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EMOTIONALITY IN CONGRATULATORY SPEECHES

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ANNOTATION

The current paper aims to explain the concept of emotions from various perspectives, concentrating more on understanding of emotions from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. The paper also investigates the role of verbal and non-verbal communication in emotional language expression. Furthermore, an insight into the theory of speech acts, including speech act types, and speech act functions is given. The empirical part of the research deals with the analysis of congratulatory speeches of politicians from Baltic region. The research method applied was quantitative research method. A discourse analysis was carried out to detect emotion language features and functions of the speeches. Also, a comparative analysis was carried out to compare the congratulatory speeches of males and females. The analysis reveal that women make their speeches more inclusive than men, and, also, women make use of a lot more of figurative expressions for expressing emotions. The paper consists of three parts. The first chapter is devoted to the analysis of the theory on emotions, including verbal and non-verbal aspects of communication as regards emotionality. The second chapter investigates the theory on speech acts, types of speech acts, and functions, and aims to define congratulatory speeches as speech acts. Finally, the third chapter deals with the analysis of congratulatory speeches. The paper concludes with providing the answers to the proposed research questions, the main points of theoretical analysis, and findings on the analysis of congratulatory speeches.

Key words: emotions, verbal communication of emotion, non-verbal communication of emotion, emotion language, speech acts, speech act functions

ANOTĀCIJA

Bakalaura darba mērķis ir izskaidrot emocijas no dažādām perspektīvām, vairāk koncentrējoties uz kognitīvās lingvistikas emociju teoriju. Darbā arī tiek pētīta verbālās un neverbālās komunikācijas nozīme emocionālās valodas paušanā. Turklāt, tiek sniegts ieskats runas aktu teorijā, iekļaujot informāciju par runas aktu veidiem un funkcijām. Pētījuma empīriskajā daļā tiek analizētas Baltijas valstu politiķu apsveikuma runas.

Tika pielietota kvantitatīvā izpētes metode. Tika veikta diskursa analīze, lai noteiktu emocionālās valodas iezīmes un funkcijas analizētajā runās. Kā arī tika veikta salīdzinošā analīze, lai salīdzinātu vīriešu un sieviešu apsveikuma runas. Veiktā analīze atklāj, ka sievietes savas runas padara vairāk ietverošas nekā vīrieši, kā arī sievietes daudz vairāk izmanto mākslinieciskās izteiksmes līdzekļus, lai izteiktu emocijas.

Darbs sastāv no trīs daļām. Pirmā nodaļa tiek veltīta emociju teorijai, iekļaujot verbālos un neverbālos komunikācijas aspektus saistībā ar emociju paušanu. Otrā nodaļa pēta runas aktu teoriju, runas aktu veidus un funkcijas, kā arī tiek izskaidrot apsveikuma runas kā runas aktu. Visbeidzot, trešā nodaļa tiek veltīta apsveikumu runu analīzei. Darbs noslēdzas ar atbildēm uz uzdotajiem pētījuma jautājumiem un teorētiskās analīzes galvenajiem secinājumiem, kā arī prezentē galvenos apsveikumu runu secinājumus.

Atslēgvārdi: emocijas, verbālā emocionālā komunikācija, neverbālā emocionālā komunikācija, emocionālā valoda, runas akti, runas aktu funkcijas

Literature Review

The research on emotion is very broad. Many theories have been proposed that aim to explain emotions. Although, the literature covers many various theories on emotions, the current review will focus on explanation of emotions from the perspective of cognitive linguistics. There are many emotion researchers who argue that cognition is fundamental to emotion (Ortony, Clore and Collins 1990; Kövecses, 2000; Foolen, 2012; Majid, 2012). According to Foolen, the relation between emotion and language in cognitive linguistics can be considered from three perspectives: 'a) the conceptualization of emotions, b) the expression of emotions and c) the grounding of language' (2012: 349). The provided perspectives prove to be significant for the current research. Regarding conceptualization of emotions, relevance of conceptual metaphors and metonymies, and emotional lexicon are discussed. An extensive and significant research regarding metaphors and metonymies has been carried out by Kövecses (2000, 2002, 2008). More particularly, Kövecses (2000) has studied emotion metaphors and metonymies of the basic emotions: anger, fear, happiness, sadness, love, lust, pride, shame, and surprise. Regarding the expression of emotions, it is argued that expression of emotions occurs on five linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and the level of figurative language (Foolen, 2012: 349-350). Finally, regarding the grounding of language, to be able to express emotions in language is one of the essential functions in language acquisition, which is defined as 'emotive', or 'expressive' function (Schneider, 2005: 281). The provided perspectives prove to be significant because they explain the role of the emotion expression in language and relieves the task to analyze the verbal emotion expression in language.

The second part of the theoretical research is devoted to the theory of speech acts. Two of the most important figures in the study field of speech acts include Searle (1965, 1969, 1979) and Austin (1975). Searle (1969) has developed the theory and taxonomy of speech acts which is an improvement of Austin's (1975) original theory. Like Austin, Searle (1969) claims that it is not possible to clarify meaning without context of a speech act. Furthermore, Searle (1965, 1969) assumes that the basic unit of language is the illocutionary speech act. Finally, Hatch (1992) has gathered the functions of illocutionary speech acts, of which the most significant function of this study is the function of exchanging emotional attitudes which are expressed through expressive speech acts.

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Introduction

Research regarding emotions has been carried out in various fields of study. The current paper concentrates on defining emotions through the perspective of cognitive linguistics since in cognitive linguistics it is assumed that emotions, language and cognition are related.

Particularly important studies regarding emotion and cognition has been carried out by Ortony, Clore and Collins (1990), Kövecses (2000), Foolen (2012), and Majid (2012).

Expressing one's emotions via language is a fundamental ability. Even though face (Ekman, 1972, Ambady and Rosenthal, 1998) and voice (Crystal, 2000; Bachorowski and Owren, 2008) are the most researched means regarding the expression of emotions, it is important to look at the levels of emotion expression in verbal communication (Foolen, 2012).

The current paper is devoted to the study of emotionality in congratulatory speeches. In particular, the congratulatory speeches of the politicians from the Baltic region. The study is considered to be innovative because the verbal expression of emotionality in language can be analyzed on various linguistic levels, moreover each level includes emotive features, that are worth investigating. Furthermore, there is no research done regarding congratulatory speeches delivered by politicians from Baltic region, thus for personal reasons it is considered to be particularly interesting, regarding the language usage among the particular politicians.

The **goal** of the research paper is to investigate the emotive language of the congratulatory speeches, taking into consideration five linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and the level of figurative language, through which emotions can be expressed verbally. Furthermore, speech acts which function to express emotional attitudes are also taken into consideration when investigating the emotive language of the congratulatory speeches.

The enabling **objectives** to achieve the research goal are:

- to analyze theory on emotions, including theories on verbal and non-verbal communication aspects in speech;
- to analyze the theory of speech acts, speech act types, and speech act functions to gain a broader understanding of how congratulatory speeches can be defined as speech acts
- to analyze the chosen speeches delivered by the politicians of the Baltic region
- to do a comparative analysis of the speeches
- to relate the speeches under analysis with the speech act theory
- to draw relevant conclusions

The research questions include:

- How emotions are expressed in speeches?
- How can congratulatory speeches be characterized from the theoretical framework of speech act theory?
- What features of emotion language, and speech act functions can be detected in the analyzed speeches?

The applied research method is the following: **quantitative research method.**

The first chapter deals with emotion theory, with the focus on cognitive linguistics. The first chapter also includes the analysis of the aspects of emotion expression in non-verbal and verbal communication. The second chapter is devoted to the study of the theory of speech acts, speech act types, and it aims to explain congratulatory speeches as speech acts. Finally, the last chapter deals with the analysis of congratulatory speech acts.

1. Theory on Emotions

1.1. Emotions in Linguistics

Emotions are widely researched in various fields, such as linguistics, psychology, social sciences, anthropology, and a number of other fields. The current chapter aims to explain the concept of emotions from various perspectives, particularly concentrating on the theory on emotions from the cognitive linguistics viewpoint. Further, the role of verbal and non-verbal communication of emotions is being discussed since both aspects of communication occur simultaneously when producing a speech, and are equally significant and important.

There does not exist one set definition for emotions. Emotions are very multidimensional. The concept of emotions has various and often contrasting interpretations among language philosophers, linguists, and scientists. According to Frijda (1993: 382), emotions can be defined as strong feelings directed at someone or something, more specifically, emotions can be directed at a person, or an event. The term “*emotions*” is often employed to refer to both feelings and various types of moods. However, it is assumed that emotions do not relate to moods as closely as to feelings. The assumption that emotions are feelings, is called ‘the feeling theory’ (Prinz, 2004: 4). Still, emotions are sometimes distinguished from feelings. Damasio states that both emotions and feelings are ‘part of the basic mechanisms of life regulation’ (2003: 28). Even though both are a part of the same mechanism, further, Damasio explains that: ‘Emotions play out in the theater of the body. Feelings play out in the theater of the mind’ (ibid.). Damasio (ibid.) explains this metaphorical contrast, claiming that emotions are public, and therefore visible to others, because emotions can be expressed in the face, voice, and particular behaviors. In contrast, feelings are always hidden and unseen to others, except to ‘their rightful owner [...] in whose brain they occur’ (ibid.).

There is no definite proof on how many terms for naming emotions exactly exist, there are numerous words to name emotions. In 1989, Johnson-Laird and Oatley gathered 590 emotion words in total in English from different dictionaries (Ungerer and Schmid, 2006: 138). Yet, there still is much disagreement regarding the number of emotion words, and the number of emotion words varies in different resources. Both linguists and psychologists have been working on developing a taxonomy of basic emotions, also known as primary emotions, to deal with the large amount of emotion words. The most basic emotions are assumed to be ‘love, fear, anger, happiness, and sadness’ (Schneider, 2005: 282). These emotions are very

similar across languages, including both Western European and ‘typologically distant’ languages (ibid.). However, it is important to note here that theorists disagree which emotions are the basic ones, and thus there exist different classifications of basic emotions. Basic emotions are used to refer to non-basic emotions of the same category, respectively, the basic emotion anger will be used to refer to such non-basic emotions as: fury, irritation, rage, etc.

Cognitive theory of emotions assumes that cognitions, or thoughts, are fundamental to our emotions (Prinz, 2004: 8). Assuming that ‘cognition is strongly connected to both language and emotion’, Foolen (2012: 349) distinguishes four possibilities in the process of detecting the relation between language and emotions:

- ‘there is no direct connection between language and emotion: cognition stands as an intermediate between them’, Foolen explains that ‘emotion is conceptualized in cognition and cognition is reflected in language’ (ibid.);
- ‘language has direct connection to emotion’, emotion can be employed directly in ‘verbal utterances’ (ibid.: 350);
- ‘language has both direct and indirect link to emotion’, meaning that conceptualization of emotion can be reflected in language, and thus expresses emotion (ibid.: 350);
- ‘the relation between language and emotion varies, depending on the types of emotion’, to exemplify: emotion such as surprise, normally, is expressed in language, whereas emotions such as anger, or fear ‘is only conceptualized in language but expressed in non-verbal ways’ (ibid.: 350).

In regard to Foolen's distinction, Ortony et. al emphasize that emotions ‘issue from cognitive interpretations imposed on external reality, rather than directly from reality itself’ (1990: 4). Stating that emotions result from cognition means that emotions are determined by ‘the structure, content and organization of knowledge representations and the processes that operate them’ (ibid.). Furthermore, Ortony et al. (ibid.: 8-12) argue that there are four central kinds of evidence regarding emotions, such as: language, self reports, behavior, and physiology. Ortony et al. (ibid.: 14) are focusing on constructing a cognitive theory concerning the origins of emotions, therefore they are focusing on language and self-reports, stating that behavior and physiology are not concerned with the origins of emotions. Thus in cognitive linguistics, language refers to the use of emotional lexicon and emotion expressions (ibid.: 8), whereas, regarding self reports, Ortony et al. mention subjectivity stating that ‘emotions are subjective experiences’ (ibid.: 8-9).

1.2. Non-verbal Communication of Emotions in Speech

When a person speaks, both non-verbal and verbal aspects of communication should be taken into consideration. Emotions can be communicated not only with words, but also with facial expressions, tone of voice and other means of non-verbal communication. It is important to discuss both aspects because speech and non-verbal communication occur simultaneously, and they cannot be separated.

Ambady and Rosenthal explain that: ‘non-verbal communication is used to express and communicate thoughts, feelings, and emotions, to establish and maintain relationships, and to influence others’ (1998: 776). Additionally, information can be gathered about a person's mental and physical states from non-verbal cues (or signals), people may not always say what they feel, however their non-verbal cues might reveal their true hidden feelings (ibid.). Furthermore, Cassell (2000: 156) claims that non-verbal communication cues give information about what we say, and can help the addressee to understand speaker's attitude, emotion, and relation to what is being said.

Ambady et.al (1998: 776-777) distinguish four basic channels of non-verbal communication which are:

- face: possibly the most expressive channel of communication for expressing emotions (ibid.);
- body: expression occurs through arm and hand gestures, positioning of the body, arms, and legs (ibid.);
- gestures: help communicate the message through ‘visual clarification’ (ibid.);
- voice: conveys emotions, and feelings through ‘pitch, intonation, speed, rhythm, pitch range, and volume’ (ibid.).

The most evident, and most researched channels of non-verbal communication through which emotions can be expressed are face and voice. Yet, Matsumoto, Keltner, Shiota, O'Sullivan, and Frank, (2008: 226) point out that even though research shows that there exist other channels for expressing emotions, for example, such as body, and gestures, these findings are relatively new, and thus raise several questions to pursue, and needs a further research.

Ambady et al. (1998: 776) state that emotions in the face are predominantly expressed through changes in the mouth i.e. expressions made with the muscles of the mouth, and eyebrows, in the muscles of cheeks and eyes, pupil dilation, and also in the direction and length of gaze. The most communicated emotions, according to studies by several researchers such as Izard (1971), and Ekman (1972), etc., across different cultures include: happiness,

anger, disgust, sadness, fear, and surprise. Hinde (1972: 249) assures that facial expressions and speech occur simultaneously. Speaker's utterances are accompanied by facial expressions, which function to express what is said non-verbally, corresponding with the speaker's communicated message – whether it is supposed to be serious, or funny, or alike. Similarly, a listener expresses emotions by reacting to what is said with facial expressions, demonstrating surprise, disagreement, perplexity, wonder etc.

Body language is another means of non-verbal communication which involves more or less the entire body. 'The study of body orientation and positioning in relation to other people or the physical environment is called proxemics' (Ambady et al., 1988: 776). Posture, for example, 'varies with emotional state, especially along the dimension tense-relaxed' (Hinde, 1972: 248).

Gestures that accompany and clarify speech are called 'illustrators', however gestures that 'can replace speech and have direct verbal meanings are called emblems' (Ambady et al., 1988: 776). Illustrators provide visual clarifications, help communicate the message, and add meaning to it. According to Hinde (1972: 251), a speaker makes use of gestures particularly when failing to express himself verbally, or when describing objects of special shapes, and sizes. Hinde (1972: 248) assures that the gesture of head nodding has a very important role in speech; it usually signals reinforcement, for example, a head nod may signify an indication to carry on speaking. Gestures may occur spontaneously when a speaker is overwhelmed by emotions.

The concept that voice prosody denotes the speaker's emotional state is quite ancient, in fact, it dates back to 55 B.C.E., with Cicero proposing that: 'each emotion is associated with a distinctive tone of voice' (Bachorowski and Owren, 2008: 196). However, Darwin was the one who offered the first exhaustive report on vocal emotion expression (Bachorowski et al., 2008:197). The non-verbal communication of emotion in voice includes prosodic features, and also, paralinguistic features. Crystal (2000: 248) notes that the main prosodic properties are pitch, loudness, and speed, in addition, these properties can be expressed in the form of rhythm when used singly or in combination, and, also expressed in the form of pause, when followed by distinctive silence. Further, Crystal (ibid.) claims that the intonation system, or, in other words, pitch movement (or melody), are the most important prosodic features. Crystal (ibid.) continues: 'Different pitch levels (tones) are used in particular sequences to express a wide range of meanings'. Further, intonation serves various functions, of which the emotional function is the most evidently used: 'intonation's most obvious role is to express attitudinal meaning – sarcasm, surprise, reserve, impatience, delight, shock, anger interest, and

thousands of other semantic nuances' (ibid.: 249). Higher pitch, changes in the tone of voice, and increased tempo also indicate emotions.

Besides prosody, there are other non-verbal means of vocal effects which are called paralinguistic features. Crystal (ibid.: 249) gives the following examples of paralinguistic features: whispers, breathiness (deep emotion), huskiness, nasality, and extra lip-rounding. Crystal (ibid.: 249) explains that paralinguistic features are features that 'play a less central role in the sound system than prosodic features do'. Emotions can be expressed through such significant paralinguistic features as trembling, shaking, groaning, giggling, and laughing.

In addition, it is pointed out by Schneider (2005: 282) that problems in the verbal planning and delivery, such as hesitation, repetition, stammering, and unfinished sentences, can also indicate emotions. Also, regarding turn-taking and discourse organization – interruption, intentional overlap, simultaneous speech, and shouting somebody down, can signal emotion (ibid.). Furthermore, when selecting a topic, emotions may influence the choice of the topic, such as taboo topics, or speaking the truth (ibid.).

1.3. Verbal Communication of Emotions in Speech

Generally, regarding verbal communication, emotions can be expressed either literally or figuratively. More specifically, Fussell (2002: 1) states that all languages have a range of verbal strategies for expressing emotions, to exemplify, in English, there exist a large number of both literal and figurative expressions, and both can be made use of to describe a large number of various emotional states.

Kövecses (2000: 6), on the other hand, distinguishes three types of emotion language. The distinction is represented in the Figure 1.1

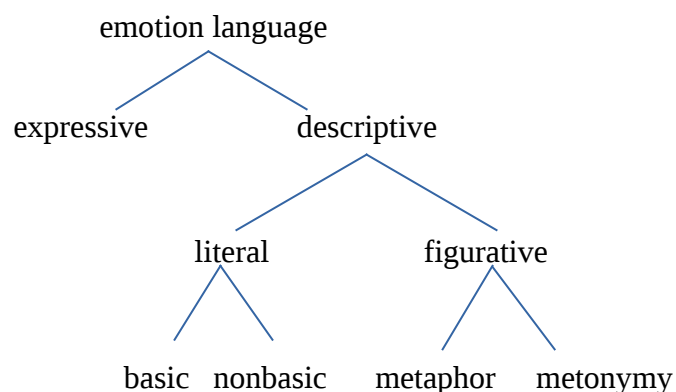


Figure 1.1. Types of emotion language

According to Kövecses (ibid.: 5), the three major groups of emotion language are: expressive terms, and two distinguished descriptive terms which are: literal terms denoting

particular emotions, and figurative expressions.

First, Kövecses distinguishes between expressive and descriptive emotion words. Kövecses explains that some words can ‘*express* emotions’, and in contrast, other words can ‘*describe* emotions’ (ibid.: 2). Expressive words are interjections, exclamations such as *oh!* *wow!* *aw!* etc. It is a debatable question whether all emotions can be expressed through expressive words, however, it is not clear which emotions cannot be expressed through expressive words and why (ibid.: 2). According to Kövecses, ‘words can *describe* the emotions they signify or that they are about’ (ibid.: 2). Words that form emotion lexicon, such as fear, happiness, love, sad, angry, and alike, are used in such a way. It is important to realize that sometimes descriptive emotion words can also *express* certain emotions, for example, in the phrase ‘*I love you!*’, descriptive emotion word love, is used to describe, and simultaneously to express the emotion of love (ibid.: 2).

Second, literal expressions can be distinguished into basic and nonbasic terms. Some emotion words are assumed to be more basic than others, the basic words include ‘anger, sadness, fear, joy, and love’ (ibid.: 3). This theory corresponds with the theory on basic emotions done by both psychologists and linguists discussed in Chapter 1.1..

Finally, figurative terms and expressions describe emotions, but do not primarily express them (ibid.: 4). These terms and expressions ‘do not literally name particular kinds of emotions’ (ibid.: 4). The figurative terms and expressions included in this group are conceptual metaphors and metonymies.

A significant research on emotion in language is done by Majid (2012). Majid (ibid.) concentrates not only on paralinguistic and prosodic expressions of emotion, like many other researchers do, but also on such levels of structure as phonetics and phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. However, it is important to note that Majid (ibid.) looks at the mentioned levels of structure from the perspective of various cultures.

Foolen points out that ‘the expression of emotion takes place on all linguistic levels phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and on the level of figurative language use’ (2012: 349-350).

A typical feature regarding the phonetic level is ‘the emphatic prolongation of a voice’, to exemplify, prolongation of the vowel /i/ in [bi:g] in contrast to [big] (Schneider, 2005: 281). Additionally, interjections are also included in this level. Interjections are ‘semilinguistic noises’, and are considered to be ‘purely emotive signs’ (Schneider, 2005: 281). According to Majid (2012: 435), interjections are words that can function alone as an utterance, and express emotional (or mental) states. Examples of interjections include:

wow!, phew!, gee!, yuck!, oh!, etc.

On the morphological level, diminutives, and augmentatives are included. The emotive function can be expressed through the use of diminutive forms. Schneider (2003: 57) asserts that diminutives have a qualifying component, which is the emotional component. According to Schneider (2003: 7-9), the two types of diminutive formation are morphological type, and syntactic type. The morphological type includes prefixation (includes prefixes mini- and macro-), suffixation (the most common suffixes include: -ette, -ish, -y, and -let), reduplication (e.g. *lovey-dovey*, *honey-bunny*), compounding (e.g. *baby tree*), and truncation (e.g. *Mady for Madeleine*, *Mike for Michael*). The syntactic diminutive formation uses *little* as a diminutive, it does not indicate the adjective of size (e.g. *Have a little drink*) Furthermore, Majid (2012: 438) claims that diminutive suffixes can indicate 'positive evaluation' or 'emotional distance' (negative attitude). Schneider (2003: 57) explains that the expressed emotion can be either positive or negative because both endearment, or contempt may be indicated. The opposite of diminutives, words which convey emotive distance, and negative attitude, are called augmentatives.

On the lexical level, emotions can be expressed literally when a speaker uses vocabulary of emotions or the emotional lexicon (also the emotion lexicon). Emotional lexicon is 'a set of words that function as labels for emotions' (Schneider, 2005: 281), and every language has one. The emotional lexicon is used to name, and to communicate emotions. Schneider (ibid.) points out that emotional lexicon consists mostly of nouns, for example *love*, *fear*, *anger*, *pride*, etc., and adjectives, for example *happy*, *angry*, *frightened*, *sad*, etc. However, verbs also form emotion lexicon, e.g. *to love*, *to frighten*, *to hate*, and alike.

Lexical means also include terms of endearment, swear words, intensifiers, and stylistically marked words. (ibid.) Both terms of endearment and swear words show the attitude towards the referred object. Further, intensifiers serve to 'enhance and give additional emotional context to the word it modifies' (Online 1). Intensifiers derive from adverbs of degree (or degree modifiers) (Online 1). Intensifiers modify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. The basic intensifier is 'very', and other intensifiers usually express the same intent as 'very' (Online 1). Examples of the most common intensifiers include: *so*, *too*, *very*, *really*, *extremely*, *most*, *quite*, *real*, *terribly*, *rather*, *somewhat*, *super*, *totally*, *especially*, *unusually*, *fully*, etc. Words with the stylistic coloring have both stylistic and emotional connotations which can be either positive or negative. Stylistically marked vocabulary includes slang, jargon, vulgarisms, colloquialisms, and professionalisms.

On the syntactic level, emphatic repetition, and exclamations are the most common means of communicating emotions (Schneider, 2005: 281). The main function of emphatic repetition is emphasis, and thus ‘possesses considerable emotive force’ (Online 2).

Exclamation punctuation marks denote change in intonation, and thus may indicate strong emotion, surprise, or emphasis. In addition, stylistic inversion – the inversion of traditional word order of the sentence – gives an additional emotional coloring to the utterance.

On the level of figurative language use, figurative language is often used to express emotions verbally. ‘Figurative language means using words to imply another meaning or to evoke an emotion’ (Online 3). It is pointed out by Kövecses that emotion language is ‘highly figurative’, and it is ‘dominated by metaphorical and metonymic expressions’, moreover Kövecses (2008: 381) assures that most of these expressions are conceptual metaphors and metonymies.

Conceptual metaphors and metonymies are the two figures of speech which have been studied the most regarding emotive language. It is stated that metaphor and metonymy are two closely related concepts (Barcelona, 2005: 677). In cognitive linguistics it is assumed that people use metaphors and metonymies to conceptualize emotions. Kövecses claims that in cognitive linguistics, metaphor can be defined as ‘understanding one conceptual domain in terms of another conceptual domain’ (2002: 4). More specifically, conceptual domain (A) is conceptual domain (B), ‘which is what is called a conceptual metaphor’ (ibid.: 4). Accordingly, a conceptual metaphor consists of the two conceptual domains. Kövecses explains that concept of a conceptual metaphor when we, for example, ‘talk and think about life in terms of journeys, about arguments in terms of war, about love also in terms of journeys, about theories in terms of buildings’ and so on (ibid.: 4). In cognitive linguistics metonymy is assumed to be conceptual in nature. ‘While metaphor involves two distant domains’, metonymy on the other hand ‘involves a single domain’ (ibid.: 160). To exemplify this assertion Kövecses (ibid.: 147) explains that in the case of metaphor the domains are distant, however they are similar, the reason for it is that the domain (or concept) is generally abstract, whereas the other is generally concrete, for example, in the metaphor love is a journey, the concept of love is distant from the concept of journey. In the case of metonymy, the two elements are closely related to each other. Kövecses (ibid.: 147) exemplifies: ‘the producer is closely related to the product made’ as in ‘producer for product’, or ‘a whole is closely related to its parts’ as in ‘whole for the part’, or ‘effects are closely related to the causes that produce them’ as in ‘effect for cause’, and so on.

Emotions can be very complex, and therefore hard to express literally. Moreover,

emotions are not made up only of such components as 'affective responses, but also of physiological reactions, cognitions, behavioral responses, and the like' (Fussell and Kreuz, 2014: 115). Metaphors and other figurative devices 'may serve to succinctly capture these diverse components of emotions' (Fussell et al., 2014: 115). Furthermore, it should be noted that other figures of speech such as epithets, idioms, and hyperboles also indicate the emotions of a speaker.

Finally, rhetorics also must be considered, since the present paper deals with the analysis of speeches. In rhetorics, figures of speech are also used with the purpose to affect the audience. In rhetorics there exist three kinds of appeal: pathos, logos, and ethos. Pathos is concerned with the persuasion by appealing to audiences emotions. Language choice of the speaker affects and evokes emotional response from the addressee.

To summarize, the current chapter dealt with the explanation of emotion. Cognitive linguistics gives a particularly significant explanation for emotion, since it is in cognitive linguistics that connection between language and emotion is being researched. The significance of verbal and non-verbal aspects of communication were discussed. Both aspects are equally important, since speech occurs simultaneously with non-verbal cues that signal emotion. Regarding non-verbal communication several channels that signal emotion were discussed. Regarding verbal communication, linguistic levels, through which emotion can be expressed in language were discussed. The next chapter deals with speech acts theory, types of speech acts, and explanation of congratulatory speeches as speech acts.

2. Speech Acts

2.1. Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory is another broadly studied area. The chapter aims to define congratulatory speeches, thus speech act theory is being discussed. Further, types of speech acts are distinguished and explained. Finally, congratulatory speeches as speech acts are defined.

Austin and Searle are considered to be the two most significant researchers in the field of speech acts. Speech act theory was originated by Austin, a British philosopher of language, he formulated the theory on speech acts in his work “How to do things with words” (1975). Other important researchers in the field include: Vendler, Bach, Harnish, and Allan. Austin (1975) distinguishes two types of utterances – constative and performative. Constative utterances relate to description (or information) which is true or false, in contrast, performative utterances refer to an action, instruction, or stimulation to do something, such as promise, congratulate, forbid, and so on. (Pandey, 2008: 5). However, Austin realized later that this distinction was rather faulty, and thus he reworked the distinction, and argued that “*every speech is an act*”, which is known as speech act theory’ (Pandey, 2008: 5).

‘Speech acts’, usually referred to as ‘language acts, or linguistic acts, are acts of communication’ (Searle, 1965: 1). It is often assumed that speech act theory is a theory of language, however Searle, Kiefer and Bierwisch (1980) argued that speech act theory is actually an addition of the theory of meaning, and therefore it is a branch of the theory of communication (James. 2014: 104). Moreover, according to Searle speech acts are: ‘the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication’ (1969: 16). Further to this concept, Searle introduces an important and significant thought:

It is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol or word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol or word or sentence, which is the unit of linguistic communication, but rather it is the production of the token in the performance of the speech act that constitutes the basic unit of linguistic communication (1969: 16)

Additionally, speech act theory is concerned with how people achieve things with words. The theory reveals how people employ language as action. Even though, the main intention behind this theory was to develop a taxonomy of speech acts, the theory also ‘explains how speakers rely on conventional assumptions about speech to make sense of interactions’ (McDermott: 550).

An important aspect of speech acts is intentionality. It is important to realize that speech acts are intentional acts, performed by language speakers. Bach (n.d.: 1) notes that

almost every speech act is actually the performance of various speech acts simultaneously, and the acts are distinguished depending on the speaker's intention. It is important to understand that when we say something, we actually perform an action, we do not only produce sounds, words, and sentences. To exemplify, when a pastor says: "I declare you husband and wife", then the two persons are married, and they actually are husband and wife, and thus, in this sense the pastor has performed an action, more specifically a speech act of declaration. Furthermore, Bach (ibid.) points out that speech acts, whatever is the function of their performance, are included in the category of intentional action.

Bach explains that speech act theory intends to emphasize the fact that 'even though words (phrases, sentences) encode information, people do more things with words than convey information', additionally, 'when people do convey information, they often convey more than their words encode'(ibid.). Bach suggests that even though the speech act theory is mainly focused on utterances, the term speech act 'should be taken as a generic term for any sort of language, oral or otherwise'(ibid.).

Speech act theory is fundamental in discourse studies, because it helps understand speech and writing in context, and their functions.

2.2. Types of Speech Acts

There exist slight differences in classification of speech acts, and classification of illocutionary speech acts among the researchers of speech act theory. Since Austin originated the theory of speech acts, his classification will be taken into consideration and compared with Searle's classification.

Austin (1975: 109) distinguishes three types of speech acts:

1. Locutionary act: the basic act of speaking which refers to the literal meaning of the utterance. Austin (ibid.) defines it as the act '*of saying something*' (ibid.). Austin (ibid.) subdivides locutionary acts into: a) phonic act: the act of uttering certain noises; b) phatic act: the act of uttering certain words; c) rhetic act: the act of using particular words with a sense and reference – deixis and anaphora.
2. Illocutionary act: Austin defines it as the act of '*what one does in saying it*' (ibid.). To exemplify, illocutionary acts include apologizing, congratulating, promising, refusing, thanking, and alike.
3. Perlocutionary act: refers to the influence of the words on the listener, that is, how the speaker tries to affect the audience; and thus Austin defines it as an act of '*what one does by saying it*' (ibid.).

Searle, however, does not completely agree with Austin's taxonomy of speech acts. Searle (1969: 24-25) suggests a different taxonomy:

1. Utterance act: is an act of uttering morphemes, words, and sentences (ibid.: 24). Essentially these acts are not communicative, because they can be performed by a parrot, and various types of voice recorders and producers (Akmajian: 396). Performing an utterance act means to perform either an illocutionary act or prelocutionary act (ibid.: 398).
2. Propositional act: is an act that refers to referring and predicating (Searle, 1969: 24). Propositional acts are subdivided into a) reference act; b) act of predication.
3. Illocutionary act: is an act of stating, questioning, demanding, congratulating, etc. (ibid.: 24).
4. Perlocutionary act: the definition for this act is generally the same as Austin's definition for prelocutionary act explained above.

Further, Searle (1979) attaches the main importance to research of illocutionary speech acts. It is important to note here that Searle (1979: 2-8) argues that Austin's taxonomy of speech act presents several weaknesses, and claims that Austin confuses illocutionary verbs with illocutionary acts. Mey claims that Searle's developed taxonomy on speech acts is superior to Austin's in respect that 'it is more oriented toward the real world, inasmuch as it takes its point of departure in what actually is the case, namely that people perform a speech act whenever they use language, irrespective of the 'performative' criterion' (2001: 125). Further Mey (2001: 125) adds that because all acts of speaking perform a certain function, they have the illocutionary character, thus linguists should concentrate on the illocutionary aspects of language use (as did Searle) rather than the distinction between locutionary and illocutionary acts, which is often quite unreliable.

Because Searle argues that Austin's taxonomy of the illocutionary speech acts is rather problematic, the present paper will center on Searle's classification of illocutionary acts because Searle's proposed classification seems to be more clear and concise.

Searle (1979: 12-20) divides illocutionary acts into five classes:

- Assertive speech acts: acts that express the speaker's belief. Examples of assertives include: asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, stating, etc. E.g. *No one writes better than you.*
- Directive speech acts: acts that express the speaker's desire or wish for the listener to do something. Examples of directives include: giving advice, commanding, giving orders, asking questions, requesting, etc. E.g. *Could you stop talking for a moment?*

- Commissive speech acts: acts that express what the speaker's intends to do, and refer to future action. Examples of commissives include: offering, pledging, promising, refusing, threatening, planning, vowing, etc. E.g. *I will not go to to the cinema tomorrow.*
- Expressive speech acts: acts that express a psychological attitude (or state), feelings and emotions of the speaker, and state what the speaker feels. Examples of expressives include: apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, thanking, welcoming, etc. E.g. *I am sorry that I could not be there.*
- Declarations: speech acts that perform the function of declaring. E.g. *I declare you husband and wife.*

It is important to realize that speech acts have different functions. According to Hatch (1992: 131) the six major functions of the speech acts are:

1. To 'exchange factual information'. E.g. Commissive speech act: *I will be there on Monday morning.*

The subfunctions of imparting or seeking factual information include: 'identify, ask, report, say, think', and alike (ibid.).

2. To 'exchange intellectual information'. E.g. Assertive speech act: *The drawn conclusions are logical.*

The subfunctions of expressing or discovering intellectual information include: 'agree or disagree, know or don't know, remember or forget, consider possible or not possible, are capable or not capable, consider logical, consider (others) certain or uncertain, consider (others) obliged to do something, ask or give permission, accept or decline an offer or invitation', and alike (ibid.: 132).

3. To 'exchange emotional attitudes'. E.g. Expressive speech act: *I hope you are happy one day.*

The subfunctions of expressing or inquiring about emotional attitudes include: 'interest or lack of interest, surprise, hope, disappointment, fear or worry, preference, gratitude, sympathy, intention, want or desire', and alike (ibid.: 132).

4. To 'exchange moral attitudes'. E.g. Expressive speech act: *I regret my decision.*

The subfunctions of expressing or questioning moral attitudes include: 'apology or forgiveness, approval or disapproval, appreciation, regret, indifference', and alike (ibid.: 132).

5. 'Suasion'. E.g. Directive speech act: *I advise you to see a doctor.*

The subfunctions of suasion include: 'suggest, regret, invite, instruct, advise or warn

someone to (not) do something, offer or request assistance’, and alike (ibid.: 132).

6. ‘Socializing’. E.g. *Good morning, students.*

The subfunctions of socializing include: ‘greet, take leave, introduce, attract attention, begin a meal’, and alike (ibid.: 132).

The distinction above shows that speech acts serve to fulfill various and extensive functions. However, particularly relevant for the present study is the function of expressing emotional attitudes which is the function of expressive speech acts respectively congratulations.

2.3. Congratulatory Speech as a Speech Act

From the speech act classification presented in the previous chapter, we can accordingly come to a conclusion that congratulatory speeches are classifiable under the illocutionary speech acts, respectively, expressives since their main function is to congratulate. It is important to note here that most of the studies on speech acts are mainly concentrated on the research of the first three mentioned classes – assertives, directives, and commissives, and the studies on expressives are very few.

Cerf (Pandey, 2008: 111) distinguishes several functions of illocutionary speech acts which can accordingly be compared with the locutionary speech act:

- ‘illocutionary speech acts are audience-directed’ in contrast, for example, ‘locutionary acts are topic-oriented’ (ibid.: 112).
- ‘illocutionary act is a conventional act’, Cerf points out that it is an act ‘done as conforming to a convention.’ (ibid.: 112).
- ‘illocutionary acts are always intentional’ (ibid.: 112), in contrast, locutionary act is not always intentional.
- ‘illocutionary acts are concerned with speech’, whereas ‘locutionary act is concerned with language’ (ibid.: 112)

The above mentioned functions serve as an evidence for the fact that congratulatory speeches are classifiable under illocutionary speech acts. Successful, and professional congratulatory speeches require well-thought-out structure and content, especially public congratulations directed towards large audiences. Congratulatory speeches are conventional because certain rules must be taken into consideration, such as politeness, when planning to deliver a congratulatory speech. Congratulatory speeches are intentional because they are performed with a particular purpose which is to congratulate, moreover to produce a speech.

Moreover, in concordance with the discussion in the previous chapter regarding

illocutionary speech acts and its functions, it can be deduced that congratulating is an expressive speech act that functions to express psychological attitudes, feelings and emotions, and thus the subfunctions for expressing emotional attitudes include: interest or lack of interest, surprise, hope, disappointment, fear, worry, preference, gratitude, sympathy, intention, want, desire, and alike.

Speech act verbs must be taken into consideration to understand the functions of the particular speech act. Vanderveken (1990: 213) points out that the function of expressive illocutionary verbs is to express various mental states of the speaker such as joy, approval or discontent. In addition, Vanderveken (ibid.) points out that mental states can be expressed non-linguistically, to exemplify, people can express happiness by smiling, and sadness by crying, yet, when expressive illocutionary acts are being performed, mental states are expressed by the use of the language.

In addition, regarding speech act verbs, according to Thesaurus (Online 4) the synonyms for the verb 'to congratulate' include: applaud, praise, salute, bless, toast, give regards, pat on back, rejoice, wish happy returns, wish joy to, wish one well, etc. These synonyms can be also defined as functions, since they express the purpose of congratulating e.g. *to wish one well*, or the manner of congratulatory speech e.g. *to pat on back*.

Furthermore, congratulatory speeches can also be defined as ceremonial, or special occasion speeches. Special occasion speaking is also referred to as 'epideictic oratory', which is used for various purposes such as: to praise or blame, condemn or commend, celebrate and give thanks, to mourn - give a funeral speech, to congratulate, and give toasts (Scholl, 1994: 1). According to Osborn et al. (ibid.: 2) the use of the language, and the style of speech delivery should perform two functions, which are magnification and identification.

Magnification is a technique which employs 'giving benefit to the audience, amplifying emotion, and exceeding expectations' (ibid.: 2). Magnification serves to evoke positivity and goodwill among in the audience, additionally – to increase audience's feelings towards the speaker and the occasion. Identification, on the other hand, is a technique of 'creating familiarity and closeness' (ibid.: 2). Identification serves to increase feelings of togetherness, inclusion, and involvement. It can be deduced that magnification and identification can be also successfully applied to affect to the audience's emotions, since magnification serves to evoke emotion in the audience, and to appeal to the audience, whereas identification serves to create an affect by appealing to the audience's emotions by employing the strategy of inclusion.

To summarize, the current chapter was devoted to the research of speech act theory, types of speech acts, and, in addition, aimed to define congratulatory speeches as speech acts. It was revealed that speech acts are a part of a branch of the theory of communication, moreover they are intentional acts, and investigate how people accomplish things with words. Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts were discussed. A taxonomy of illocutionary acts, and speech act functions were also discussed. Finally, the theory on congratulatory speeches was presented, in which it was argued that congratulatory speeches are generally classifiable under the illocutionary speech act. The next chapter deals with the analysis of the selected congratulatory speeches.

3. Empirical Part

3.1. The Analysis of Congratulatory Speeches

The practical part comprises the analysis of various congratulatory speeches delivered by politicians from the Baltic region. In total, 16 speeches were analyzed – 8 female speeches and 8 male speeches. It must be pointed out that not all of the speeches included are full length speeches. It is more common for online published speeches, in this case congratulatory speeches, to be shortened, meaning that only excerpts of speeches are published, accompanied with recounting commentaries on what was being said on the particular event by the particular public person.

The analysis of the congratulatory speeches will be presented in the following way: first, female speeches are analyzed, then, the analysis of male speeches follows. The analysis is done in the particular way so that it would be more convenient, and less complicated to further compare the speeches by both females and males.

Furthermore, the analysis will concentrate on those linguistic levels discussed in the Chapter 1.3., whose features can be detected in the speeches under analysis. Additionally, the role of illocutionary speech act functions will be considered when analyzing the speeches. More specifically, the analysis will be concentrated on the functions of expressive speech acts which fulfill the function of expressing emotional attitudes.

First, the analysis of congratulatory speeches delivered by females will be presented. The analysis includes the speeches delivered by Solvita Āboltiņa, Dalia Grybauskaitė, Irena Degutienė, and Laimdota Straujuma.

The first speech (see Appendix 1) of Solvita Āboltiņa, Latvian Speaker of the Saeima, is devoted to the people of Latvia on the 21st anniversary of the de facto restoration of Latvia's independence. The speech abounds in the figurative language and also uses pathos to appeal to the emotions of the target audience.

On the lexical level, there are not many features that communicate emotions.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis consists only of one emotion word to communicate feelings of love:

- ‘[...] the **love** towards Latvia which we felt during the restoration [...]’.

2. The identified intensifiers is employed to give addition emotional context to the the word it modifies:

- ‘This is a **very** significant date [...]’.

On the syntactic level, emphatic repetition, and exclamations are present in the speech.

1. The emphatic repetition of the pronouns *our* and *we* can be detected throughout the text. The extensive repetition of these pronouns make the target audience feel included and thus emotionally involved:

- ‘**our** people and **our** state’, ‘**our** forefathers’, ‘founding of **our** state’, ‘to **our** priority goals’, ‘**our** success’, ‘**our** future’, ‘the future of **our** success’, ‘**our** people’, ‘the history of **our** state’, ‘**our** children and grand children’, ‘**our** Latvia’.

Our state is repeated several times throughout the text, and thus has emotive force:

- ‘when **we** lost our state’, ‘**we** felt’, ‘**we** have repeatedly proved’, ‘**we** have managed’, ‘**we** are able to amend’, ‘**we** are Latvia’, ‘regardless of where **we** live’, ‘**we** are the ones’.
- ‘founding of **our state**’, ‘when we lost **our state**’, ‘will give **our state** the new impetus’, ‘the future of **our state**’, ‘the history of **our state**’.

2. Exclamations are used to communicate positive emotions.

Only one exclamatory sentence can be detected:

- ‘Let us celebrate this day and honor our Latvia together!’.

As an expressive speech act, the exclamatory sentence functions to express desire.

On the figurative level, several figures of speech can be detected in that communicate emotions.

1. The metaphors of the speech under analysis are employed to communicate a sense of belonging and feelings of pride:

- ‘[...] **family** of democratic and free **countries** [...]’.

The conceptual metaphor consisting of two domains (family and country), and can be explained in a following way: country=family. The metaphor functions to affect audience's emotions, employing positive emotions of inclusion, and familiarization.

- ‘Every individual is important – those living in Latvia and abroad – because **we are Latvia**’.

The metaphor employs feelings of pride.

2. The idioms of the speech under analysis are employed to communicate feelings of love, and courage:

- ‘The state [...] **kept in the hearts** of Latvian people during the hard years of occupation’.

- ‘The state [...] safeguarded by **standing shoulder to shoulder** at the Barricades’: idiom that communicates the fact that people were acting courageously together, in united effort, and supported each other during the difficult time, thus appeals to audience's emotions.

The speech also abounds in rhetorical devices employed to appeal to the target audience's emotions:

- ‘These thoughts and attitude will give our state the new impetus that is needed to ensure a **safe and prosperous future** for all of us.’

The statement aims to persuade the audience that particular behavior will have a positive impact on the future, and thus appeals to audience's emotions through this positive image.

- ‘[...] we have managed to reduce certain taxes, [...], we are able to amend the budget by allocating additional funds to our priority goals. **Undoubtedly, that is an achievement and proof of our growth.**’

The statement aims to appeal to the audience with the help of inclusion and praising, indicating positive changes.

- ‘**We are the ones who jointly shape our everyday lives and write the history of our state, which will be handed down to our children and grandchildren.**’

The statement appeals to audience's emotions of pride.

The second speech under analysis is delivered by S. Āboltiņa's (see Appendix 2), the speech is devoted to the Latvian army on its 93rd anniversary, where she congratulates the army. The speech is short, thus does not abound in literary devices, however includes some of the features of emotion language.

On the lexical level, words of emotion lexicon and intensifiers are present.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis consists of a significant amount of emotion words employed to communicate various positive emotions:

- ‘[...] enables us to **feel safe and protected**’.

The statement employs the feelings of safety.

- ‘Latvian army have demonstrated selflessness, **passion** and energy [...]’.

The statement employs feelings of passion.

- ‘[...] army has been an immeasurable source of unanimity and inspiration for the Latvian people by strengthening their **hope** [...]’.

The statement employs feelings of hope.

- ‘I take genuine **pride** [...]’.

The statement employs pride.

- ‘Your commitment [...] strengthens the unity of our nation and its **faith** in our country’.

The statement employs feelings of trust.

2. The identified intensifier is employed to add emotional context to the word it modifies:

- ‘I would **especially** like to commemorate [...]’.

On the syntactic level, emphatic repetition is employed.

1. The emphatic repetition of the pronoun *our* is present throughout the text. The use of the pronoun *our* makes the target audience feel included, and helps to relate to what is being said emotionally:

- ‘**our** country’, ‘**our** country is unimaginable’, ‘**our** National Armed Forces’, ‘**our** security’, ‘**our** army is strong enough’, ‘defending **our** country’, ‘the unity of **our** nation’, ‘**our** country throughout generations’, ‘I wish all **our** soldiers to keep faith’.

Personal pronoun *I* is employed to communicate the speaker's personal opinions and to exchange emotional attitudes:

- ‘**I** would like to thank’, ‘**I** would especially like to commemorate’, ‘**I** take genuine pride’, ‘**I** wish all of our soldiers to keep faith’.

The function of the expressive speech act: ‘*I would like to thank [...]*’ is to express gratitude; the function of the expressive speech act: ‘*I wish all of our soldiers to keep faith [...]*’ is to express desire.

On the figurative level, the analysis has revealed that only one figure of speech has been applied to communicate emotions.

1. The idiom of the speech under analysis communicates emotions of pride:

- ‘I **take** genuine **pride** [...]’.

The idiom implies feelings of pleasure, more over feelings of satisfaction, and evidently – pride.

In the next issue under analysis, the speech (see Appendix 3) by S. Āboltiņa is considered in which she congratulates Latvian Olympic team for their success at the XXII Winter Olympic Games in Sochi. The speech is very brief, however, it includes the features of emotion language, and figurative expressions.

On the lexical level, both positive and negative emotions are communicated.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis includes emotion words that express the speaker's emotions both positive and negative:

- ‘Thank you for making us cry, **rejoice**, get **angry**’.

Both joy, positive emotion, and anger, negative emotion, is employed.

- ‘[...] people who can represent our country and our national flag with **honour** [...]’.

Evidently, the emotion of honour is employed.

On the syntactic level, several pronouns are employed to emphasize what is said.

The pronoun *you* is repeated to directly address the audience, and function to express emotions:

- ‘**you** showed how strong Latvia is’, ‘thank **you** for making us cry, rejoice, get angry [...], for uniting us’, ‘**you** made us take pride in our country’.

As an expressive speech act, the statement ‘*thank you for making us cry, rejoice, get angry [...], for uniting us [...]*’ functions to express gratitude.

On the figurative level, only two figures of speech can be detected.

1. The detected idiom is used to communicate feelings of pride:

- ‘You made us **take pride** in our country [...]’.

2. The detected metaphor is used to communicate feelings of pride:

- ‘We have **a team of gold** [...]’.

The next speech under analysis (see Appendix 4), delivered by Dalia Grybauskaitė, the President of Lithuania, is devoted to the policemen of Lithuania on Guardian Angels Day to express her congratulations to the policemen on their holiday. The speech presents only some features of the emotion language.

On the lexical level, there are no words of emotion lexicon present. However, the employed intensifiers add emotional intensity to the sentence.

1. Intensifiers are not used extensively, they are employed for additional enhance the emotional context of the words they modify:

- ‘I **heartedly** congratulate you [...]’.
- ‘[...] **highly** dangerous work’.

On the syntactic level, the emphatic repetition of the pronoun *you* can be detected.

1. The emphatic repetition of the pronoun *you* is used to address the target audience directly, which makes the speech more personal, and evokes emotional response from the audience:

- ‘I heartedly congratulate **you** on **your** professional holiday’, ‘we address **you**’, ‘**you** face the pains’, ‘**you** rescued lives’, ‘**your** responsible and sometimes highly dangerous work’, ‘**your** responsibility is also growing’, ‘**you** are the link’.

The expressive speech act ‘*I heartedly congratulate you [...]*’ functions to express congratulations.

On the figurative level, only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The detected idiom indicates such emotions as courage, and fearlessness:

- ‘Everyday you **face the pains** of the public [...]

The second speech (see Appendix 5) of D. Grybauskaitė is devoted to the people of Lithuania on Day of the Restoration of Lithuania. In her speech, she congratulates the Lithuanian people. The speech abounds in figurative language and also makes use of pathos to appeal to audience's emotions.

On the lexical level, various emotions are communicated.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis consists of several positive emotion words:

- ‘This day speaks of the exceptional **courage** [...]

The statement employs feelings of fearlessness.

- ‘[...] we need that heroic spirit and that **courage** to safeguard everything that we have achieved.’

The statement employs feelings of fearlessness.

- ‘[...] we can be truly **proud** [...]

The statement employs feelings of pride.

The statement employs pride emotion.

- ‘It is with great **joy** that today we raise our national tricolour [...]

The statement employs emotion of satisfaction, happiness.

On the syntactic level, the emphatic repetition of the pronoun *we* can be detected.

The repetition of the pronoun *we* is employed to directly address the target audience, and to express emotions:

- ‘**we** need that heroic spirit and that heroic courage’, ‘**we** have achieved’, ‘**we** can be truly proud’, ‘**we** know what it is like’, ‘**we** are independent’, ‘**we** are not alone’, ‘**we** are valued’, ‘**we** raise our national tricolour’.

As an expressive speech act, the statement ‘*we can be truly proud*’ functions to express pride.

On the figurative level, several figures of speech can be detected.

1. Idioms are used extensively in the speech under analysis. The following idioms are employed to speak about the country's ability to withstand the difficulties, and thus are communicate strong emotions such as pride, and triumph. It could be argued that the following idioms are rhetorical devices of pathos, since they really appeal to audience's emotions:

- '[...] the state that was **rebuilt from ruins**.'
- '[...] the nation **rose to free itself** from the clutches of imperial Russia [...].'
- 'But our nation was able **to rise up**.'
- '**To stand together** in freedom fights.'
- '**To draw strength** from our great history and culture.'

2. The detected metaphors are employed to communicate positive images:

- 'It also speaks of the **rock-solid foundation** that has never been demolished – **the Lithuanian spirit**'.

The conceptual metaphor can be explained in a formula spirit=(rock-solid) foundation. The metaphor employs pride emotions.

- 'So that **Vilnius** is always **the heart of Lithuania** [...].'

The metaphor communicates a positive image, meaning that Vilnius is the capital of Lithuania, and thus appeals to the target audience's emotions.

In the third speech (see Appendix 6), D. Grybauskaitė congratulates the people of Lithuania on the Day of Restoration of Independence. The brief speech presents several emotion language features.

On the lexical level, several positive emotions are being communicated, however there are no intensifiers employed.

1. Emotional lexicon consists of several positive emotion words:

- 'It is a day when our aspirations and **hopes** unite [...].'

The statement employs hope.

- '[...] the best proof of citizenship and **love** of Lithuania.'

The statement employs feelings of love.

- 'Let us believe in and be **proud** of our country.'

The statement employs feelings of pride.

On the syntactic level, particular phrases are used to create the emphatic repetition.

1. The repetition of several phrases employs a considerable emotive force:

- ‘Lithuania is reborn in our hearts **again and again.**’.
- ‘**Let us** be united and set as many common goals. **Let** the main of them be the free Lithuania. **Let us** believe in and be proud of our country’.

As the expressive speech acts, the statements function to express hope.

2. Exclamations of the speech are used to communicate positive emotions:

- ‘I congratulate all of you on the Day of Restoration of Lithuania's Independence!’.

The exclamatory sentence is employed to express emotions, and as the expressive speech act, it serves to express the function of congratulating.

On figurative level, only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The idiom employs feelings of love:

- ‘Lithuania is **reborn in our hearts**’.

The idiom appeals to the target audience's emotions of love.

The next issue under analysis considers the speech (see Appendix 7) delivered by Irena Degutienė, Lithuanian Speaker of the Seimas, in her speech she congratulates the people of Lithuania on the Occasion of the Anniversary of the Restoration of Independence.

On the lexical level, words of emotional lexicon can be detected, also the speech abounds in intensifiers.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech consists of emotion words that are used to communicate positive emotions:

- ‘[...] the determination and **courage** also derived from the knowledge that we were not alone’.

The statement expresses feelings of lack of fear.

The statement employs feelings of courage.

- ‘[...] our memories are too vivid and **sentimental**’.

The statement employs an emotional tendency which is sentimentality.

2. Intensifiers are used extensively and are employed to enhance the emotional context of the words they modify:

- ‘[...] the **most** powerful force [...]’.

- ‘[...] making the **most** critical decisions [...]’.
- ‘[...] solidarity and community, which was **extremely** valuable [...]’.
- ‘[...] our memories are **too** vivid and sentimental [...]’.
- ‘[...] one of the **most** prominent dates [...]’.
- ‘[...] one of the **most** significant facts [...]’.

On the syntactic level, emphatic repetition and exclamations are employed.

1. The emphatic repetition of the phrase *I thank* can be detected to create considerable emotive force, and to express emotional attitudes:

- ‘**I thank all who** share my emotions. **I thank all who** have covered a symbolic way of revival from every corner of for the celebration, and **I especially thank** our vibrant young generation!’.

Additionally, the function of the expressive speech acts: ‘*I thank*’ is to express gratitude.

2. Exclamations are used to indicate positive emotions:

- ‘I thank all who have covered a symbolic way of revival from every corner of for the celebration, and I especially thank our vibrant young generation!’.

The function of the exclamatory sentence as an expressive speech act is to express gratitude.

- ‘I cordially congratulate all of you on the 20th anniversary of the restoration of independence!’.

The function of the exclamatory sentence as an expressive speech act is to congratulate.

- ‘We celebrate a free!’.

On the figurative level, the speech does not abound in figurative expressions. Only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The employed idiom describes how Latvian people fearlessly confronted the oppositional forces, thus communicates emotions of courage:

- ‘[...] we **stood up to fight for** freedom together with other nations [...]’.

The next speech under analysis (see Appendix 8) is delivered by Laimdota Straujuma, Latvian Prime Minister. In her speech she congratulates Latvian people on the New Years occasion. The speech is lengthy, and thus a number of emotion language features can be detected.

On the lexical level, both emotion lexicon and intensifiers are employed in the speech.

1. The emotional lexicon is employed to communicate several positive emotions:

- We all **hope** for a better life in the New Year.'

The statement employs hope.

- 'We all want **to be happy** [...].'

Feelings of satisfaction are expressed in the statement.

- '[...] **love** in every home [...].'

Feelings of love are expressed in the statement.

- 'Even if we **desire** to enter the grey area [...].'

Feelings of desire are expressed.

2. Intensifiers are employed for an additional emotional coloring:

- '[...] I know **very** clearly [...].'

- '[...] I was **very** inspired [...].'

On the syntactic level, the speech under analysis abounds in repetitions and exclamatory sentences,

1. The use of the emphatic repetition of the pronouns *I* and *we* is extensive. Even though personal pronoun *I* is used repeatedly, which does not indicate inclusion, pronoun *we* is used even more extensively, and thus makes the audience feel involved and allows to emotionally respond to the speech:

- 'If **I** were a fisherman', '**I** would have [...] three wishes', '**I** know very clearly', '**I** believe in it', '**I** will work', '**I** am convinced', '**I** wish each of us has support', '**I**, myself, who built', '**I**, myself, pay taxes', '**I** was very inspired by the guys', '**I** call on everyone', '**I** am convinced'.

The speech act '*I wish each of us has support*' functions to express desire.

- '**We** Latvians', '**we** all make', '**we** all hope', '**we** all want', '**we** will make', '**we** face', '**we** need', '**we** criticize', '**we** are ready', '**we** are powerful', '**we** could give', '**we** will set', '**we** will advance', '**we** are in favour', '**we** must', '**we** desire', '**we** must not', '**we** think', '**we** would like', '**we** have', '**we** will'.

2. The speech abounds in exclamatory sentences which are employed to communicate positive emotions, and to express emotional attitudes:

- '[...] let us believe in ourselves!'

As an expressive speech act, the exclamatory sentence functions to express desire.

- ‘May our inner freedom give strength to move ahead!’.

As an expressive speech act, the exclamatory sentence functions to express desire.

- ‘Even if we desire to enter the grey area and avoid participating in the provision of strength of the country due to short-term ulterior motives, we must not do it!’.
- ‘And therefore, I call on everyone – believe in yourself!’.

As an expressive speech act, the exclamatory sentence functions to express encouragement.

- ‘Do, make, and go ahead!’.

As an expressive speech act, the exclamatory sentence functions to express encouragement.

- ‘The future is born at the moment when we think of what we would like to change in life, and start doing it right now!’.
- ‘We will advance!’.

On the figurative level, only few figures of speech can be detected.

1. The detected idioms are employed to communicate emotional vulnerability, and sorry-for emotion.

- ‘**we need the support of** a family, a friend's **shoulder**’.

The idiom communicates the feelings of vulnerability.

- ‘we are **powerful in our compassion** and humanity’.

The idiom employs the emotion of compassion – ability to feel empathy.

2. The detected metaphor employs negative emotions:

- ‘The year 2014 has been rich in **stormy events** in both Latvia and worldwide’.

The metaphor expresses the speaker's emotional attitude, and communicates rather negative feelings towards the occurred events.

Further, the speeches delivered by males are analyzed. The analysis includes the speeches delivered by Vydas Gedvilas, Gediminas Kirkilas, Algirdas Butkevičius, and Toomas Hendrik Ilves.

The first speech (see Appendix 9) by Vydas Gedvilas, First Deputy Speaker of Seimas, is devoted to the people of Poland, in which he congratulates Poles on the 25th anniversary of the first free elections. The speech is rather short and thus presents only some of the features of emotion language.

On the lexical level, only few words of the emotional lexicon, and intensifiers can be detected.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis consists of positive emotion words:

- ‘full of determination [...] and of the **courage**’.

The statement employs feelings of courage.

- ‘I am **delighted**’.

The statement expresses emotions of satisfaction.

2. Intensifiers are not used extensively. The detected intensifier is employed for an additional emotional coloring:

- ‘I am also **greatly** pleased’.

On the syntactic level, personal pronoun *I* is repeated throughout the text.

1. Regarding the emphatic repetition, the speech is more subjective, personal pronoun *I* is used to communicate the personal opinion of the speaker, and to exchange emotional attitudes:

- ‘**I** am delighted that’, ‘**I** am also greatly pleased’, ‘**I** see the persons’, ‘**I** appreciate’.

The expressive speech acts: ‘*I am delighted that [...]*’, ‘*I am also greatly pleased [...]*’ function to express the emotions of satisfaction; the expressive speech act ‘*I appreciate*’ functions to express emotions of appreciation.

On the figurative level, only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The detected idiom is employed to communicate negative emotions:

- ‘our brotherly nations [...] always sought to return to Europe, from which they had been once **brutally torn away**’.

The idiom employs the emotions of torment and pain.

In the next issue under analysis the speech (see Appendix 10) by V. Gedvilas is considered, in which he congratulates the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on adopting a joint statement in support of the European integration. Even though the second speech technically represents a letter according to its form, still, its main function is to congratulate, and several emotion language features can be detected.

On the lexical level, intensifiers are being made use of more than words of emotional lexicon.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech consists only of one emotion word:

- ‘I **hope**’.

The statement expresses emotions of desire.

2. Several intensifiers can be detected that are employed for additional emotional coloring:

- ‘I am **greatly** pleased’.
- ‘**especially** significant achievement’.
- ‘would be **really** symbolic’.
- ‘we are **strongly** convinced’.

On the syntactic level, the emphatic repetition is made use of.

1. Regarding the emphatic repetition of the speech, personal pronoun *I* is repeated throughout the text, thus the usage of the pronoun indicates that the speech is subjective and the speaker communicates his personal opinion by exchanging emotional attitudes:

- ‘**I** am greatly pleased to congratulate’, ‘**I** firmly believe’, ‘**I** hope’, ‘**I** avail’.

The expressive speech act: ‘*I hope [...]*’ functions to express hope. The expressive speech act: ‘*I am greatly pleased to congratulate [...]*’ functions to express congratulations.

On the figurative level only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The detected metaphor is employed to appeal to the target audience's emotions:

- ‘move Ukraine closer to the **family of European nations**’.

The conceptual metaphor, which can be illustrated in a formula nation=family. The metaphor communicates inclusion, and a sense of belonging, and safety, thus appeal to emotions.

The next speech (see Appendix 11) under analysis is delivered by Gediminas Kirkilas, Lithuanian Vice-Chair of LSDP, in which he congratulates the president of European Parliament Martin Schulz on re-election. Even though the speech is quite long, it does not abound in features of emotion language.

On the lexical level, only few words of emotional lexicon and intensifiers are employed. Interestingly, terms of endearment are also used.

1. Emotional lexicon consists of two emotion words both positive and negative emotions are employed:

- ‘This will **hopefully** restore the balance’.

The statement expresses emotions of hope.

- ‘I have no **doubt**’.

The statement expresses emotions of doubt.

2. Terms of endearment are used to employ affect:

- ‘My **dear** comrade’.

- ‘**dear** Martin’.

3. Several intensifiers can be detected that are employed for an additional emotional context of the words they modify:

- ‘[...] was **nailbitingly** close to winning the elections’.

Interesting choice of a word that indicates emotions of anxiety;

- ‘[...] you are **better** positioned [...]’.
- ‘I also **firmly** believe [...]’.

On the syntactic level, the emphatic repetition of pronouns is employed.

1. Regarding the emphatic repetition of the speech the repetition of personal pronoun *I* can be detected. The repetition of personal pronoun *I* makes the speech more personal, and subjective, and emotional attitudes are expressed:

- ‘**I** have the privilege to congratulate you’, ‘**I** consider’, ‘**I** am confident’, ‘**I** am convinced’, ‘**I** have no doubt’, ‘**I** also extend my sincere congratulations’, ‘**I** also firmly believe’, ‘**I** convey’, ‘**I** continue to believe’.

The function of the expressive speech act: ‘*I have the privilege to congratulate you [...]*’ is to congratulate. The expressive speech act: ‘*I have no doubt [...]*’ functions to express doubtlessness, whereas the expressive speech act: ‘*I also extend my sincere congratulations [...]*’ functions to express congratulations.

However, the speaker is also directly addressing the European Parliament President, the repetition of personal pronoun *you* makes the addressee more involved, and is more likely to evoke emotional response from the addressee:

- ‘I have the privilege to congratulate **you**’, ‘upon **your** re-election’, ‘**your** continued leadership’, ‘**you** are better positioned’, ‘congratulations to **you** personally’, ‘under **your** leadership’, ‘**your** professional career and on **your** personal achievement’. ‘**you** will put every effort’, ‘I convey to **you** my sincere wishes’.

The expressive speech acts: ‘*I have the privilege to congratulate you [...]*’, ‘*[...] congratulations to you personally [...]*’ functions to express congratulations. The function of the expressive speech act: ‘*I convey to you my sincere wishes [...]*’ is to express desire.

On the figurative level, only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The idiom is employed to compare the policy with emotions such as sensitivity and vulnerability:

- ‘this policy is not **socially sensitive** and usually affects those who are most **socially**

vulnerable'.

In his second speech G. Kirkilas (see Appendix 12) congratulates Urban Ahlin with the election as Speaker of Rigsdag. The speech does not abound in figurative language.

On the lexical level only few features are being used. The emotions are mostly communicated literally, there is extensive use of intensifiers.

1. The words of the emotional lexicon of the speech consist of positive emotion words:

- 'I certainly **hope** [...]'.

The statement expresses desire.

The statement expresses emotions of desire.

- 'I am very **delighted** [...]'.

The statement expresses feelings of satisfaction and happiness.

2. Terms of endearment are employed for affect:

- 'my **dear** friend and comrade'

3. Intensifiers are used extensively and are employed for an additional emotional context to the words they modify:

- '[...] **very** good sign [...]'.
- '[...] **very** good news [...]'.
- 'I know **very** well [...]'.
- '[...] brings to me **the most** gratifying memories.'
- '[...] will be **very** useful [...]'.
- 'I am **very** delighted [...]'.
- 'I certainly hope [...] the bilateral and multilateral parliamentary diplomacy would become **more** fruitful [...]'.
- 'I wish you [...] the years would be **exceptionally** successful [...]'.
- '[...] **especially** regarding the peace affairs in Ukraine'.

On the syntactic level, the emphatic repetition of pronouns is employed.

1. The emphatic repetition of the speech employs the usage of both personal pronouns I and you. Personal pronoun *I* indicates the subjective opinion of the speaker, and thus his personal emotions:

- ‘I know’, ‘I believe’, ‘I am very delighted’, ‘I certainly hope’, ‘I wish you’.

The expressive speech acts ‘*I am very delighted [...]*’, ‘*I certainly hope [...]*’, ‘*I wish you [...]*’ accordingly function to express satisfaction, hope, and desire.

Personal pronoun *you*, as in previous cases, indicates inclusion, and evokes emotion:

- ‘it is a great honour for me to congratulate **you**’, ‘the choice of **you** as the Riksdag Speaker’, ‘**your** long and rich experience’, ‘**you** as the MP’, ‘**you** have become’, ‘I wish **you**’.

The expressive speech act: ‘[...] *it is a great honour for me to congratulate you [...]*’ function to express congratulations, whereas the expressive speech act: ‘I wish you’ functions to express desire.

Regarding figurative language, no features were found that would communicate emotions.

The next issue under analysis considers the speech (see Appendix 13) delivered by Algirdas Butkevičius, Lithuanian Prime Minister, in which he congratulates his coworkers on the start of the Presidency. Even though the speech is lengthy it does not represent many features of emotion language.

On the lexical level only few features can be detected.

1. Emotional lexicon consists of several positive emotion words:

- ‘[...] today is a **great** day [...]’.
- ‘[...] when **honour** and responsibility are inseparable.’

The statement expresses pride.

- ‘I am **proud** [...]’.

The statement expresses pride.

On the syntactic level, there are no distinctive emotion features detected.

On the figurative level, the speech under analysis does not abound in figures of speech. Only one figure of speech can be detected.

1. The detected metaphors is employed to communicate negative emotions:

- ‘**bloody events** of 13 January 1991’.

In the second speech (see Appendix 14), A. Butkevičius congratulates Donald Tusk on becoming the new president of European Council. In comparison with the previous speech, this speech presents more features of emotion language.

On the lexical level, there are only few features used.

1. Emotional lexicon consists of only one emotion word to communicate pride:

- ‘I am **glad** [...]’.

The statement expresses satisfaction.

2. Intensifiers are not used extensively:

- ‘[...] **exceptionally** important [...]’.

On the syntactic level, the repetition of personal pronoun I can be detected.

1. The emphatic repetition is used to communicate speaker's personal opinion and emotions:

- ‘**I** extend my sincere congratulations’, ‘**I** am glad’, ‘**I** also extend my greetings to’, ‘**I** wish her’.

The function of the expressive speech act: ‘*I extend my sincere congratulations*’ is to congratulate. The expressive speech act ‘*I am glad* [...]’ functions to express emotions of gladness, whereas the expressive speech act ‘*I wish her* [...]’ functions to express desire.

On the figurative level, no figures of speech are employed.

In the third speech (see Appendix 15), A. Butkevičius congratulates Latvia on the invitation to join the euro zone. The speech is very brief and presents only some features of emotive language.

On the lexical level, only few features are present.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech under analysis consists of two emotion words to communicate feelings of doubt and honour:

- ‘[...] there are even those who **doubt** euro’s strength [...]’.

The statement expresses feelings of worry.

- ‘[...] your **honourable** company [...]’.

The statement expresses pride.

2. Intensifiers are not used extensively and are employed for additional emotional coloring:

- ‘I **sincerely** congratulate [...]’.

- ‘[...] will **surely** join [...]’.

On the syntactic level, the repetition of personal pronoun I can be detected.

1. The emphatic repetition of the pronoun I is used by the speaker to communicate his personal opinion and emotions:

- ‘**I** remain’, ‘**I** am confident’, ‘**I** sincerely congratulate’, ‘**I** wish welfare, solidarity, and every success’.

The expressive speech act '*I sincerely congratulate [...]*' functions to express congratulations. On the figurative level, no figures of speech are employed, however the function of the expressive speech act: '*I wish welfare, solidarity, and every success*' is to express desire.

The next issue under analysis considers the speech (see Appendix 16) delivered by Toomas Hendrik Ilves, the President of Estonia, in which he congratulates the people of Estonia on the New Years occasion. Even though the speech is long, it does not abound in figures of speech, it is more concentrated on communicating emotions literally.

On the lexical level, emotional lexicon, terms of endearment and intensifiers are employed.

1. The emotional lexicon of the speech consists of positive emotion words:

- 'I **hope** [...]'.

The statement expresses feelings of desire.

- '[...] there is also reason for **concern** [...]'.

The statement expresses feelings of worry.

- 'We want the **troubled** times to disappear [...]'.

The statement expresses feelings of worry.

- 'We have reason to be **confident** [...]'.

The statement expresses feelings of self-satisfaction.

2. Terms of endearment are used to directly address the audience, thus, makes the speech more personal, affect is employed:

- '[...] my **dear** compatriots [...]'.

- '[...] **dear** friends [...]'.

- '[...] my **dear** Estonian people!'.

3. Intensifiers are not used extensively. The detected intensifier is employed for an additional emotional coloring:

- 'The autumn was also **exceptionally** rich'.

On the syntactic level, the text abounds in repetition, and exclamatory sentences are employed.

1. The extensive repetition of the pronoun *we* signals inclusion, and evoking emotional response from the audience:

- '**we** look back', '**we** want more security', '**we** have reason', '**we** make the decisions',

‘we also have to talk’, ‘we need to change’, ‘we promote enterprise’, ‘we have to ask’, ‘we know’, ‘we do’, ‘we must also notice’, ‘we would not be able’, ‘we need you all’, ‘we also have’.

Personal pronoun *I* is also employed to communicate the speakers personal opinions and to exchange emotional attitudes:

- ‘I hope’, ‘I advise’, ‘I would like to thank everyone’.

The expressive speech act: ‘*I hope [...]*’ functions to express hope, whereas the expressive speech act: ‘*I would like to thank everyone [...]*’ functions to express desire.

2. Exclamations are used to communicate positive emotions.

Only one exclamatory sentence can be detected:

- ‘Happy New Year, my dear Estonian people!’.

On the figurative level, only few figures of speech can be detected.

1. The idioms are employed to express emotionality and fear.

- ‘Many **things touched us** this year [...]’.

The idiom indicates the feelings of emotionality.

- ‘The security situation [...] **came crashing down**’.

The idiom indicates falling apart, and thus communicates emotions of alarm, and fear or fright.

3.2. The Comparison of the Congratulatory Speeches

The analysis carried out in the previous chapter, reveals that the features of the morphological and the phonetic level – diminutives, augmentatives, reduplication, and interjections – are not present neither in the analyzed speeches of female nor male speakers. The reason for absence of these features could be that the features of the mentioned levels are more commonly applied in everyday informal speech rather than in public formal speeches.

Regarding the lexical level, words representing the emotional lexicon, terms of endearment, and intensifiers have been detected. Both words of emotional lexicon, and intensifiers are present in all of the analyzed speeches. Most of the words of emotional lexicon used by the speakers represent positive emotion words, however there are exceptions, for example the expressed negative emotion words are: in Solvita Āboltiņa's speech (see appendix 3) – ‘angry’, in Gediminas Kirkila's speech (see appendix 1) – ‘doubt’, and in Toomas Hendrik Ilves speech (see appendix 16) – ‘concern’, and ‘troubled’.

Interestingly, only in male speeches terms of endearment were detected – ‘my dear comrade’, ‘dear Martin’, ‘my dear friend’ in the speeches by Gediminas Kirkilas (see

appendix 1 and 2), and, 'my dear compatriots', 'dear friends', 'my dear Estonian people' in the speech by Toomas Hendrik Illves (see appendix 16).

Regarding the syntactic level, the analyzed speeches abound in emphatic repetition of pronouns. The analysis shows that throughout the female speeches pronouns 'our', and 'we' are repeated frequently. The extensive use of pronouns 'our', and 'we' make the audience feel included, thus also appeals to the audience's emotions. In some cases, pronouns 'I' and 'you' is also present, however these pronouns are not used extensively. In the male speeches pronouns 'I' and 'you' are repeated the most, the exception, however, is Toomas Hendrik Illves speech (see appendix 16) in which pronoun 'we' is used extensively. Pronouns 'I' do not make the audience feel included, and does not affect the audience emotionally, because pronoun 'I' is applied to communicate the speaker's personal opinion, however the use of the pronoun 'you' is employed to directly address the audience, and thus makes the speech more personal for the audience. Considering the use of the pronouns, it can be stated that women intend to make their speeches more inclusive and evoke emotional response from the audience using pronouns.

Regarding the level of figurative language use, the analysis makes it very obvious to see that women use figures of speech more frequently than men. Interestingly, the most employed figures of speech are metaphors and idioms, both in the speeches of females and males.

It could be argued that the emotional content of the speech depends on the occasion. For example, speeches delivered by Solvita Āboltiņa, on the restoration of Latvia's independence, and on the anniversary of Latvian army, and Dalia Grybauskaitė, on the day of restoration of Lithuania, prove to be the most emotive of all the analyzed speeches, because they abound in emotive figures of speech and other features of emotion language. The reason why the mentioned speeches abound in emotive language features could be explained by the fact that the speeches are devoted to the nations on days of celebration that are important to these nations, and even the speakers themselves. Moreover, the occasions themselves could be considered as emotional since they are related to the historical events that do not leave the nations (the audience) emotionally indifferent and evokes emotional response. In comparison, the found and analyzed male speeches are mostly congratulations devoted to other nations, or other people, and even though features of emotive language are present, they do not abound in figurative expressions. It seems that males tend to construct the statements in a more formal way, since they do not use figurative expressions as much as women do.

In addition, two New Year speeches, delivered by Laimdota Straujuma, and by

Toomas Hendrik Ilves, were analyzed. Comparing the two speeches it is apparent that in Straujuma's speech there are more figurative expressions and exclamatory sentences. However, both speeches use inclusion as a technique to address the audience, and evoke emotive response from it.

Regarding speech act functions, the speeches delivered by both females and males, express congratulations, gratitude, desire, hope, and satisfaction. The detected functions are expressives which are employed to exchange emotional attitudes, and communicate feelings.

Conclusions

The goal of the current research paper was to analyze the emotive language of the congratulatory speeches, taking into consideration five linguistic levels, through which emotions can be expressed verbally, the levels include: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and the figurative language level. Additionally, it was necessary to investigate how illocutionary speech act has been evident in the analyzed speeches, and how it relates to emotionality. The research paper aimed to answer the following questions: How emotions are expressed in speeches; how can congratulatory speeches be described as speech acts; what emotion language features, and speech functions can be detected in the analyzed speeches. The findings show that in language there exist two ways how to express emotions. First, emotions can be expressed non-verbally. The main channels through which emotions can be expressed are face, body, gestures, and voice. In face emotions are expressed through facial expressions. Regarding body, emotions can be communicated mainly through posture. Gestures accompany speech to help clarify the message, and can also occur spontaneously when a speaker is overwhelmed with emotions. Prosodic and paralinguistic features of voice are taken into consideration when expressing emotions.

Three major groups of emotion language are: expressive terms, literal terms denoting particular emotions, and figurative expressions. Verbally emotions are expressed either literally or figuratively. Moreover, expression of emotion occurs on all linguistic levels which are: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and figurative, which include several features, through which emotion language can be detected.

It was discovered that generally, congratulatory speech acts are classifiable under illocutionary speech acts that are audience directed, intentional, and concerned with speech. Moreover, expressives serve fulfill the function of exchanging emotional attitudes. There are several subfunctions of the expressive speech acts that express emotionality.

Finally, the analysis of the congratulatory speeches shows that emotion language features of phonological and morphological levels were not present in the speeches. Regarding lexical level, the speeches were more or less equally featured with words of emotional lexicon, that communicate positive emotions; and various intensifiers. Regarding syntactic level the women's speeches are more inclusive than men's speeches, since in women's speeches there is extensive use of emphatic repetition of pronouns 'you' and 'we', whereas in men's speeches emphatic repetition of pronoun 'I' is more common. Finally, it was detected that women use extensively more of emotive figurative expressions than men do. Regarding speech act functions, it was detected that the speeches delivered by both females and males, express

congratulations, gratitude, desire, hope, and satisfaction, which are employed to exchange emotional attitudes, and communicate feelings.

The findings, both theoretical and practical, are relevant for further research, particularly in the fields of study such as either gender studies, or cultural studies, since the speeches by various political figures, men, and women, from different Baltic regions, were analyzed.

However, the practical part is not without problems. The congratulatory speeches available online, are not as diverse as it would be desirable. Furthermore, full-length congratulatory speeches are not commonly found online.

Thesis

1. An extensive research regarding emotions is carried out in various fields of study such as linguistics, psychology, social sciences, anthropology, and other fields.
2. Particularly significant explanation of emotion can be found in cognitive linguistics, where it is assumed that cognitions, or thoughts are connected with both language and emotion.
3. The ability to express emotions in language is called emotive or expressive function.
4. The basic emotions are assumed to be love, fear, anger, happiness, and sadness, however opinions differ regarding which emotions are the basic ones.
5. Emotions can be expressed both non-verbally and verbally.
6. The main channels of non-verbal communication through which emotions can be expressed are: face, body, gestures, and voice.
7. The three major groups of emotion language are: expressive terms, literal terms denoting particular emotions, and figurative expressions.
8. In verbal communication expression of emotion occurs on all linguistic levels: phonological, morphological, lexical, syntactic, and on the level of figurative language use.
9. Speech act theory is concerned with how people achieve things with words, moreover the theory reveals how people use language as action.
10. Generally, the main speech acts are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts.
11. Speech act theory is very important and relevant in discourse studies, because it helps understand speech and writing in context, and their functions.
12. Congratulatory speeches are classifiable under the illocutionary speech acts.

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Appendix 1

Āboltiņa Speech No. 1

Congratulations from Solvita Āboltiņa, Speaker of the Saeima, on the 21st anniversary of the de facto restoration of Latvia's independence

At decisive moments, the people of Latvia have been able to unite in the name of common goals and to put their state and its future above everything else.

Twenty-one years ago on 21 August 1991, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Latvia adopted the Constitutional Law on the Statehood of the Republic of Latvia. This is a very significant date for **our** people and **our** state because it de facto ended the process of restoring the independence of the Republic of Latvia. On 21 August a true independence of Latvia was renewed, and the state that was founded by **our** forefathers in 1918, *kept in the hearts of Latvian people* during the hard years of occupation and safeguarded by *standing shoulder to shoulder* at the Barricades was restored.

On the 21st anniversary of the restoration of Latvia's independence, I invite everyone to recall the founding of **our state**, the time when **we** lost **our state**, and the love towards Latvia which **we** felt during the restoration of its independence and its return to the *family of democratic and free countries*. These thoughts and attitude will give **our state** the new impetus that is needed to ensure a safe and prosperous future for all of us.

While still overcoming the economic crisis, **we** have repeatedly proved **our** ability to be united in the name of a common goal and to put the interests of the state above **our** individual interests. Furthermore, when reforms and strict fiscal discipline are still high on the European agenda, **we** have managed to reduce certain taxes, and for the first time since 2007 as a result of a well-considered economic policy, **we** are able to amend the budget by allocating additional funds to **our** priority goals. Undoubtedly, that is an achievement and proof of **our** growth.

However, strict fiscal discipline or reliance on foreign support is not the key to **our** success; the key is the ability to make changes with **our** own hands. Every individual is important — those living in Latvia and abroad — because *we are Latvia*. The strength of the roots which **we** have put down in this state, regardless of where **we** live, will determine **our** future and the future of **our state**. The growth of Latvia once again needs the support of everyone and the willingness of **our** people to take this path together.

We are the ones who jointly shape **our** everyday lives and write the history of **our state**, which will be handed down to **our** children and grandchildren. My wish is that Latvia

will become a place where people can live in safety, stability and prosperity.

Let us celebrate this day and honour **our** Latvia together!

Available from <http://www.saeima.lv/en/news/saeima-news/19949-congratulations-from-solvita-aboltina-speaker-of-the-saeima-on-the-21st-anniversary-of-the-de-facto>

Appendix 2

Āboltiņa Speech No. 2

Āboltiņa congratulates Latvian army on its 93rd anniversary

On the 93rd anniversary of the establishing of the Latvian army, I would like to thank each Latvian soldier who enables us to feel safe and protected today. On this day I would especially like to commemorate and pay my deepest respect to those soldiers who fought for Latvia's independence and freedom at historic moments crucial for **our** country. The security of **our** country is unimaginable without the Latvian National Armed Forces.

From the very outset, soldiers of the Latvian army have demonstrated selflessness, passion and energy in fighting for and defending their country; in difficult and critical moments the army has been an immeasurable source of unanimity and inspiration for the Latvian people by strengthening their hope for a better and brighter future.

I take genuine pride in looking at the men and women of **our** National Armed Forces who ensure **our** security. **Our** army is strong enough, and its professionalism has been appreciated by international partners.

The national army is a part of national identity; it safeguards the stability and security of the state. Your commitment to defending **our** country, its freedom and independence under any circumstances strengthens the unity of **our** nation and its faith in **our** country throughout generations. Therefore, on this festive occasion, I wish all of **our** soldiers to keep faith in themselves and their strength. May your conscientious and earnest attitude towards your duty, as well as your patriotism, inspire us all.

Available from <http://www.saeima.lv/en/news/saeima-news/19904-aboltina-congratulates-latvian-army-on-its-93rd-anniversary>

Appendix 3

Āboltiņa Speech No. 3

Speaker of the Saeima to Latvian Olympic Team: You are a team of gold

“In these Olympics you showed how strong Latvia is, how big and mighty we are. Not only do we have silver and bronze medals, I can say with full conviction that we have *a team of gold*,” said Solvita Āboltiņa, Speaker of the Saeima, on Thursday, 27 February, when meeting the Latvian Olympic Team in the Saeima to congratulate them on their success at the XXII Winter Olympic Games in Sochi.

The Speaker of the Saeima thanked the athletes whose performance at the Olympics united society as it closely followed the Olympic Games over the past two weeks: “Thank you for making us cry, rejoice, get angry, but most important, for uniting us. You made us *take pride* in our country and understand how important it is to have people who can represent our country and our national flag with honour.”

In addressing the Latvian national hockey team, the Speaker of the Saeima emphasised our team’s strength as it showed the world what Latvia is and what its people are like: “What took place on the Internet after our game with Canada could never be achieved by any diplomat or state official.”

Available from <http://www.saeima.lv/en/news/saeima-news/21901-speaker-of-the-saeima-to-latvian-olympic-team-you-are-a-team-of-gold>

Appendix 4

Grybauskaitė Speech No. 1

Grybauskaitė congratulates policemen on Guardian Angels Day

President of Lithuania Dalia Grybauskaite congratulated the country's policemen on their professional holiday – the Guardian Angels Day – and wished them inexhaustible patience, endurance and devotion in their responsible, often dangerous work which is not always appreciated the way it should be, reported *BC* the press service of the president.

"I heartedly congratulate **you** on your professional holiday – the Guardian Angels Day. If a problem rises we address **you**. Every day **you** *face the pains* of the public. It would be possible to name hundreds of cases when **you** rescued lives, blocked the way to crimes or helped to investigate them, detained dangerous criminals, smugglers and other law violators. **Your** responsible and sometimes highly dangerous work not always receives suitable appreciation. These days when there are more and more problems, **your** responsibility is also growing, because **you** are the link which ensures the stability of the public and the security of civilians in the conditions of hard times," the president said extending her congratulations to police officers.

Available from http://www.baltic-course.com/eng/baltic_news/?doc=3954

Appendix 5

Grybauskaitė Speech No. 2

Grybauskaitė congratulated country on Day of the Restoration of Lithuania

On 16 February, Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaite congratulated the people of the country on the Day of the Restoration of the State. In her speech, she urged them to be prepared to defend Lithuania, reports *LETA/ELTA*.

"February 16 is a special day. It speaks of *the state that was rebuilt from ruins*. It also speaks of the *rock-solid foundation that has never been demolished – the Lithuanian spirit*. This day speaks of the exceptional courage that Lithuania needed when *the nation rose to free itself from the clutches of imperial Russia* almost a hundred years ago.

Today, once again, **we** need that heroic spirit and that courage to safeguard everything that **we** have achieved. To continue building and consolidating our state. So that *Vilnius is always the heart of Lithuania* and Klaipeda is always Lithuania's sea gateway. So that nobody ever encroaches upon our land – not a single foot of it," Grybauskaite said during a solemn flag raising ceremony, the presidential press service reports.

In her congratulatory speech, the president urged Lithuanians to be proud of their country for its willpower and resistance.

"We can be truly proud of our state which a century ago was almost forgotten by the world and was in no hurry to remember it. Today Lithuania stands as an equal partner among the nations. Our voice is not only heard. It is listened to because of our unique historical experience. **We** know what it is like to lose your land. To lose your home and those you love. They tried to silence us and take away our native language. They tried to divide our people and society.

But our nation was able to rise up. To stand together in freedom fights. To draw strength from our great history and culture. **We** are independent again, and **we** are not alone. **We** are valued, respected and protected. It is with great joy that today **we** raise our national tricolour which was carried forth through all these years from 1918. It was first flown on the Gediminas Tower. Today it flies at the UN Headquarters in New York, the European Parliament building in Brussels and in many other key international places," she said.

Available from http://www.baltic-course.com/eng/baltic_news/?doc=14410

Appendix 6

Grybauskaitė Speech No. 3

Grybauskaitė congratulates all people of Lithuania on Day of Restoration of Independence

On the occasion of 11 March, President **Dalia Grybauskaite** has congratulated people of Lithuania, informs *LETA/ELTA*.

"For almost a quarter of a century already, on 11 March, *Lithuania is reborn in our hearts again and again*. It is a day when our aspirations and hopes unite for the sake of Free and Independent state.

We create an open, energetic and reliable Lithuania by our ideas and deeds every day.

Everyone's effort and concern is the best proof of citizenship and love of Lithuania. Of our all Lithuania.

Let us be united and set as many common goals. **Let** the main of them be the free Lithuania.

Let us believe in and be proud of our country.

I congratulate all of you on the Day of Restoration of Lithuania's Independence!" the president said.

Available from

http://www.baltic-course.com/eng/baltic_news/doc=12743&underline=congratulates

Appendix 7

Degutienė Speech No. 1

Speech by Mrs Irena Degutienė, Speaker of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, at the Flag Hoisting Ceremony on the Occasion of the Anniversary of the Restoration of Independence

Fellow Citizens,

Excellencies,

Honourable Guests,

Crowds of people gathered in this Square two decades ago waiting for a historic decision to be taken. The decision was soon proclaimed by the democratically elected Seimas and thus restored its millennium-old statehood.

The 11 March Act was not only a logical outcome of the national revival. It was a continuation of Lithuanian history that recorded the rule of King Mindaugas and later the struggles waged by the participants of the 19th century uprising, the first volunteers of the Republic and the post-war freedom fighters. The historical memory and the spirit of freedom, passed down from generation to generation, was the most powerful force that provided determination for making the most critical decisions. This determination, which evolved from the past, was probably the reason why was the first country to declare its independence from the powerful empire.

The determination and courage also derived from the knowledge that we were not alone and that *we stood up to fight for freedom together with other nations*, primarily with and , our companions in adversity. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the leaders of and who are present here today for their solidarity and community, which was extremely valuable back in 1990.

Two decades is a short period in the history of the country that counts the second millennium of its existence. Too short a distance of time divides us from those past events; our memories are too vivid and sentimental to fully grasp the miracle of 11 March 1990. Let future generations do it while today we are convinced that it was one of the most prominent dates in 's history and one of the most significant facts in the life of our state and our nation. Moreover, it was certainly an enormous grace of God and a gift of fate for each and every one of us.

I thank all who share my emotions. **I thank** all who have covered a symbolic way of revival from every corner of for the celebration, and **I especially thank** our vibrant young

generation! I cordially congratulate all of you on the 20th anniversary of the restoration of independence!

We celebrate a free!

Available from http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=7680&p_d=96122&p_k=2

Appendix 8

Straujuma Speech No. 1

Congratulatory New Year Speech to Latvia by Prime Minister Laimdota Straujuma on December 31, 2014

Good evening all over Latvia! **We** Latvians, and all who live here in Latvia – have a tradition – **we** all make a wish on New Year's Eve. **We** all hope for a better life in the New Year. **We** all want to be happy. The year 2014 has been rich in *stormy events* in both Latvia and worldwide.

If **I** were a fisherman who finds a goldfish in his catch, **I** would have the following three wishes: first – let there be health, bread and love in every home; second – let us remember our common objectives for our country over daily trifles and spats; third – let us believe in ourselves! May our inner freedom give strength to move ahead! In spite of all the difficulties, **I** know very clearly - **we** will make progress, Latvia will achieve even more. **I** believe in it. **I** will work honestly and conscientiously. **I** am convinced that you – a child or adult – will also be confident in yourself and your abilities.

When **we** face a greater life challenge, *we need the support of a family, a friend's shoulder*. No matter how earnestly **we** criticize ourselves and others – when times grow tough, **we** are ready to help each other, *we are powerful in our compassion and humanity*.

I wish that each of us has such support next year, and that **we** could give it to others. Mutual support is needed also among countries. In 2015 **we** will set the agenda for Europe. During our Presidency of the Council of the European Union, through specific tasks and negotiations with other countries, **we** will advance the following vision – **we** are in favour of modern, economically active and harmonious Europe for people.

Powerful country is held together by our work – work of responsible people. **I**, myself, who built, am responsible for the strengths of the house. **I**, myself, pay taxes, and thereby ensure that my parents, doctors and teachers of my children and grandchildren earn a decent income. **We** must not crumble our country. Even if **we** desire to enter the grey area and avoid participating in the provision of strength of the country due to short-term ulterior motives, **we** must not do it!

Recently, **I** was very inspired by the guys from Ape - they created jobs for themselves. They did not expect that anybody will bring anything ready-made. They established their own small enterprise, believing that they will be able and will know how to do it.

And therefore, **I** call on everyone – believe in yourself! Do, make, and go ahead!

Establish your own enterprise, develop new skills and talents. No matter whether you are a small child or an adult. The whole world is open for us. New markets open for us. The physical state of Latvia belongs to us but today's Latvia is even broader – it lives through our compatriots throughout the world. The future is born at the moment when we think of what we would like to change in life, and start doing it right now!

We have our own state, our land and the sea, which is unique in the whole world. In spite of all the difficulties, **I** am convinced — there is power in our land. Our sea has the golden horizon. Our people have the will and abilities. Our Latvia will be as strong as our will. **We will advance!**

Happy New Year!

Available from <http://www.mk.gov.lv/en/aktualitates/congratulatory-new-year-speech-latvia-prime-minister-laimdota-straujuma-december-31>

Appendix 9

Gedvilas Speech No. 1

Vydas Gedvilas, First Deputy Speaker of the Seimas: parliamentarian congratulates the people of Poland

During his visit to the Senate of the Republic of Poland on , Vydas Gedvilas, First Deputy Speaker of the Seimas, congratulated the people of Poland commemorating the 25th anniversary of the first free elections.

“This is a meaningful and memorable day for Poland that became an example of a democratic struggle and victory to the neighbouring countries and laid the solid groundwork for the collapse of the Soviet empire. For the first time in several decades, the Polish nation could elect its representatives who were full of determination to restore the statehood and of the courage to lead the country to independence. The movement *Solidarnosc* and its leaders have dispelled the myth of the unity of the Soviet Union and began building an open and democratic Poland without censorship,” said Vydas Gedvilas.

According to the First Deputy Speaker of the Seimas, this was a historic event that had given impetus to the democratic processes throughout Eastern Europe and ultimately culminated in the fall of the Berlin Wall. The Soviet empire tried to rescue itself, but no border controls or restrictions on freedom of speech could prevent messages about developments in Poland from being relayed to the world, the *Solidarnosc* steps towards freedom from echoing in Lithuania and major changes from beginning in Europe.

“I am delighted that our brotherly nations have never given up and always sought to return to Europe, from which they had been once *brutally torn away*. After the fall of the Iron Curtain, we must remember the lessons of history and realise that our strength lies in a single word of unity,” stated Vydas Gedvilas.

“I am also greatly pleased to see a lot of honourable people at today’s celebrations. I see the persons who have played a very important role in Poland’s political life in 1989 and later during the transformation of Poland. I appreciate their active political engagement in the Republic of Poland and on the international arena,” said Vydas Gedvilas.

Available from http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=10140&p_d=148461&p_k=2

Appendix 10

Gedvilas Speech No. 2

Speaker of the Seimas Vydas Gedvilas congratulates the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on adopting the joint statement in support of the European integration

H.E. Mr Volodymyr Rybak

Vilnius, 22 February 2013

Chairman

Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine

Dear Mr Chairman,

I am greatly pleased to congratulate the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on adopting the joint statement of your country's political parties in support of the European integration. We appreciate your move as a strong signal of commitment to continue on the European path.

The year 2013 is a time of ground-breaking determination and historical opportunity for your country. I firmly believe that more rapid reforms and unity of all political parties for the sake of a common goal will bring Ukraine closer to an especially significant achievement – an Association Agreement, including a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement, with the European Union.

Signing of the Association Agreement in Vilnius Summit in November 2013 would be really symbolic as it would not only once again stand testament to the close historical relationship between Vilnius and Kiev and close political, economic and cultural ties between Lithuania and Ukraine, but also move Ukraine closer to *the family of European nations*.

I hope that the EU-Ukraine Summit on 25 February will strengthen the resolve of both sides to seek the signing of the Association Agreement in Vilnius.

We are strongly convinced that Ukraine will become an inseparable part of Europe and that the European integration project will not be completed without Ukraine.

I avail myself of the opportunity to express to your, Mr Chairman, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Available from http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=8792&p_d=132920&p_k=2

Appendix 11

Kirkilas Speech No. 1

LSDP Vice-Chair Kirkilas congratulated Schulz with re-election as EP President

Your Excellency President of the European Parliament,

I have the privilege to congratulate you, Mr Schultz, as **my dear comrade** from the Party of European Socialists upon **your** re-election as President of the European Parliament. This event testifies to the success of both the European left-wing parties and Europe as a whole.

The European Union (EU) has been increasingly relying on right-wing policy-making for decades, especially after the recent global economic and financial crisis. Unfortunately, this policy is not *socially sensitive* and usually affects those who are most *socially vulnerable*. This is why now EU policies demonstrate a lack of values such as social justice, social equality, solidarity and lack practical priorities of combating poverty and social exclusion.

Therefore, **I** consider your re-election to the post of the President of the European Parliament to be a good sign. It marks the upcoming shift in the EU institutions towards the said priorities and values that have informed the establishment of the European Union in the first place. **I** am confident that under **your** continued leadership the European Parliament will enhance parliamentary powers and strengthen democratic values in overall EU governance. This will hopefully restore the balance of political powers in Europe in favour of the left-wing parties.

This year, the Party of European Socialists carried out the European Parliament election campaign entitled *Knock the Vote* across Europe from Vilnius to Lisbon, and was nailbitingly close to winning the elections. Even so, our party has remained true to its values and principles and staunchly adhered to the pre-election agreement with other European parties that the European Commission should be led by the political force with most seats in the EP after the elections. **I** am convinced that **you** are better positioned than any other politician of the European Union to effectively cooperate for the benefit of the leftist values in the European Union with the Jean-Claude Juncker, the European People's Party member, nominated by the European Council as new President of the European Commission. The vote on him in the European Parliament is scheduled for 14 July 2014.

I also extend my sincere congratulations to you personally, dear Martin, on this important success in **your** professional career and on **your** personal achievement. I have no

doubt that the European Parliament under **your** leadership will be run by progressive forces that favour a more democratic governance of the EU, effective implementation of human rights, and further European integration and enlargement.

I also firmly believe that as a politician criticizing the elitist aspects of EU policy, **you** will put every effort to ensure that EU governance is more inclusive. This will make citizens more apt to invest in the EU, knowing that Europe is investing in them.

I convey to **you** my sincere wishes of every bit of personal strength, intelligence and wisdom. I continue to believe that Europe will become more leftist than it is today in less than five years into the term of office of the current legislature of the European Parliament. This is why we must begin preparations for the new European elections in 2019 as early as today, in order to convince people that left-wing policy is better for them and for the future of Europe as a whole.

Available from

http://lsdp.lt/en/news/s_d_news/id/1983/lsdp_vicechair_kirkilas_congratulated_schulz_with_re-election_as_ep_president

Appendix 12

Kirkilas Speech No. 2

G. Kirkilas congratulates U. Ahlin with election as Speaker of Riksdag

Gediminas Kirkilas, Deputy Speaker of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, Chair of the Committee on European Affairs, sent the letter to Urban Ahlin, the Swedish Social Democrat, who was elected as Speaker of Riksdag on 29 September:

“Dear Mr Urban Ahlin,

My dear friend and comrade, it is a great honour for me to congratulate **you** on your election as Speaker of the Riksdag following the victory of the Swedish Social Democratic Party in the general elections in September.

The return of the Social Democrats to power in Sweden is a very good sign for the entire Europe in terms of economic welfare and social equality as well as the leftist values of social justice, solidarity and human rights. However, the choice of **you** as the Riksdag Speaker is very good news not only for the Swedish domestic politics, but also for the Social Democratic counterparts around Europe and the globe.

Your long and rich experience in parliamentary politics since 1994 and in foreign policy (as Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; member of the Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs, the War Delegation, and the Committee on European Union Affairs; Chair of the Socialist Group in the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe; Deputy Chair of the Swedish Delegation to the NATO Parliamentary Assembly (PA)) provides everyone with the even stronger assurance that the Swedish parliamentary diplomacy and the entire foreign policy will further build on that special effect of creating more confidence, prosperity and stability in the North European region, the old continent, and the world.

Our work together throughout the years in the NATO PA brings to me the most gratifying memories. It is there where we first met 20 years ago, when the Lithuanian delegation was, however, pleasantly surprised that **you**, as the MP of the non-NATO country, so strongly supported the NATO membership of Lithuania and the other Baltic states.

I know very well your efforts in promoting democracy in Belarus and elsewhere as well as your lasting input into international nongovernmental organisations and analytical endeavours. I believe that these skills and experience will be very useful in helping to solve many important issues dominating the European politics today.

Therefore, I am very delighted that **you** have become the Speaker of the Riksdag.

Thus Sweden will be able to more effectively employ its smart parliamentary influence in Europe that is dealing with a complex situation in Ukraine. My wish for **you** here is to deliver the leadership when strengthening the standards of peace, democracy and human rights.

I certainly hope that now, with the Swedish and Lithuanian Social Democrats in power in our respective countries, the inter-party cooperation would intensify, while the bilateral and multilateral parliamentary diplomacy would become more fruitful, especially regarding the peace affairs in Ukraine.

I wish you that the years to come would be exceptionally successful and blissful for you both professionally and personally."

Available from

[http://lsdp.lt/en/news/foreign_policy/id/2303/g. kirkilas_congratulates_u._ahlin_with_election_as_speaker_of_riksdag](http://lsdp.lt/en/news/foreign_policy/id/2303/g._kirkilas_congratulates_u._ahlin_with_election_as_speaker_of_riksdag)

Appendix 13

Butkevičius Speech No. 1

A word of congratulation from the Prime Minister [Algirdas Butkevičius] on the start of the Presidency

Your Excellencies, distinguished ministers, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great privilege to me to congratulate you, today, on this special occasion, when the Republic of Lithuania embarks on its presidency of the Council of the European Union. This day and the year 2013 will remain in the history of Lithuania.

Since the Singing Revolution and the Baltic Way, the announcement of the Restoration of Independence on 11 March 1990, and the *bloody events* of 13 January 1991, Lithuania has come a long way. On 1 May 2004, Lithuania achieved one of the most important goals of its foreign policy – became a fully-fledged member of the European Union.

It must be acknowledged that the period of Presidency will not be easy. Lithuania will hold the presidency under difficult economic conditions, during an exceptional period of the democratic calendar. As this parliamentary cycle draws to a close, we must finish, in close cooperation with the European Parliament and the European Commission, the essential ongoing legislative tasks.

Lithuania will focus on the multi-annual financial framework, will seek vigorous progress in the creation of a bank union, and will take part in the submission of a proposal on the common mechanism of bank restructuring. One of our ambitions is to accelerate the implementation of the Compact for Growth and Jobs. We will spare no effort to ensure that energy matters are addressed smoothly and successfully, namely that, in 2014, the internal energy market is created, that more is invested into modern trans-European energy infrastructure, and that the energy policy is used to strengthen EU competitiveness. With the help from the European Commission and in cooperation with other states, Lithuania is determined to fully integrate into energy infrastructure of the EU Baltic Sea Region soon.

Eastern partnership is one of the priorities of Lithuania's Presidency over the Council of the European Union which should receive appropriate attention. The Eastern Partnership Summit to be held in Vilnius in November will constitute a strong impulse for progress in this area. Looking back into the recent past, we can speak about the importance of sharing and dissemination of the common values of democracies.

It is symbolic that beginning Lithuania's presidency of the Council of the European Union, at the Government's Office, we are opening an exhibition of paintings dedicated to the

European Union, wherein flags of member states of the European Union are artistically interpreted. These interpretations will draw attention to European Union countries' symbols of statehood, history and patriotism, and will invite us to see them not in the official context but in the context of personal experiences.

Distinguished guests, today is a **great** day – it is a day when **honour** and responsibility are inseparable. Lithuania, being a free and independent state, for the first time since the Restoration of its Independence will have such responsibility – it will chair over the Council of the European Union. I am **proud** to assert that the Republic of Lithuania, giving meaning to its freedom, is responsible for the creation of welfare of not only Lithuanian citizens, but the citizens of the entire European Union and, together with other European Union states, will work for the sake of all Europe. I believe that, by joint effort, we will manage to meet the upcoming challenges successfully. May we wish to ourselves and one another that, at the end of 2013, upon conclusion of Lithuania's Presidency of the Council of the European Union, we could rejoice, together, at the completion of major tasks and the success of the entire European Union. May I wish, to all of us, that this would come true.

Available from <http://www.eu2013.lt/en/news/a-word-of-congratulation-from-the-prime-minister-on-the-start-of-the-presidency>

Appendix 14

Butkevicius Speech No. 2

Prime Minister A. Butkevičius congratulates D. Tusk on becoming the new President of the European Council

Prime Minister Algirdas Butkevičius congratulates Poland's Prime Minister Donald Tusk on his appointment as the new President of the European Council, and the Italian Minister Federica Mogherini on becoming the EU's next foreign policy chief.

“I extend my sincere congratulations to Donald Tusk, who has earned the trust of the European leaders and their recognition. I am glad that an experienced and wise politician from a neighbouring country takes over the helm of the European Union; he will be able to see the future of the EU from the perspective of the Central and Eastern European countries. I also extend my greetings to the European Socialist, Minister Federica Mogherini on her high-ranking appointment, and I wish her every success in her demanding yet exceptionally important mission to speak in the world on behalf of us all”, said the Prime Minister of Lithuania.

Available from <http://www.lrv.lt/en/news/?nid=528>

Appendix 15

Butkevicius Speech No. 3

Prime Minister congratulates Latvia on the invitation to join the euro

Prime Minister Algirdas Butkevičius welcomes the decision by the EU's finance ministers, who have gathered to the Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN) Council in Brussels, to invite Latvia to adopt the euro as of 2014.

“Although at present the idea of joining the eurozone is often considered with caution, and there are even those who doubt euro's strength in a number of countries, I remain a strong supporter of the common European currency. I am confident that this decision will have a positive impact on Latvia's financial sustainability and will stimulate its economic growth.

Hence I sincerely congratulate Latvia on its successful path towards greater integration in the EU, and I wish welfare, solidarity, and every success in all endeavours to the people of your country. And we, in our turn, by patient endeavours, and leaning upon the experience of the two Baltic states, will surely join your honourable company soon”, reads Prime Minister's congratulatory letter.

Available from <http://www.eu2013.lt/en/news/pressreleases/prime-minister-congratulates-latvia-on-the-invitation-to-join-the-euro->

Appendix 16

Ilves Speech No. 1

New Year's Eve speech of President Toomas Hendrik Ilves on 31 December 2014

Good evening, my dear compatriots!

I hope that you are spending the last evening of this year with the people who are important for you. Even if they're just in your thoughts.

Many things touched us this year: the elation of the Song Festival, the triumph of the film *Tangerines*, the inclusion of the smoke sauna tradition of Võru County on the UNESCO World Heritage List, Rasmus Mägi winning a silver medal at the European Championships... The autumn was also exceptionally rich in mushrooms.

However, there is also reason for concern as **we** look back at the year that's just about to end. **We** want the troubled times to disappear. **We** want more security.

Europe was tested in 2014. The security situation, which had even survived the Cold War, *came crashing down*. This happened because a country right here next to us attacked one of its neighbours. Europe passed the test and demonstrated its unity in standing up against the annexationist.

Estonia was also tested during the passing year. At present, our security is stronger than ever thanks to our cooperation with our friends. **We** have reason to be confident. Estonia is protected.

There are three keywords that are important for the future of Estonia. They are education, security and people's subsistence.

We learn. Each and every one of us learns every day. Let's not do things by halves. Contemporary education and educated people are the foundation of a smart Estonia. Only then can **we** make the decisions that make Estonia more successful and the future of Estonia more secure for everyone who lives here.

Education also means openness. Openness to the world, openness to dialogue and disputes. An educated person is not afraid of different opinions, and does not give in to intolerance and small-mindedness. Intolerance and hostility are not things that will help us move forward.

The months before the parliamentary elections are the time of demanding dialogue between politicians and voters. There are no closed or forbidden topics here. **We** also have to talk about the correct taxation policy for us and whether **we** need to change something in the present system. What kind of a state can our people afford, how can **we** promote enterprise

and entrepreneurial spirit?

I advise voters to demand answers from the parties: what is the price of the promises they make, why are their priorities what they are and where does the necessary money come from?

We have to ask the people seeking a place in the parliament: how will you give people more security, both in their everyday lives and on a broader scale? Without this, casting a vote on 1 March will be difficult.

Dear friends,

The security of Estonia covers more than military defence, it covers security in a broader sense. Security also means sticking together and understanding each other. Estonia is truly protected when **we** know that everyone matters, irrespective of their origin, gender, nationality.

Estonia has done big things from Tiger Leap to e-residency and will be doing more in the future. But as **we** do these big things, **we** must also notice the people right here next to us. The issue is everyone's subsistence, the ability to succeed.

The people who live here are the really big and good thing about Estonia. Estonia is for them, for all of us. Good life is more than good things.

Good life is a good, friendly and supportive living environment. It is security for the elderly, children and people with special needs. For youngsters, teachers, police officers. Security for everyone.

I would like to thank everyone who believes in Estonia and has made Estonia a better place with their work. **We** would not be able to succeed without you. A strengthening third sector, the Defence League, voluntary emergency workers and everyone who does their job well, our friends and loved ones with their support – **we** need you all.

In addition to the wishes that concern Estonia and the world, **we** also have our personal dreams that we're hoping will come true. Let 2015 be the year when big and small dreams alike come true for all of us.

Happy New Year, **my dear** Estonian people!

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