A Stylistic Analysis of Adjectives in Selected Political and Religious Speeches

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Abstract

   Politicians and religious figures usually rely heavily on their linguistic abilities to persuade their audience with their allegations because only through language can they shape their audience thoughts. Since adjectives play an important role in enriching the text, the current study is an attempt to explore their usage in selected political and religious speeches. It tackles three main aspects: first, whether the adjectives occupy attributive or predicative position. Second, whether they describe concrete or abstract nouns. Third, whether comparative or superlative degrees are used or not.

   The first speech was delivered by the American president John F. Kennedy in Rice stadium on September 12, 1962. The second speech was delivered by an eminent religious American figure, Dr. Carl F. H. Henry, at the closing banquet of the world Journalism Institute in Asheville on August 20,1999.

    Data analysis shows that attributive adjectives are used more than predicatives in the speeches under study. As far as the concrete and abstract adjectives are concerned, the abstract adjectives are more common than concrete adjectives in both speeches but Kennedy prefers concrete adjectives more than Dr. Carl. Concerning the comparative and the superlatives degrees, Kennedy uses more the comparatives and superlatives than Dr. Carl.

 Keywords: Stylistics, Style, Political Discourse, Religious Discourse, Adjectives,

Introduction

     It is only in and via language can language users perform a variety of speech acts like commands, threats, questions, offers and promises, one can persuade his interlocutors and achieve his perlocutionary aim. It is also only through language connected with social and political institutions can one declare war, condemn one to be guilty or not, postpone parliaments, or increase or reduce taxes. Obviously, language occupies an important part of the professions of its users especially, politicians and religious figures for it is a tool for them to convince their audience with their ideologies (Chliton,2004 :30).

     No one denies the fact that one of the main roles that adjectives play in a text is to describe the entities found in that text. Thus, the

occurrence of adjectives would surely contribute to the richness of the text because the use of adjectives helps writers/speakers make readers/listeners visualize the picture that those writers/speakers are trying to depict. The more adjectives employed, the best the speech is. Since politicians and religious figures are interested in convincing others with their claims, then it would be more advisable to employ more adjectives in their speeches to make them more ornate. The use of more adjectives will result in the descriptive richness of the text, whereas a lack of them may result in descriptive sparseness or thinness. Using too much adjectives in a text may make the style of the text more decorative and verbose so as to attract the attention of the audience and   make them   focus on the entities that these adjectives describe (Talib,2006:3). Henry James adds that "Adjectives are the sugar of literature and adverbs the salt." (cited in Leech and Short,2007: 40).

1.1 Stylistics

Stylistics is the study of the linguistic features of literary and non-literary texts. Stylisticians   manipulate   their tools like   linguistic models, theories and frameworks so that they can be able to describe and explain the characteristics of a text. Stylistic analysis usually follows a qualitative or quantitative approaches on the phonological, lexical, grammatical, semantic, pragmatic or discoursal qualities of texts, how readers as consumers of texts understand and make sense of what they read. Some stylisticians are interested in studying the intention of the author himself. Others concentrate on the features of the text itself more than its writer. Others pay more attention to the reader and how he/she understand a particular text.

Stylistics is "often considered as a linguistic approach to literature since the majority of stylistic attention so far has been paid to literary texts". Today, stylistics has extended beyond exclusively analyzing literary texts to include non-literary texts within its scope such as advertising, academic essays, news reports as well as non-printed forms such as TV and advertisements, film, other publications, etc. Stylistics is interdisciplinary field of study in the sense that it bring linguistics and literature together   in one scene. (Nørgaard et al.,2010:1-2)

Stylistics provides interpretation to texts depending mainly on linguistic theories. Language is an important tool that stylisticians employ when conducting stylistic analysis because finding out the linguistic features of a given text helps in interpreting   and understanding it (Simpson, 2004: 2).

1.2 Style

Hogan (2014:518) describes style as " distinctive linguistic expression" and stylistics as the "analysis" of such expression and " the

description of its purpose and effect". Leech and Short (2007: 9) state that "style to the way in which language is used in a given context, by a given person, for a given purpose, and so on". For a better understanding of the term "style", Leech and Short borrow the dichotomy made by the Swiss linguist Saussure between *langue* and *parole*, langue refers to the linguistic system shared by users of a language (such as English), and parole is the individual use or selection of a linguistic item from his linguistic repertoire . Style is what texts producers choose from the wide range of linguistic items available to them that their language offer. Style, then, is related to *parole*: in the sense that it is particular to a certain writer since it describes the writer's selection of using specific linguistic elements rather than others.

1.3 The purpose of stylistics

Stylistics help readers to fully understanding what they read, interpreting meaning and finding the aesthetic features of literary or non- literary texts.(Simpson,2004:3). Stylistic analysis helps readers fully understand literary texts and perceive the author aesthetic contributions (Leech and Short,2007:1).

In second and foreign language settings, studying stylistics is a means to enhance and extend EFL learners' proficiency of the target language and it also arises their awareness of the target culture. This would certainly achieve the terminate aim of foreign language learning. Despite the fact that interpreting literary text might be difficult, it is worth the effort as it is a way of enriching foreign readers' knowledge of the relevant language. Stylistic analysis justifies many issues in literary or non-literary texts like foregrounding, parallelism and repetition which contribute to great extent to meaning. Thus, Stylistic approaches are of great value in the second language context (Hall,2007:4).

1.4 Political Discourse

Political discourse refers to written and spoken texts or conversations of specialized politicians or political institutions, like presidents, prime ministers and other members of government, parliament or political parties, at the local, national and international levels. Thus, Politicians are those people who occupy official positions and who are being elected or appointed as the major players in the political situation of a specific state (van Dijk,1997:12-13). "Political communication takes place within the state political system at national and trans-national level (e.g. government(s), parliament, political parties, elections, debates)"(Cap and Okulska ,2013:7)

Political discourse is devoted to show linguistic features of political texts because they play indispensible role in showing

specific political functions (Wilson, 2015 :776).

1.5 Religious Discourse

A sermon or a religious speech is a spoken or written discourse, lecture or talk, delivered by a religious figure or a clergyman. Sermons address a Biblical, theological, religious, or moral topic, usually marked by a tone of instruction or advice(Swannell et al., 1992:992).It differs from other types of talk in a number of aspects. First, it is written for a ritual or ceremonial purpose. Secondly, there is only one single speaker or a preacher who addresses his audience. Thirdly, the critical feature is always dominant in religious speech , it is typified by moral tendency. Fourthly, It has an unusual diverse nature (Gibson,2012:3). A sermon or a religious speech is" so time-specific – it is preached on a particular day- at a particular time, to a particular congregation or group" (Francis,2012:38) .

Religious discourse has already been instructive. Most of religious discourse is performed in "such practices as rituals, prayers, liturgies, trance, divination, spells, mantra". Such practices are different from everyday talk (Lempert,2015 :903)

"The central concern of philosophers with religious language had to do with statements about God *or other objects of religious worship*". (Alston, 2005 :222)

1.6 Adjectives

According to Crystal (2008:11-12) an **adjective** is a word that is used to describe a noun. There are four standards upon which adjectives are identified, three syntactic and one inflectional. First, they can occupy attributive position, i.e. they precede the nouns they modify, e.g. *a poor man*. Second, they can occur predicatively, i.e., they follow the nouns they modify e.g. *man is **poor***. Third, they can be intensified, e.g. *very poor, rather poor*. The inflectional and the last one is that, they can be used in a comparative and a superlative form, either by inflection (e.g. *poor, poorer, poorest*). The adjective *poor* is called a central adjective since it matches the four criteria used to classify adjectives. Others are less central in the sense that they do not occur in the attributive position *" *an afloat boat, *an ablaze building"*; or in the predicative position *" *The difficulty is same", *The reason is principal"* ; they cannot be intensified "* *very major"* ; and they do not occur in the comparative or superlative form *"*more major, *most major"* (Brown and Miller, 1980:236).

1.7 Attributive Adjectives vs. Predicative Adjectives

Most adjectives can occupy both attributive and predicative positions. Attributive adjective is the one that precedes the noun it modifies. Adjectives are known as predicative when they follow the noun they describe for example :

A pretty girl .(attributive)

All the girls are pretty.(predicative)(Leech and Savartivk,2003 :172:173)

In the attributive position, adjectives act as pre-modifiers such as in " hot water". On the other hand, predicative adjectives serve as subject or object complement like " the water is hot" and "I like it hot", respectively (Downing and Locke,2006:475).

However, some adjectives can be found only in attributive positions i.e. they do not occur predicatively. These adjectives do not describe the referent of the noun directly. For instance, *"old* " can be considered here as a central adjective or an adjective that is limited to attributive position. In *" that old man*" (the opposite of) *" that young man"*. It can also be predicative such as in *" That man is old"*. In the case where the adjective "old" means the opposite of "new", old is restricted to attributive position only because the adjective "old" is used to describe the friendship not the friend. For example "my old friend" does not mean "my friend is old". The same thing is true in " the wrong candidate". The phrase does not mean the candidate is wrong but that he is in the wrong position or that he is unworthy of being a candidate (Quirk etal.,1985:428-9).

On the other hand, adjectives that appear exclusively in predicative positions only are those that describe a transitory or a temporary condition rather than a permanent state. For example, adjectives that are used to describe human beings health like " he felt ill/ well/poorly".

To sum up, attributive adjectives are used to convey more permanent meanings or they characterize the noun whereas predicative adjectives are used to describe temporary states .(abid.,432).

1.8 Adjectives Describing Concrete and Abstract Nouns

A concrete noun names something that can be recognized through any of the five senses i.e., can be seen ,heard, tasted , smelt or touched such as butter, pig, toy, gold, etc. . On the contrary, an abstract noun names something that cannot be recognized through the senses like difficulty, bravery, happiness, love, hate ,etc.. Concrete nouns name people, places, and things. Abstract nouns name ideas (Quirk etal.,1985:247).

1.9 Comparative and Superlative Adjectives

In English, typical adjectives express three degrees of modification: positive, comparative, and superlative. In other words, adjectives are said to be gradable when they are represented on a continuum or a scale. Each adjective has its position on this scale. They are used to show the position of an adjective in relation to other

on this scale. Positive Adjectives are those adjectives that are identical to the original form of adjective in the dictionary like " Ann is *clever*". Comparative degrees are used when we compare two things "Ann is *cleverer* than Micheal". Superlatives are used when we compare three or more things " Ann is the *cleveres*t child in the family"(Greenbaum and Nelson,2009:43)

1.10 The Model of the Analysis

The current study adopts Leech and Short (2007) as a model to analyze the selected data. In order to account for any significant difference that may occur between the two selected speeches, the adjectives were analyzed in terms of their occurrence i.e. whether they occur in attributive or predicative positions and whether they describe concrete or abstract entity. Comparative and superlative adjectives were also accounted for in both speeches.

The rationale behind choosing a political and religious speeches is to find out whether there is a difference between two different speeches. If both speeches were from the same domain i.e. both political or religious, we might not expect to find any differences.

1.11 Data Analysis

Adjectives are identified in both speeches. They are analyzed according to whether they occupy attributive or predicative positions and whether they describe concrete or abstract entities. Frequencies and Percentages are found. The comparative and the superlatives degrees are also accounted for. The present study also tackles other important types of adjectives like compound adjectives, past participle adjectives, adjectives with –ing, adjectives with negative prefixes and adjectives that have negative connotations.

1.12 Results and Discussions

Data analysis shows both Kennedy and Dr. Carl are similar to each other in using nearby percentages of attributive and predicative adjectives. However attributive adjectives are used more than the predictive ones in both speeches. Attributives score 82. 72% in the political speech and 87.91% in the religious one whereas predicative adjectives record 17.27% and 12.08% respectively. Thus, both speeches are alike in manipulating nearly the same amount of attributive and predicative adjectives. However, the religious figure manipulates a variety of adjectives quantitatively and qualitatively. For example, he repeats several adjectives several times i.e., "Christian" is used "22" times, "political" is used "21" times and " moral" are used "11" times and so on. Dr. Carl relies heavily on using a wide range of adjectives.This thing is not found in political speech as Kennedy doesn't follow the same way as much as Dr. Carl does except in some cases where he repeats the adjective " new" 19 times

and " great" " 6" times . Data analysis shows that Kennedy makes sparse use of adjectives as compared with Dr. Carl. Kennedy is somehow moderate in using adjectives that describe concrete and abstract entities whereas Dr. Carl is not.

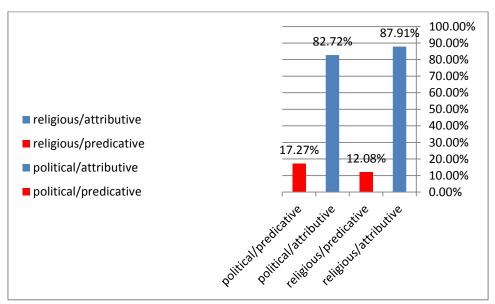The figure below shows the percentages of attributive and predicative adjectives in both speeches.

Figure (1) Frequency of Attributive Vs. Predicative Adjectives in Religious and Political Speeches

Let's start with the religious speech, as far as the distinction between concrete and abstract adjectives are concerned, there is a tangible difference between them in Dr. Carl's speech. In the religious speech, the percentage of the attributive adjectives is 85.79% while the concrete adjectives score 14.20% in the same speech. A good justification for this noticeable divergence is that a religious speech undoubtedly, contains descriptions of abstract entities that cannot be perceived or seen by one's senses. For this reason, the preacher will try his best to shape his audience thoughts by using a lot of adjectives to make them visualize the entities he is trying to describe such as:

….***journalistic*** truth…(abstract)

…***deliberate*** distortion of word meaning…(abstract)

….***relativistic*** philosophies ….(abstract)

….***moral*** elements……..(abstract)

….***Christian*** *s*eparation……(abstract)

….***shameful*** and ***scandalous*** conduct by….(abstract)

….the evangelists were uniquely and divinely ***inspired***….(concrete)

....the ***Protestant*** reformers could enlist…..(concrete)

….***evangelical*** writers who propose to heighten….(concrete)

….***intellectual*** spokesperson focus their energies on…..(concrete)

Another, related, tendency in the religious speech is in the occurrence of compound adjectives like *"Judeo-Christian, non-Christian, straight-forwarded, religio-political, God-given, self-sufficient*, *post-modern, self-destructive* and *post- medieval"*.

A notable group of adjectives, a morphologically defined, consists of past participle and –ing form adjectives such as *growing, civilized, isolated, anticipated, undreamed, known, engaging, devastating, crushing, united, weakened, coming, governing, fixed, crumbling, prevailing, disturbing, unparalleled, assured, inspired, married, unchurched, written, exaggerated, enduring* and *unprepared"*.

Dr. Carl also manipulated another set of adjectives that worth noted. Those are adjectives that indicate negative associations like *raunchy, sexual, profane, worthless, thoughtless, salacious, pornographic, shameful, scandalous, lame, negative, fallen* and *penitent.* These adjectives are treated as negative ones according to the context in which they occur. Dr. Carl criticizes some prevailing immoral phenomena in the American society. For this reason he favours using these adjectives.

Dr. Carl also uses adjectives that have negative prefixes attached to them such as *undreamed, unprepared, unfair, unable, unparalleled* and *unchurched.*

With regard to concrete/ abstract distinction, both Kennedy and Dr. Carl 's prefer using adjectives with abstract connotations more than those with physical attributes. Kennedy uses 57.40% abstract and 42.59% concrete adjectives. Dr. Carl uses 85.79% abstract and 14.20% concrete. Obviously, Dr. Carl uses more abstract than concrete adjectives the percentage of concrete adjectives whereas Kennedy's treatment of abstract/concrete adjectives is a bit different as he is somehow moderate in using adjectives that describe concrete and abstract entities i.e., their percentages are near to each other. Kennedy uses more concrete adjectives than Dr. Carl and Dr. Carl uses more Abstract than concrete adjectives. As a political speech that is delivered to people of a great country, Kennedy tends to use adjectives with physical attributes. He is talking about his country scientific progress and discoveries. Thus, he is more liable to talk about things that are tangible not about things with abstract reference. He is supposed to talk about facts or observable things. Kennedy is trying to depict the glorious future of his great state to his people.

 The followings are some examples of abstract/concrete adjectives taken from Kennedy's speech:

….last month *electric* lights and telephones and automobiles and airplanes became *available*…(concrete)

….if America's *new* spacecraft succeeds in reaching Venus.(concrete)

….***advanced*** man had learned to use the skin of animals…(concrete)
….we should or will go ***unprotected*** against… (concrete)
….the ***hostile*** misuse of space….(abstract)
….no ***national*** conflict in outer space as yet.(abstract)
…and overcome with ***answerable*** courage.(abstract)

   Below an illustrative figure is provided to show the percentages of the frequency of adjectives denoting concrete and abstract nouns.
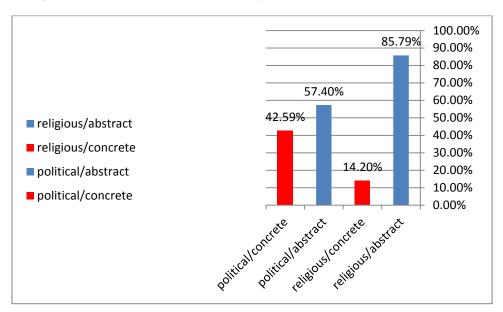

Figure (2) Frequency of Abstract Vs. Concrete Adjectives in Religious and Political Speeches

   Kennedy is not interested in using a lot of adjectives that have negative implications. The two negative adjectives that occur in his speech denoting negative meaning are ***hostile*** and ***terrifying***. It could be said that Kennedy's optimistic style is the reason behind such sparseness of such a type of adjectives. The thing that may stand against his intentions in his speech.

   Another set of adjectives that are found in the political speech are those of past participle and -ing participle like ***unknown, unanswered, unfinished, unprecedented, untried, experienced, distinguished, united, advanced, filled, terrifying, surprising, willing, unwilling, leading*** and ***striking***.

   Adjectives with negative prefixes are also used by Kennedy such as ***unknown, unanswered, unfinished, untried, unprotected, unprecedented*** and ***unwilling***.

   Unlike, Dr. Carl's speech, there is an obvious absence of compound adjectives in Kennedy's expect one case where the adjective "***space fairing***" is identified.

    Having a look on table (1) makes it clear that Kennedy is more interested in using comparative and superlative degrees than Dr. Carl. It seems that Kennedy is trying to portray a splendid picture of his

futuristic nation for his people. Thus, he uses comparative and superlative constructions that have positive and promising implications such as *"greater, better, more, safer, longer, best, highest* and *most important"* more than those that have negative associations like *less, more intricate, more sophisticated, most dangerous, most hazardous* and *most complex*. This leads us to justify his preference to do so. As a president of a great advanced state he is glorifying the contributions of his policy. On the contrary, Dr. Carl's speech is marked by a lack of use of comparatives and superlatives except some that occur only once in his speech like *greater, more determinative, more, more powerful, more difficult ,most decisive, most sensational* .

Below an illustrative table is provided to show the frequency of comparative and superlative degrees in both speeches.

Table (1) Frequency of Comparative vs. Superlative Adjectives in Religious and Political Speeches

Political speech				Religious speech			
comparative		superlative		comparative		superlative	
Greater	3	best	1	More determinative	1	Most sensational	1
more	4	highest	1	greater	1	Most decisive	1
less	3	Most important	1	more	1		
longer	1	greatest	2	More difficult	1		
More sophisticated	1	Most complex	1	More powerful	1		
More intricate	1	Most hazardous	1				
safer	1	Most dangerous	1				
better	1						
total	15		8		5		2

1.13 Conclusions

Both speeches show the same tendency to use approximate ratios of attributive adjectives as the percentages of the occurrence of attributive adjectives in both political and religious speeches are 82.72% and 87.91% respectively. The same is true for predicative adjectives. Predictive adjectives score 17.27% in Kennedy's speech and 12.08% in Dr. Carl's. Both Kennedy and Dr. Carl are similar to each other in employing   attributive and predicative adjectives. In both speeches, the percentages of attributive adjectives exceeds the

predicative ones. Thus, Attributive adjectives are more common than predicative adjectives in political and religious discourse.

As far as concrete/abstract scale is concerned, the political and the religious speeches are divergent. Kennedy prefers using concrete adjectives more than Dr. Carl. The former uses a proportion of 42.59% of adjectives that have physical attributes whereas the latter uses 14.20%. On the contrary, Dr. Carl favours using more abstract adjectives than Kennedy.

In the treatment of comparative and superlative constructions, Kennedy and Dr. Carl are also not convergent. Kennedy uses more comparatives and superlatives than Dr. Carl.

Obviously, Dr. Carl's abundant manipulation of adjectives makes it clear that he favours using adjectives rather than Kennedy. To sum up, Kennedy's style might be described as optimistic in nature as he does not favour using adjectives that have negative elements of meaning. He is much interested in using concrete adjectives because his aim is to talk about the great scientific achievements of his government. On the contrary, Dr. Carl 's style is marked by an obvious flavour of pessimism urging his audience to follow a moral and a religious path in their careers. It could be said that religious discourse is a bit boring carrying a tone of wisdom.

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Appendix 1

Frequency of Attributive Vs. Predicative and Concrete Vs. Abstract Adjectives in the Religious Speech

Attributive adj.	fre	Predicative adj.		Concrete adj.	fre	Abstract adj.	fr
Christian	٢٢			Christian	٢	Christian	٢٠
Political	٢١			political	٦	political	١٥
moral	١١			moral	١	moral	١٠
cultural	٧			cultural	٢	cultural	٥
evangelical	٨			evangelical	٢	evangelical	٦
journalistic	٧					journalistic	٧
universal	٥					universal	٥
sexual	٥					sexual	٥
secular	٦			secular	١	secular	٥
spiritual	٧					spiritual	٧
personal	٥					personal	٥
social	٥			social	١	social	٤
current	٥					current	٥
Judeo-Christian	٤					Judeo-Christian	٤
objective	٥					Objective	٥
rational	٤					rational	٤
serious	٢					serious	٢
divine	٤					divine	٤
Biblical	٦			biblical	٦		
new	٤			new	٢	new	٢
real	١			real	١		
Western	٢			western	١	western	١
American	4			American	١	American	٢
economic	٢					economic	٢
financial	١					financial	١

private	٢	private	١			private	٣

private	٢	private	١	private	٣
Non-Christian	٢			Non-Christian	١
				Non-Christian	١
intellectual	٦				
religious	٢	religious	١	religious	١
legal	٢	legal	٢		
democratic	٢			democratic	٢
known	١	known	١		
Thoughtless	١	thoughtless	١		
worthless	١			worthless	١
purposeless	١			purposeless	١
profane	١			profane	١
formal	١			formal	١
first	١	first	١		
logical	٢			logical	٢
expansive	١			expansive	١
faithful	١	faithful	١		
creative	١			creative	١
engaging	١			engaging	١
fatal	١			fatal	١
relativistic	١			Relativistic	١
cognitive	٢			cognitive	٢
mental	١			mental	١
linguistic	١			Linguistic	١
acceptable	١			acceptable	١
Victorian	١			Victorian	١
Straight-forwarded	١			Straight-forwarded	١
deliberate	١			Deliberate	١
plain	١			Plain	١

isolated	١					isolated	١
		devastating	١			devastating	١
verbal	١					verbal	١
explicit	١					explicit	١
pornographic	١					pornographic	١
salacious	١					salacious	١
small	١					small	١
integral	١					integral	١
Herculean	١					Herculean	١
undreamed	١					undreamed	١
Protestant	١			Protestant	١		
anticipated	١					anticipated	١
traditional	١					traditional	١
local	١					local	١
fixed	١	fixed	١			fixed	٢
civilized	١					civilized	١
potential	١					potential	١
rebellious	١			rebellious	١		
Penitent	١			penitent	١		
theological						theological	
explanatory	١					explanatory	
vast	١			vast			
cosmic	١			cosmic			
Controversial	١					controversial	١
national	١					national	١
sensational	١			sensational	١		
prestigious	١			prestigious	١		

shameful	١					shameful	١
scandalous	١					scandalous	١
influential	١			influential			
general	١					general	١
accelerated	١					accelerated	١
lurid	١					lurid	١
lame	١					excuse	١
grievous	١					Grievous	١
contemporary	١					contemporary	١
		vital	١			vital	١
growing	١					growing	١
skillful	١			skillful	١		
judicial	١					judicial	١
governing	١					governing	١
stable	١					stable	١
transcendent	١					transcendent	١
ultimate	١					ultimate	١
coming	١						
weakened	١			weakened	١		
crumbling	١					crumbling	
Superficial	١					superficial	
different	١					different	
necessary	١					necessary	
Religio-political	١					Religio-political	١
prevailing	٢					prevailing	٢
Present-day	١					Present-day	١
academic	١					academic	١
artificial	١			artificial	١		

prevalent	١						
safe	١	safe	١			safe	٢
popular	١			popular	١		
ongoing	١					ongoing	١
national	١					national	١
crushing	١					crushing	١
true	١	true	١			true	٢
hurting	١					hurting	١
professional	١					professional	١
philosophical	١					philosophical	١
humanistic	١					humanistic	١
societal	١					societal	١
primitive	١					primitive	١
monstrous	١					monstrous	١
gratifying	١					gratifying	١
high	٣					high	١
negative	١					negative	١
joyless	١					joyless	١
triumphant	١					triumphant	١
holy	١					holy	١
prophetic	١					prophetic	١
subsequent	١					subsequent	١
military	٢					military	١
technological				technological	١		
offending	١			party	١		
relevant	٢			relevant	١	relevant	١
final	١					final	١
		good	٣	good	٣		

weekly	١					weekly	١
daily	١					daily	١
periodic	١			periodic	١		
historical	١					historical	١
Teen-aged	١			Teen-aged	١		
emotional	١					emotional	١
diplomatic	١					diplomatic	١
Conservative	٢					Conservative	٢
great	١					great	١
melodramatic	١					melodramatic	١
independent	١			independent	١		
ethical	٢					ethical	٢
international	١					international	١
useful	١					useful	١
worthy	١					worthy	١
destructive	١			destructive	١		
biochemical	١			biochemical	١		
eternal	١			eternal	١		
empirical	٢					empirical	٢
public	٧			public	٣	public	٤
united	٨			united	٨		
comprehensive	3	comprehensive	١				
complicated	١					complicated	١
God-given	١					God-given	١
blasphemous	١					blasphemous	١
subjective	١					subjective	١
Partisan						partisan	١

gifted	٢			gifted	٢		
		invasive	١			invasive	١
contrasting	١					contrasting	١
raunchy	١					raunchy	١
	١	unfair	١	unfair	١		
possible	١					possible	١
early						early	١
		neutral	١			neutral	١
		indifferent	١			indifferent	١
alien	١					alien	١
old	١					old	١
hard	٢					hard	٢
		unprepared	1			unprepared	١
		appropriate	١			Appropriate	١
vocational	١					vocational	١
monogamous	١					monogamous	١
nuclear	١					nuclear	١
married	١			married	١		
white	١			white	١		
disturbing	١			disturbing	١		
Greek	١					Greek	١
Presidential	١					presidential	١
golden	١					golden	١
ideal	١						
		unparalleled	١			unparalleled	١
apologetic	١					apologetic	١
Self-sufficient	١					Self-	١

						sufficient	
negative	١					negative	١
wicked	١					wicked	١
Radiant	١					radiant	١
scriptural	٢					scriptural	٢
vaunted	١					vaunted	١
proper	١					proper	١
right	١					right	١
		messianic	١			messianic	١
		enduring	١			enduring	١
		tolerable	١			tolerable	١
written	١			written	١		
Definitional	١					definitional	
legislative	١			legislative	١		١
uneasy	٢					uneasy	٢
congressional	١			congressional	١		١
hard	١					hard	
distressing	١					distressing	١
indirect	١						١
skilled	١			skilled	١		
		unable	١	unable	١		
		awakened	١	awakened	١		
fallen	١			fallen	١		
	١	obligatory	١			obligatory	١
exaggerated	١					exaggerated	١
thick	١					thick	١
global	١					global	١
vulnerable	١					vulnerable	١
controlling	١					controlling	١

second	١					second	١
Post-modern	٢	Post-modern	٤	Post-modern	١	Post-modern	٥
		decisive	١				
		inspired	١				
		crystal	١			crystal	١
		clear	١			clear	١
		subject	٢			subject	١
		indivisible	١			indivisible	
		devastating	١			devastating	١
		answerable	١	answerable	١		
Post-medieval	١						
		naturalistic	١			naturalistic	١
		fluid	١			fluid	١
		senseless	١			senseless	١
		Self-destructive	١			Self-destructive	١
		factual	١			factual	١
		irrelevant	١			irrelevant	١
		assured	١			assured	١
		unstable	١			unstable	١
		hostile	١			hostile	١
		bad	١	bad	١		
		silent	١			silent	١
		unchurched	١	unchurched	١		
		sinful	١	sinful	١		
		tolerable	١			tolerable	١
		Reluctant	١	reluctant	١		
total	٣٧١		٥١		٥١		٣٠٨
percentage	87.91%		12.08%		14.20%		85.79%

Appendix 2
Frequency of Attributive Vs. Predicative and Concrete Vs. Abstract Adjectives in the Political Speech

Attributive adj.	freq	Predicative adj.	freq	concrete	freq	abstract	fre
New	١٩			new	٧	new	١٢
great	6			great	٢	great	٤
national	٣					national	٣
scientific	٢			scientific	١	scientific	١
unknown	2			unknown	١	unknown	١
Hostile	3			hostile	١	hostile	٢
high	٤			high	١	high	٣
powerful	٢			powerful	٢		
honorary	١			Honorary	١		
striking	1					striking	١
vast	١					vast	١
unanswered	1					unanswered	١
unfinished	١					unfinished	١
electric	١					electric	١
honorable	١					honorable	١
answerable	١					answerable	١
industrial	١					industrial	١
Modern	١					modern	١
first	٥	first	١	first	١	first	٥
leading	١			leading	١		
nuclear	٢					nuclear	٢
peaceful	١					peaceful	١
low	١			low	١		
tall	١			tall	١		
wide	١			wide	١		
far	١					far	١
long	١			long	١		
unprecedented	١					unprecedented	١
manned	٢			manned	١	manned	1
technical	١			technical	١		1
skilled	١			skilled	1		
old	١					old	١
previous	١					previous	١
giant	١			giant	1		
untried	١					untried	1
British	١			British	١		
		delighted	٣	delighted	٣		
		unprotected	٢	unprotected	2		
		brief	١			brief	١
		surprising	١			surprising	١

		filled	١				
		good	١				
		available	١	available	١		
		cool	١	cool	١		
		easy	١			easy	١
		hard	١			hard	١
		comparable	١			comparable	١
		experienced	١				
		bold	١	bold	١		
modern	١					modern	١
Soviet	١			Soviet	١		
Celestial	١			celestial	١		
collective	١					collective	١
fast	١					fast	١
distinguished	١			distinguished	١		
united	٣			united	٣		
		willing	١	willing	١		
		unwilling	١	unwilling	١		
terrifying	١			terrifying	١		
Space-fairing	١			Space-fairing	١		
important	١					important	١
last	٢					last	٢
equivalent	١					equivalent	١
advanced	١			advanced	١		
Total	٩١		١٩		٤٦		٦٢
Percentage	82.72 %		17.27 %		42.59%		57.40 %

تحليل اسلوبي للصفات في خطب سياسية ودينية مختارة

م.م خولة شكر محمود

المديرية العامة لتربية ديالى

المستخلص

يعتمد السياسيون والشخصيات الدينية عادة على قدراتهم اللغوية الى حد كبير ليقنعوا جمهورهم بمزاعمهم لانهم فقط من خلال اللغة بامكانهم صياغة افكار جمهورهم. وبما ان الصفات تلعب دورا مهما في اثراء النص، فان الدراسة الحالية هي محاولة لاستكشاف استخدامها في خطب سياسية ودينية مختارة. فهي تعالج ثلاثة جوانب رئيسية :اولا، فيما كانت الصفات منسوبة ام خبرية. ثانيا، فيما اذا كانت الصفات تصف اسماء ذات كيان مادي او مجرد. ثالثا، هل استخدمت درجات المقارنة والتفضيل ام لا .

الخطبة الاولى القاها الرئيس الامريكي جون كيندي في ملعب الرايس في ١٢ ايلول٦٢ ١٩ اما الخطبة الثانية فقد القاها د. كارل، احد الشخصيات الدينية الامريكية البارزة ، في مأدبة الختام للمعهد العالمي للصحافة في اشفيل في ٢٢ اب ١٩٩٩

اظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان الصفات المنسوبة اكثر استخداما من الخبرية في الخطبتين قيد الدراسة. بالنسبة للصفات المادية والمجردة فان الصفات المجردة اكثر شيوعا من الصفات المادية في كلا الخطبتين. لكن كينيدي يفضل الصفات التي تصف كيانا ماديا اكثر من د. كارل . فيما يتعلق بدرجات المقارنة والتفضيل فقد تبين ان كيندي يستخدم درجات المقارنة والتفضيل اكثر من د. كارل .

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاسلوبية، الاسلوب، الخطاب السياسي، الخطاب الديني، الصفات