

## SPECIFICITIES OF THE LAUDATORY SPEECH CLOSING PART

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The laudatory speech is the key form of realisation of “praise” delivered on the occasion of solemn anniversary celebrations, prize awards, etc. The study of “praise” in terms of rhetorics is completely justifiable and quite natural since *the laudatory speech* belongs to *the three main types of speeches* first distinguished and outlined by Aristotle: *deliberative (political), judicial, and epideictic (ceremonial)*. The aim of the deliberative (political) speech is to encourage or discourage, the judicial speech accuses or acquits, and the epideictic speech praises or blames [2, p.70-81]. The last one of the three main types of speeches with its specific features and characteristics is the subject matter of the current paper.

*The laudatory speech* is a common text type, a form of social interaction realized in public, a direct (face-to-face) type of communication unrestricted by any temporal and spatial boundaries, which is characterised by the absence of spontaneity and is monologic by its nature. *The text of the speech* is formed by sets of complex speech acts, and it can be described as a conventional typical combination of contextual (situational), communicative-functional, and structural (grammatical and thematic) features.

**Already since antiquity** and hence, one of the key demands for any speech has been its clear logical structuring and internal coherence between its structural parts. The universal static (invariant) *compositional structure of any speech* has always been considered to be the one consisting of the following parts: *the Introduction, the Main Body and the Closing part*. Each part has its own specific features which are taken into account at the preparation stage. *The Introduction (the opening part) and the Closing part* form the so-called framing of the speech and perform a crucial function in exerting a particular influence on the addressee.

The article provides a detailed overview of the peculiarities of *the Closing part of the laudatory speech (Laudation)* based on the analysis of its functioning in German and Ukrainian. *The Closing part (the Conclusion)* is one of the three integral components of any speech type, which along with *the Introduction* forms the so-called framing of the speech. These structural components are obviously smaller in size than *the Main Body*, i.e. the layout of the speech, which contains arguments supporting a particular standpoint; yet the role of *the Introduction* as well as that of *the Closing part* should not be underestimated. The function of *the Introduction* to the laudatory speech lies in a specific presentation of the topic (the setting of the scene), while the function of *the Closing part* is to recap and conclude all the things mentioned. Violations in the structural component proportions of the speech reduce its effectiveness [5, p. 201].

The aim of *the Closing part* depends primarily on the type of speech and specific circumstances. Following F. Prokopovych, *the Closing part* consists of two structural components: the enumeration of the things mentioned and the excitement of feelings [5, p. 240]. Yet, according to the factual data coming from the analysed corpus of *laudatory speeches*, it is only the latter that is attributable to *the Closing part of the laudatory speech* in the Ukrainian and German languages, which is directed only at evoking feelings. While summing up, the speaker strives to arouse in the audience the feelings of joy, love, and respect towards a particular person.

The main *closing part* topics of the studied laudatory speeches are as follows: congratulations of the addressee, well-wishing, gratitude for the accomplishments and a significant contribution in a certain sphere of activity, reference to particular distinctive personal traits that make the addressee an outstanding person, expression of emotions and feelings towards the addressee, poetic verses composed in honour of the addressee, wisdom quotes and a plea for further remarkable achievements.

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