

спостережливості, уваги, мислення, мовленнєвої пам'яті; розвивати навички з усіх без винятку видів мовленнєвої діяльності, творчої діяльності студентів, яка характеризується перенесенням знань і вмінь у нову ситуацію.

У подальших дослідженнях варто провести комплексну оцінку ефективності використання автентичних матеріалів на заняттях з англійської мови у традиційному та дистанційному форматах організації освітнього процесу.

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STYLISTIC ASPECT OF THE PRESIDENT ZELENSKY SPEECH BEFORE THE US CONGRESS, 12.21.2022

СТИЛІСТИЧНИЙ АСПЕКТ ПРОМОВИ ПРЕЗИДЕНТА ЗЕЛЕНСЬКОГО ПЕРЕД АМЕРИКАНСЬКИМ КОНГРЕСОМ, 12.21.2022.

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The following work deals with the problem of Expressive means and Stylistic devices usage within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, with emphasis on the pragma-communicative purposes of the given discourse realization. The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is defined in given work as a politico-ideological, institutional, argumentative, declarative, appealing to act discourse of the defenders and followers of the free, democratic world with their values of good, given in a form of monologue, explicitly addressed to the Americans and the US Congress, implicitly addressed to the global audience worldwide, with the pragma-communicative purposes to influence the American community and the US Congress as part of its community to accept the politico-ideological ideas of the defenders and followers of the free, democratic world with their values of good to fight, to struggle, to win 2023 Victory over the empire of evil – the Russian Federation, to be allies in the battle with it, to restore international legal order, to persuade the US Congress to make decisions on the material, financial, military assistance to Ukraine as the American contribution to 2023 Victory, to express deep gratitude to the American people support of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for independence and sovereignty against the Russian Federation; to express Christmas, New Year wishes to the American community. It is proved that the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, contains a system of the Expressive means and Stylistic devices: pun; synecdoche; personification; antithesis; hyperbole; epithets; metaphors; detachments; parenthetical sentences; parallel constructions of the anaphoric and epiphoric types; polysyndeton; inten-

sifiers; comparison; ring, chain and simple repetitions; degrees of comparison; the modal verbs, conditional sentences; persuasive sentences; nominative sentences; statement transposition into question; emphatic sentences; tenses of the verb. It is stated that their effective usage makes it possible to provoke addressee's attention to the problems of the given discourse, to influence feelings and emotions of addressee, to realize pragma-communicative purposes of a speaker, to realize the rhetoric potential of a speaker to be attractive to the audience.

Key words: Stylistic devices, Expressive means, discourse, tautology, pleonasm, pun, statement transposition into question, synecdoche.

Подана робота присвячена розгляду використання експресивних засобів і стилістичних прийомів у виступі Президента Зеленського перед Конгресом США, 21.12.22, з акцентом на прагмо-комунікативних цілях реалізації даного дискурсу. Промова Президента Зеленського перед Конгресом США, 21.12.22, у даній роботі визначається як політико-ідеологічний, інституційний, аргументний, декларативний, закликаючий до дії дискурс захисників і послідовників вільного, демократичного світу з їхніми цінностями добра, поданий у формі монологу, явно адресований американцям і Конгресу США, імпліцитно адресований глобальній аудиторії усього світу, з прагматично-комунікативними цілями вплинути на американську спільноту та Конгрес США як частину цієї спільноти з метою сприйняття політико-ідеологічних цінностей захисників і послідовників вільного демократичного світу з їхніми цінностями добра для боротьби і здобуття 2023 Перемоги над імперією зла – Російською Федерацією, з метою бути союзниками в боротьбі з нею, з метою відновити міжнародний правовий порядок та переконати Конгрес США прийняти рішення щодо матеріальної, фінансової, військової допомоги Україні у якості американського внеску у Перемоги 2023 року, з метою висловити глибоку вдячність американському народу за підтримку українського народу в його боротьбі за незалежність і суверенітет проти Російської Федерації, а також з метою висловити різдвяні та новорічні побажання американській громаді.

Доведено, що виступ Президента Зеленського перед Конгресом США 21.12.22 містить систему експресивних засобів і стилістичних прийомів: каламбур; синекдоха; персоніфікація; антитеза; гіпербола; епітети; метафора; вставні слова; вставні речення; паралельні конструкції анафоричного та епіфоричного типу; полісиндетон; інтенсифікатори; порівняння; кільцевий, ланцюжковий і простий повтор; ступені порівняння; модальні дієслова; умовні речення; спонукальні речення; номінативні речення; перенесення твердження в питання; емфатичні речення; часові форми дієслова. Зазначено, що їх ефективне використання дає змогу привернути увагу адресата до проблематики даного дискурсу, вплинути на почуття та емоції адресата, реалізувати прагматично-комунікативні наміри мовця, реалізувати риторичний потенціал мовця з метою бути привабливими для аудиторії.

Ключові слова: Стилістичні прийоми, експресивні засоби, дискурс, тавтологія, плеоназм, каламбур, транспозиція твердження в питання, синекдоха.

Problem statement. The factor of the Russian Federation aggression of Ukraine, its attempts to enslave peoples, to reign globally, the role of Ukraine and its leader to fight, to struggle the demonic nature of the Russian Federation tyranny provoke to make the given investigation. It is known that the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is considered to be politically unique and relevant in terms of ideas circulating in it, as well as unique in terms of its pragma-communicative objectives and language units usage in the form of Stylistic devices, Expressive means to realize the given discourse purposes. This consideration makes the following work acute and topical.

Literature review. Volodymyr Zelensky as politician, as President of Ukraine, with his specific manner of communication, full of expressiveness and emotional coloring, his enormous love to Ukraine and people, his boundless energy and power on behalf of Motherland provoked numerous scientific researches [1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7; 8; 9; 15]. The given research is part of the ongoing investigation of the global elite discourses with correlation of their pragma-communicative objectives to the usage of the emotionally colored language units [10; 11; 12; 13; 14]. The results of given work may be a contribution to the Text Linguistics, to the Discourse Analysis.

The aim of the paper is to investigate Expressive means and Stylistic devices within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, as language arsenal to realize pragma-communicative purposes of the given discourse, by using several methods: pure sampling method, discourse analysis method, method of simple calculation, comparative method.

The material of the work. On the 21 of December, 2022, the eve of Christmas, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky made his speech addressing the US Congress. His historical speech was broadcasted worldwide.

In the given work the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is defined as a politico-ideological, institutional, argumentative, declarative discourse given in a form of monologue, explicitly addressed to the Americans and the US Congress, implicitly addressed to the global audience worldwide, with the pragma-communicative purposes to influence the American community and the US Congress as part of its community to accept the politico-ideological ideas of the defenders and followers of the free, democratic world with their values of good to fight, to struggle, to win 2023 Victory over the empire of evil – the Russian Federation, to be allies in the battle with it, to restore international legal order, to persuade the US Congress to

make decisions on the material, financial, military assistance to Ukraine as the American contribution to 2023 Victory, to express deep gratitude to the American people support of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for independence and sovereignty against the Russian Federation; to express Christmas, New Year wishes to the American community.

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is considered to be emotional and expressively colored by the usage of the Expressive means and Stylistic devices, which being correlated and united into a certain system, which is characterized the rhetoric abilities of the speaker to be attractive, to make his speech valuable and informative for the addressee of information, for the interlocutors, to be able to influence and persuade the addressee of information.

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is considered to be very emotional and contains a great number of epithets of the adjectival type (*full-fledged war, doom-and-gloom scenarios, entire world, common freedom, brave American soldiers, free people, brave Ukrainian soldiers, national security, strong people, strong army, strong institutions, entire Europe, invaluable assistance, absolute victory, national flags* and so on) and adverbial types (*bravely visited, perfectly operate*) to make his speech emotionally colored and expressive in order to influence the emotional state of the addressee of information – American community and the US Congress.

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of detachments, which fulfil modal function to express ...[the same].speakers attitude to the discussed matters (1, 2), specializing function to give some additional information of the described objects, phenomena, events (3, 4) and text forming function to organize parts of the text into a unity, linking the preceding block of information and drawing the perspectives of the new coming one (5):

1. *Russia, Russia could stop its aggression, really, if it wanted to.*[16]

2. *The Ukrainian people will win, too, absolutely* [the same].

3. *Dear Americans, in all states, cities and communities, all those who value freedom and justice, who cherish it as strongly as we Ukrainians in our cities, in each and every family* [the same].

4. *Against all odds and doom-and-gloom scenarios, Ukraine didn't fall* [16].

5. *Yet, the battle continues, and we have to defeat the Kremlin on the battlefield, yes* [the same].

6. *More than that, Russia found an ally in this — in this genocidal policy: Iran* [the same].

Parenthetic sentences, used within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, have similar to detachments modal function to express speakers attitude to the given information:

1. *Dear members of the Congress, representatives of both parties who also visited Kyiv, esteemed congressmen and senators from both parties who will visit Ukraine, I am sure, in the future* [16].

2. *I know one more, I think very important, thing* [the same].

3. *And next year will be a turning point, I know it, the point when Ukrainian courage and American resolve must guarantee the future of our common freedom, the freedom of people who stand for their values* [the same].

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of the repeated elements in it. The repetition of the same words within the given discourse identifies the main ideas of the given discourse. Thus, the word combination “Thank you“ is repeated 15 times to express deep respect and gratitude of President Zelensky and the entire Ukraine to the American people for their support of the Ukrainian people in their struggle for independence and sovereignty, against tyranny of the Russian Federation. Repetition of the word “victory” orients addressee to make joint efforts to receive 2023 Victory over the empire of evil – the Russian Federation. The repetition of the words “battle”, “battlefields” identify the idea of receiving victory over the Russian Federation only on the battlefield. The number of the repeated words and circulated with them ideas may be continued. The objective of the given research determines concentration on the usage of the repeated elements of the stylistic figures.

In this case, the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of ring repetition, repetition of the same element at the beginning (in the middle) and at the end of the syntactical structure, being at strong positions, to attract addressee’s attention to the given information, to make stress on it:

1. *Dear Americans, in all states, cities and communities, all those who value freedom and justice, who cherish it as strongly as we Ukrainians in our cities, in each and every family, I hope my words of respect and gratitude resonate in each American heart* [16].

2. *I know that everything depends on us, on Ukrainian armed forces, yet so much depends on the world* [the same].

Ring repetition, formed by the usage of the repeated word “American(s)” at the beginning and at the end of the given sentence, is able to make

stress on the repeated words to emphasis respect to the addressee – American people. Ring repetition, formed by the usage of the repeated word combination “depend on” makes it possible to focus addressee’s attention on the role of America community in the world and on the American contribution to 2023 Victory.

The usage of the simple repetition with the repeated element within the same syntactical structure (1) and chain repetition (2), when the previous syntactical structure finishes in some element and this element is repeated at the beginning of the new coming syntactical structure, make it possible not only to emphasis some idea, to attract addressee’s attention to it, but to present the idea with some new qualities, to detail this idea:

1. *We already built strong Ukraine, with strong people, strong army, strong institutions together with you* [16].

2. *When I was in Bakhmut yesterday, our heroes gave me the flag, the battle flag, the flag of those who defend Ukraine, Europe and the world at the cost of their lives* [the same].

Simple repetition of the same word “strong” makes it possible to emphasis the idea of strong Ukraine and to detail its strong positions. The usage of the simple and chain repetitions of the same word “flag” within the sentence makes it possible not only to emphasis the idea “battle flag of Bakhmut”, but to detail and emphasis the idea of the extremely high price of the Bakhmut soldiers for the future of Ukraine, Europe and the entire world, price of their lives.

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of parallel constructions of the anaphoric (1) and epiphoric type (3) to emphasis some ideas, expressed by the repeated elements, and to attract addressee’s attention, as ones being located at their initial and final strong positions:

1. *This battle is not only for the territory, for this or another part of Europe. The battle is not only for life, freedom and security of Ukrainians or any other nation which Russia attempts to conquer*[16].

2. *Let’s do it. Let terrorist — let the terrorist state be held responsible for its terror and aggression and compensate all losses done by this war. Let the world see that the United States are here*[the same].

3. *The Russian military and mercenaries have been attacking Bakhmut nonstop since May. They have been attacking it day and night, but Bakhmut stands...*[the same].

4. *Trenches in the Donbas change hands several times a day in fierce combat, and even hand fighting. But the Ukrainian Donbas stands* [the same].

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by pleonasm, or tautology, or redundant usage of the same elements, which is considered by some scientists to be a fault of style:

1. *Ladies and gentlemen – ladies and gentlemen, Americans, in two days we will celebrate Christmas* [16].

2. *If Russian – if Russian missiles attack us, we’ll do our best to protect ourselves* [the same].

3. *Ukraine – Ukraine holds its lines and will never surrender* [the same].

In given work, tautology of the same elements within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is considered not to be a fault of a style, but a specific feature of the President Zelensky style. Tautology, or repetition of the same element, in his speech is used for several reasons: 1) to introduce the new block of information; 2) to economize the resources of a speaker, as some pause is needed to switch over from one emotional state to another, while moving to another block of information; 3) to emphasis some ideas.

The usage of polysyndeton with the conjunctions *and*, *who* and article *the* makes it possible to slow down the tempo of speech and in this manner to attract addressee’s attention to the enumerated items, their features:

1. *I thank your cities and your citizens who supported Ukraine this year, who hosted our Ukrainians, our people, who waved our national flags, who acted to help us* [16].

2. *This struggle will define in what world our children and grandchildren will live, and then their children and grandchildren* [the same].

3. *When I was in Bakhmut yesterday, our heroes gave me the flag, the battle flag, the flag of those who defend Ukraine, Europe and the world at the cost of their lives* [the same].

Antithesis is used within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, to give some ideas in opposition:

1. *Russia, Russia could stop its aggression, really, if it wanted to, but you can speed up our victory* [16].

2. *It would be naïve to wait for steps towards peace from Russia, which enjoys being a terrorist state* [the same].

3. *Last year – last year, 70,000 people lived here in Bakhmut, in this city, and now only few civilians stay* [the same].

Thus, the antithesis given through the usage of the verbs of the opposite meaning “to stop” and “to speed” makes it possible to compare the destructive and ruinous policy of the Russian Federation in com-

parison to the constructive policy of the USA, which may help Ukraine to receive victory over the global empire of evil – the Russian Federation – and restore the legal world order with the other followers and defenders of the free, democratic world. The antithesis of the words “*peace*” and “*terroristic state*”, used for one object – the Russian Federation, to demonstrate its controversial policy, which shouldn’t be trust on. The antithesis of the words *70,000 people* and *only few civilians*, based not on the opposite meanings of the words, but on their contextually contrastive meanings, makes it possible to demonstrate flourishing town Bakhmut before the Russian aggression and the ruined, destroyed town by the Russian occupants as a result of their aggression.

The usage of the distant antithesis, based on the comparison of two opposite sides of war conflict – the Russian Federation and Ukraine – is considered to be effective within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, as the speaker is able to oppose the Russian Federation aggression with war cruelty to the heroic struggling of the Ukrainian people for their sovereignty and independence, to oppose advantages of Putin’s army in ammunition, artillery, planes and missiles to the Ukrainian armed forces’ braveness, courage, professionalism, heroism to stand and defend their Motherland and the entire world from the Russian tyranny:

1. *The occupiers have a significant advantage in artillery. They have an advantage in ammunition. They have much more missiles and planes than we ever had. It’s true, but our defense forces stand* [16].

2. *Every inch of that land is soaked in blood; roaring guns sound every hour. Trenches in the Donbas change hands several times a day in fierce combat, and even hand fighting. But the Ukrainian Donbas stands* [the same].

3. *The Russian military and mercenaries have been attacking Bakhmut nonstop since May. They have been attacking it day and night, but Bakhmut stands* [the same].

Comparison is used within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, to compare and find the similar and different peculiarities of the compared items. Thus, Battle of Saratoga is compared to the battle for the Ukrainian Bakhmut, as battles which were/are able to change the trajectory of the war for independence:

If so, just like the Battle of Saratoga, the fight for Bakhmut will change the trajectory of our war for independence and for freedom [16].

Comparison of the brave fight of the American soldiers at the Battle of Bulge during the Christmas 1944 against Hitler’s forces is compared to the brave

struggling of the Ukrainian armed forces against Putin’s forces during the Christmas 2022. The heroic struggle against tyranny is destined to finish in victory, as it was in 1944, it will be in 2023:

They threw everything against us, similar to the other tyranny, which is in the Battle of the Bulge. Threw everything it had against the free world, just like the brave American soldiers which held their lines and fought back Hitler’s forces during the Christmas of 1944. Brave Ukrainian soldiers are doing the same to Putin’s forces this Christmas [16].

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of metaphors, which make the given discourse emotionally colored by transforming the qualities of some phenomena, objects, subjects and events into the sphere of some other items.

1. *Your money is not charity. It’s an investment in the global security and democracy that we handle in the most responsible way* [16].

2. *And next year will be a turning point, I know it, the point when Ukrainian courage and American resolve must guarantee the future of our common freedom, the freedom of people who stand for their values* [the same].

3. *Ukrainians gained this victory, and it gives us courage which inspires the entire world* [the same].

4. *We’ll celebrate Christmas. Celebrate Christmas and, even if there is no electricity, the light of our faith in ourselves will not be put out* [the same].

5. *Russians are still poisoned by the Kremlin* [the same].

The usage of metaphors makes it possible: to orient the American community, the US Congress to make their contribution for 2023 Victory with Ukraine’s guarantees of the money target usage (1); to orient the American and Ukrainian communities to be allies in their struggle against the Russian Federation (2); to demonstrate the braveness of the Ukrainian people and their strong desire and belief in Victory, which is able to inspire the entire world (3, 4) to fight, to win victory over the empire of evil – the Russian Federation; to demonstrate the ruinous policy of the Russian Federation authority in accordance to their citizens by making them unthinking, immoral and cruel population.

The usage of hyperboles is considered to be very effective within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, to demonstrate the heroic fighting of the Ukrainian armed forces against Putin’s army, *day and night, non-stop*, with the enormous human efforts to stand, to fight, to win a victory, even by the cost of their lives:

1. *The Russian military and mercenaries have been attacking Bakhmut nonstop since May. They have been attacking it day and night, but Bakhmut stands* [16].

2. *Every inch of that land is soaked in blood; roaring guns sound every hour. Trenches in the Donbas change hands several times a day in fierce combat, and even hand fighting* [the same].

Synecdoche, as a type of metonymy, as a part of a whole or vice versa, is used effectively within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, to demonstrate the ruinous, destructive policy of the Russian Federation authority with Putin at the head, known as Kremlin:

1. *Yet, the battle continues, and we have to defeat the Kremlin on the battlefield, yes* [16].

2. *Russians are still poisoned by the Kremlin* [the same].

At the same time, it seems to be very productive to use personifications of the war conflict sides – the Russian Federation and Ukraine – by giving them features of human-beings:

1. *Ukraine never asked the American soldiers to fight on our land instead of us* [16].

2. *Ukraine holds its lines and will never surrender* [the same].

3. *Against all odds and doom-and-gloom scenarios, Ukraine didn't fall. Ukraine is alive and kicking* [the same].

4. *When Russia — when Russia cannot reach our cities by its artillery, it tries to destroy them with missile attacks* [the same].

An attempt to present the Russian Federation and Ukraine as individuals, personalities within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, makes it possible to compare the ruinous, demonic nature of the Russian Federation and its inhabitants to the strong will power, braveness, sacrifice of the Ukrainian people on the behalf of their nation and the entire world [16].

Pun, or game upon words, is considered to be specific feature of President Zelensky speeches, his individual stylistic peculiarity. All the variants of pun within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, are based on homonymy usage:

1. *If your Patriots stop the Russian terror against our cities, it will let Ukrainian patriots work to the full to defend our freedom* [16].

2. *And also together with you, we'll put in place everyone who will defy freedom. Put-in* [the same].

Thus, Patriots as a kind of armament and the Ukrainian patriots as lovers of their country are both necessary to protect freedom and receive victory over the Russian Federation. The surname of the head of

the terroristic Russia, *Putin*, coincides in its phonetical form with the word combination “*put in*” and the word combination “*to put in place*” means “*to put in a prison*”. The game upon words makes it possible to provoke addressee's thinking over the mentioned ideas, having some comic effect. On the other hand, the ability to use pun, to create some game upon words testifies the individual ability to use diversity of language, its resources for his/her pragmatic purposes realization, as well as speaker rhetoric ability to be attractive for the audience.

The usage of a great number of intensifiers (*too, so, very, every, only, completely, truly*) within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, makes it possible to intensify, to stress some ideas, as well as to give some expressiveness, emotional coloring to the given discourse:

1. *Thank you. It's too much for me* [16]

2. *Thank you so much for that* [the same].

3. *Thank you very much* [the same].

4. *...the world is too interconnected and interdependent to allow someone to stay aside and at the same time to feel safe when such a battle continues* [the same].

5. *Financial assistance is also critically important* [the same].

Degrees of comparison are used within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, to present the increase of quality of the described subjects, objects, phenomena:

1. *Europeans gained this victory, and that's why Europe is now stronger and more independent than ever* [16].

2. *To ensure Bakhmut is not just a stronghold that holds back the Russian Army, but for the Russian Army to completely pull out, more cannons and shells are needed* [the same].

3. *— ladies and gentlemen, Americans, in two days we will celebrate Christmas. Maybe candlelit. Not because it's more romantic, no, but because there will not be, there will be no electricity* [the same].

4. *They have much more missiles and planes than we ever had. It's true, but our defense forces stand* [the same].

Thus, Europe, as Ukraine, gained victory over the Russian Federation in the battle for minds, it has no fear of it and *has become stronger* (1). *More cannons and shells are needed* to protect freedom and to gain victory over the Russian Federation (2). Cruelty and terrorism of the Russian Federation is very high, that they destroyed the infrastructure of Ukraine and made the life of the Ukrainian civilians *not romantic*, but full of challenges because of normal living conditions lack (3). The Russian Federation armament

advantage can't stand the braveness, courage of the Ukrainian armed forces (4).

Emphatic sentences within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, sound persuasively with emphasis on some ideas, on some important and valuable moments, make the given information emotionally stressed. The empathic sentences of the types “*not only for, but*”, “*not just, but*”, “*this/that is what/who/how*” are used to emphasis the idea to receive victory over the Russian Federation on the battlefield for the democratic future of the entire world (1); to emphasis the idea of the American support to Ukraine to stand and to win 2023 Victory (2); to emphasis the terroristic nature of the Russian Federation with its allies (3);

1. *This battle is not only for the territory, for this or another part of Europe. The battle is not only for life, freedom and security of Ukrainians or any other nation which Russia attempts to conquer. This struggle will define in what world our children and grandchildren will live, and then their children and grandchildren [16].*

2. *So, so, here the front line, the tyranny which has no lack of cruelty against the lives of free people — and your support is crucial, not just to stand in such fight but to get to the turning point to win on the battlefield [the same].*

3. *Iranian deadly drones sent to Russia in hundreds — in hundreds became a threat to our critical infrastructure. That is how one terrorist has found the other [the same].*

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, contains two-membered sentences: simple and complex. Nominative sentences, as one-membered sentences, are not plenty, they are given on the background of the two-membered sentences and able to carry some valuable information, emotionally stressed and colored, and thus being very attractive for addressee of information:

1. *And we don't, don't have to know everyone's wish, as we know that all of us, millions of Ukrainians, wish the same: Victory. Only victory [16].*

2. *Madam Speaker, you bravely visited Ukraine during the full-fledged war. Thank you very much. Great honor. Thank you [the same].*

3. *ladies and gentlemen, Americans, in two days we will celebrate Christmas. Maybe candlelit [the same].*

So, the nominative sentences “*Victory. Only victory*” are used to emphasis the wish of every Ukrainian person to receive victory over the Russian Federation, which has brought war and its cruelty to the Ukrainian land, to every person, to every family. The nominative sentence “*Great honor*” makes

it possible to emphasis the deep respect of President Zelensky to the US Congress speaker for her being visited Ukraine during the full-fledged war, for her braveness and courage. The nominative sentence “*Maybe candlelit*” is used to demonstrate the horror of the Russian occupants' actions at the territory of Ukraine.

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, is characterized by the usage of the statements, it contains the only one question and answer on it:

We have artillery, yes. Thank you. We have it. Is it enough? Honestly, not really [16].

Making questions and answering it creates the atmosphere of the conversation, where the addressee of information as speaker's interlocuter uses ready-made by speaker answers, thus the addressee of information swallows the answers of the speaker and perceive them as his/her own ones.

At the same time the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, contains the examples with the statement transposition into the question. Thus, being statements in their form, they have the meanings of questions, and within the given discourse they even have answers for them:

1. *The restoration of international legal order is our joint task. We need peace, yes [16].*

2. *We have artillery, yes. Thank you [the same].*

The sentences “*We need peace*”, “*We have artillery*”, being affirmative in their form, have the features of questions and even answer for them “*yes*”

At the same time the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, contains the persuasive sentences of the type “*Let*” with its appeal to act: to punish the terroristic Russian for its deeds (1); to make decisions to win victory over the Russian Federation:

1. *Let's do it. Let terrorist — let the terrorist state be held responsible for its terror and aggression and compensate all losses done by this war [16].*

2. *So, let these decisions be taken. Let this flag stay with you, ladies and gentlemen. This flag is a symbol of our victory in this war. We stand, we fight and we will win because we are united — Ukraine, America and the entire free world [the same].*

The President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, contains real conditional sentences (1) and unreal conditional sentences (2) to demonstrate the actual state of matters, which may have future prospective (1), and desirable state of matters, which may not be realized (2):

1. *If your Patriots stop the Russian terror against our cities, it will let Ukrainian patriots work to the full to defend our freedom [16].*

2. *Russia, Russia could stop its aggression, really, if it wanted to, but you can speed up our victory* [the same].

Tenses, which are used the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, are Present Indefinite, Present Perfect, Past Indefinite, Future Indefinite to identify the actions from past into present and then into future:

1. *We defeated Russia in the battle for minds of the world* [16].

2. *We have no fear, nor should anyone in the world have it* [the same].

3. *The Russian tyranny has lost control over us* [the same].

4. *And it will never influence our minds again* [the same].

Modal verbs “can”, “may”, “should”, “must” are used within the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, to identify duties and obligation (1,2), to identify possibilities (3, 4, 6, 7) and express wishes (5):

1. *Iranian deadly drones sent to Russia in hundreds — in hundreds became a threat to our critical infrastructure. That is how one terrorist has found the other. It is just a matter of time when they will strike against your other allies if we do not stop them now. We must do it* [16].

2. *I believe there should be no taboos between us in our alliance* [the same].

3. *Each of you, ladies and gentlemen, can assist in the implementation to ensure that America's leadership remains solid, bicameral and bipartisan* [the same].

4. *They asked me to bring this flag to you, to the U.S. Congress, to members of the House of Representatives and senators whose decisions can save millions of people* [the same].

5. *Just one thing, if I can, the last thing — thank you so much, may God protect our brave troops and citizens, may God forever bless the United States of*

America [the same].

6. *I assure you that Ukrainian soldiers can perfectly operate American tanks and planes themselves* [the same].

7. *Russia, Russia could stop its aggression, really, if it wanted to, but you can speed up our victory* [the same].

Summing up the material, it is important to state that a system of the Expressive means and Stylistic devices of the given discourse is used to realize pragma-communicative purposes of its speaker with orientation on the addressee of information, with emphasis on his/her rhetoric abilities to be attractive to the audience, as well as with emphasis on the communicative situation of the given discourse.

Conclusions. Making conclusions of the given scientific research, we can state that the President Zelensky speech before the US Congress, 12.21.22, being the politico-ideological, institutional, argumentative, declarative discourse given in a form of monologue, contains a system of the Expressive means and Stylistic devices: epithets; metaphors; detachments; parenthetical sentences; parallel constructions of the anaphoric and epiphoric types; polysyndeton; statement transposition into question; intensifiers; comparison; pun; synecdoche; personification; antithesis; hyperbole; ring, chain and simple repetition; degrees of comparison; the modal verbs, conditional sentences; persuasive sentences; nominative sentences; emphatic sentences; tenses of the verb. Their appropriate and effective usage makes it possible to influence feelings and emotions of addressee, to provoke addressee's attention to the problems of the given discourse, to realize pragma-communicative purposes of a speaker.

It is perspective to investigate the other discourses of President Zelensky and global elite at the challenging period of war, of the Russian Federation aggression.

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