an antithesis, attracts attention with its originality and non-triviality. It sets the listener up for the idea that by contributing to global warming and participating personally, everyone is destroying their own future and the future of their children.

The repetition of the conjunction and creates a peculiar rhythm of the sentence and intonationally highlights each contextual synonym (*alive, well, thriving*) and creates an effect of escalation, where the last element *thriving* is the most logically and emotionally loaded.

In the final part of the speech, the effect of deceived expectation is created, based on the unexpected conjugation of verbs: *listen, watch, smell*:

If you want to know why we have global warming, listen for the falling trees, watch the industrial smokestacks darkening the sky, and smell the exhaust fumes we are pumping into the air.

After these verbs, one might expect the appearance of words denoting something positive, but in this case, words with negative meanings are used: *the falling trees, the industrial smokestacks, the exhaust fumes*, which reinforce the impression of the terrible consequences of the disaster.

The syntactic structure of the speech sentences is no less expressive. The quantitative analysis shows that simple two-part sentences (27 cases) prevail over complex sentences (15 cases). Moreover, simple sentences are mostly used in the main part, which refers to the negative consequences of global warming, for example:

There could be dramatic climate changes

There could be rising sea levels that would destroy coastal areas

There could be serious health problems.

This feature of the syntactic structure of sentences in the information part contributes to an adequate reflection of the essence of such a complex phenomenon as Global Warming using the appropriate scientific terminology [3, p 45].

The speech uses parallel constructions with full repetition of syntactic structures. For example:

There could be dramatic climate changes.

There could be drought in the middle of continents.

There could be many severe storms.

There could be serious health problems.

This expressive means of the syntactic level creates a rhythmic organization of the statement. Repeated constructions become the background and expressively emphasize the problem of global warming and climate change on the planet: *There could be drought in the middle of continents* and on people's health: *skin cancer, cataracts, immune systems*.

Thus, the speech we have analyzed is characterized by a large number of stylistic devices and techniques that carry an emotional load and are intended to appeal to the audience.

REFERENCES

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3. Valenzano, J.M., Kuypers, J.A., & Braden, S.W. (2019). The speaker: The tradition and practice of public speaking: 4th edition.

SOURCES

1. Osborn, Jane „Warming our world and chilling our future” URL: www.facebook.com/people/Jane-Osborne/