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Functional Characteristics of Anaphoric Parallel Reiteration Constructions in Congratulatory Speeches of the PRC President Xi Jinping

ABSTRACT. *This paper presents a study of the functions and characteristics of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions in Xi Jinping's congratulatory speeches. The relevance of this study is to understand the linguistic structural features of Chinese President Xi Jinping's discourse, with the subsequent understanding of his linguistic style. The purpose of this study is to analyze the pragmatic functions of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions in the congratulatory speeches of Chinese President Xi Jinping, that is to say, to examine the discursive models used in Chinese political discourse. The study of these discursive patterns in this paper can help us understand President Xi Jinping's linguistic style and way of thinking. The novelty of this study is due to the fact that for the first time, the congratulatory speeches of Chinese President Xi Jinping are examined from grammatical, lexical and syntactic points of view, based on which the linguistic means of congratulatory speeches of Chinese President Xi Jinping are analyzed, syntactic anaphoric parallel repetition constructions are investigated for the first time, and the types, characteristics and functions of lexical and syntactic anaphoric parallel repetition constructions are presented. Based on the results of the study, this paper identifies the functions of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions, enhances the ideology, relevance and purpose of President Xi Jinping's speeches, deepens the content of the information conveyed to the audience, facilitates its perception, and achieves the propaganda effect of President Xi Jinping's speech.*

KEYWORDS: *anaphoric parallel constructions, reiterations, congratulatory speeches, political discourse, Xi Jinping, Chinese politicians, speech, speech genres, congratulatory speech text, linguistic personality, linguopersonology.*

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Функциональные характеристики анафорических параллельных конструкций повторов в поздравительных речах председателя КНР Си Цзиньпина

АННОТАЦИЯ. *В данной статье представлено исследование функций и характеристик анафорических параллельных конструкций повторов в поздравительных речах Си Цзиньпина. Актуальность данного исследования заключается в истолковании лингвистических структурных особенностей дискурса председателя КНР Си Цзиньпина с последующим объяснением его лингвистического стиля. Цель данного исследования заключается в анализе прагматической функций анафорических параллельных конструкций повторов в поздравительных речах председателя КНР Си Цзиньпина, т. е. изучении дискурсивных моделей, используемых в китайском политическом дискурсе. Изучение этих дискурсивных моделей в данной работе способно помочь нам понять языковой стиль и образ мыслей председателя Си Цзиньпина. Новизна данного исследования обусловлена тем, что впервые поздравительные речи председателя КНР Си Цзиньпина рассматриваются с грамматической, лексической и синтаксической точек зрения, основываясь на которых анализируются языковые средства поздравительных речей председателя КНР Си Цзиньпина, впервые исследуются синтаксические параллельные структуры, представляются типы, характеристики и функции лексических и синтаксических параллельных конструкций повторов. На основе результатов исследования в данной работе выявляются функции параллельной структуры, благодаря которой усиливаются идеологическая нагрузка, актуальность и целена-*

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правленность речи председателя Си Цзиньпина, углубляется содержание передаваемой аудитории информации, облегчается ее восприятие, достигается пропагандистский эффект политического выступления.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: анафорические параллельные конструкции, повторы, поздравительные речи, политический дискурс, Си Цзиньпин, китайские политики, речевая деятельность, речевые жанры, поздравительные тексты, языковая личность, лингвоперсонология.

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INTRODUCTION

The congratulatory speeches delivered by the President of China represent a distinctive form of political discourse, characterized by distinct linguistic features and profound political significance. In terms of content composition, these addresses not only contain elements of congratulation for specific events or achievements but also embody significant political discourse expressions [Qi Hongwei, Mel'nichuk 2024:153].

This duality reflects the strategic choices made by the head of state when conveying political ideals and values. Its core political objective lies in leveraging the power of discourse to strengthen emotional bonds with the people, consolidate national identity, and ensure unity across all social strata. From a practical perspective, the speeches delivered by China's heads of state serve as benchmarks in political communication. These speeches function not only as platforms for announcing national policies but also as vital vehicles for shaping national spirit and guiding societal values. By examining the linguistic characteristics of these addresses, we can gain deeper insights into the stances and perspectives of national leaders across different historical periods and political contexts. This understanding not only helps grasp the trajectory of China's political development but also provides the international community with a crucial window for interpreting China's developmental path.

Because of the broad scope and diverse genres of political discourse, coupled with the inherent complexity of defining the concept of "discourse" itself, it is necessary to first explore the concept of "discourse" in order to clarify the concept of "political discourse". We should note that in defining "discourse", «we adopt the perspective of certain scholars who view discourse as a collection of texts connected by a common theme, aligned with specific sociocultural practices, encompassing both linguistic externalities and discourse participants» [Chernyavskaya, 2014; Qi Hongwei, Melnichuk 2023: 78].

As they argue «considering the above definition of the term 'discourse', the author of this paper understands political discourse as a series of texts that are linguistically associated with professional political activity and socio-cultural practices related to socio-political life, as well as linguistically associated with professional political activity and socio-political life. This means that participants in political discourse can be either professional politicians or people who do not engage in professional political activity but produce texts as a reaction to the politician's discourse» [Chernyavskaya 2014: 58-59; Melnichuk, Qi Hongwei 2022: 59].

It should be noted that «in order to achieve their goals in the course of their speeches, political leaders of the country rely not only on a rich vocabulary, but also on the necessary grammatical and linguistic skills to construct expressive texts in political communication and to choose effective and specific linguistic means» [Kudryasheva 2022:180].

Therefore, «in the course of the research attention was paid to the expressive, emotional and figurative aspects of the political discourse on the one hand, and to the informative, skeptical, objective, clear, dynamic, logical and rational aspects of the content of the argumentation on the other» [Shejgal 2004].

METHODS AND MATERIALS

The relevance of this study is meant to understand the linguistic structural features of Xi Jinping's speeches, and then to understand his speech style. In addition, the use of the parallel sentence structure not only expresses President Xi Jinping's aspirations, which include the peaceful reunification of Taiwan China and the mainland as well as the achievements of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. It also glorifies the great achievements of China, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people and the people's army.

The research material for this paper is President Xi Jinping's 2017-2025 congratulatory speeches:

• «习近平：在庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年大会上的讲话 (2019.10.01)» [Speech by Xi Jinping at the Reception in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China].

• «习近平：庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年招待会上的讲话 (2019.10.01)» [Speech at the Reception in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Republic of China].

• «习近平：在庆祝中国人民解放军建军90周年大会上的讲话 (2017.08.01)» [Speech at the Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA)].

The theoretical basis of this study consists of political discourse styles (Sheigal, 2004; Popova, Sternin, 2005; Plotnikova, Domyshva, 2009; Kozhukhova, 2012; Chudinov, 2012; Li Xiqun, Ji Yuhua, 2014; Chernyavskaya, 2014; Kudryasheva, 2022; Melnichuk, Qi Hongwei, 2022), and the study of parallel sentences and lexical sentence repetition (Dreeva, 1990; Wang Xinyi, 2003; Karpukhina, 2013; Liu Aiping, 2016; Shevtsova, 2017; Denisova, 2018, Chen Cangyuan, Xu Pinjing, 2021)

The research method of this paper is based on *semantic, contextual and cognitive approaches*. The object of the study is the text of President Xi Jinping's congratulations speeches. The use of parallel structures in political discourse usually indicates that the speaker tries to coordinate a positive response from the addressee by conveying key information. Juxtaposition is an expressive syntactic device that can have a productive verbal impact on the audience, and speakers ensure the effectiveness of their speeches by using juxtaposition as a syntactic device to control the situation in the discourse.

Syntactic parallelism is a phenomenon of repeated application based on syntactic means, manifested primarily across multiple levels: homogeneous constituents within sentences, complete sentences or their components, and even entire paragraphs can serve as structural elements of parallelism. Essentially, syntactic parallel structures or syntactic parallelism constitute a special type of semantic unity, formed by at least two components sharing identical syntactic structures, common logical foundations, and semantic characteristics. Specifically, this structure manifests as a combination of sentences sharing identical independent clause structures. These sentences maintain high syntactic consistency while forming mutually responsive and complementary semantic relationships. Such structures not only enhance linguistic rhythm and rhythmic beauty but also strengthen expressive impact, rendering textual content more logical and coherent [Sanzheeva 2010; Chen Cangyuan, Xu Pingjing 2021: 59-64].

In the construction of political discourse, lexical-syntactic repetition serves as a crucial linguistic technique widely employed to exert rhetorical influence. This repetitive strategy manifests not only at the lexical level but also extends to the repetition and parallel use of syntactic structures. The prevalence of parallel syntactic structures in political discourse stems primarily from their ability to fulfill multiple communicative and pragmatic functions simultaneously: 1) Parallel syntax significantly enhances the expressive power of speech. By repeating similar syntactic patterns, speakers create a sense of rhythm and cadence, making discourse more compelling and persuasive. 2) This structure plays a crucial role in regulating audience emotions. By repeatedly emphasizing specific syntactic patterns, speakers can guide listeners' emotional trajectories to align with the sentiments they wish to convey. 3) Parallel syntax deepens audience retention of key messages through repeated emphasis, thereby strengthening the discourse's persuasiveness. 4) This structure effectively highlights core themes and key points. By repeatedly emphasizing crucial information, it makes it easier for the audience to grasp the speech's central message. In supporting the development of the thesis, parallel syntax provides robust backing for the speaker's arguments through progressive layering or parallel contrast. 5) Parallel syntax also significantly elevates the emotional resonance of speech, amplifying its affective impact [Basyuk 2018: 7; Bondarenko 2019; Dyachenko 2016: 80; U Anna 2019; Shevcova 2017: 26]

In rhetorical devices, repetition of vocabulary and syntax often combines with specific rhetorical techniques to create distinctive expressive effects. Specifically, this combination manifests in three typical forms: 1) Personification repetition, which imparts human-like characteristics to language by repeating identical elements at the beginning of sentences or paragraphs, enhancing vividness and emotional impact; 2) Modifier repetition, which emphasizes repeating specific elements at the end of sentences. This deliberate repetition enhances linguistic rhythm and rhythmic beauty; 3) Framing structure, a rhetorical device that constructs a complete linguistic framework by repeating the opening and closing elements of discourse, rendering the expression more rigorous and logical.

Among these rhetorical devices, parallel structures featuring modifier repetition hold particular significance for politicians. Such structures not only enhance the expressive impact of discourse but also boost its communicative efficiency, making political speeches more persuasive and influential. By skillfully employing this

structure, politicians can better convey their political positions and gain audience recognition and support. Further analysis reveals that when speakers employ parallel structures with referential repetition, this rhetorical device produces a significant amplifying effect. It helps speakers better highlight the core content of general statements, strengthen the persuasiveness of evaluative judgments, and render conclusive expressions clearer and more forceful. Such repetition does not create linguistic redundancy; rather, it reinforces key messages through deliberate repetition, making them easier for audiences to comprehend and retain. Particularly noteworthy is the unique advantage of parallel sentences within a framed structure for revealing the author's thought process. This structure clearly demonstrates the author's reasoning and argumentative logic through a call-and-response approach, enabling readers or listeners to better grasp the text's overall structure and internal connections. This rhetorical device not only enhances textual coherence but also elevates its logical consistency and persuasiveness, resulting in more rigorous and layered expression [Denisova 2018: 144; Bondarenko 2019; Li Xichun, Ji Yuhua 2014].

The practical significance of this study lies in the fact that the speeches of the Chinese head of state are regarded as a means of transmitting political ideas and values to the public, which significantly influence the formation of national mentality and public orientation. Studying the linguistic characteristics of the head of state's speeches helps both to understand the position of the national leaders and to establish links for a successful cross-cultural dialog between the state and the nation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Anaphoric parallel repetition constructions

In a speech at the ceremony commemorating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China in 2019 [在庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年大会上的讲话]. Chinese President Xi Jinping remarked

«前进征程上，我们要坚持中国共产党领导，坚持人民主体地位，坚持中国特色社会主义道路，全面贯彻党的基本理论、基本路线、基本方略，不断满足人民对美好生活的向往，不断创造新的历史伟业。(On our journey forward, we must uphold the CPC's leadership, ensure the principal status of the people, stay on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics and fully implement the CPC's basic theory, line and policy. We must strive to constantly meet people's aspirations for a better life and make new historic achievements). 前进征程上，我们要坚持“和平统一、一国两制”的方

针，保持香港、澳门长期繁荣稳定，推动海峡两岸关系和平发展，团结全体中华儿女，继续为实现祖国完全统一而奋斗。(On our journey forward, we must uphold the principles of “peaceful reunification” and “One Country, Two Systems”, maintain long-term prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao, promote the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations, unite all Chinese sons and daughters, and continue to strive for the motherland's complete reunification). 前进征程上，我们要坚持和平发展道路，奉行互利共赢的开放战略，继续同世界各国人民一道推动共建人类命运共同体。(On our journey forward, we will stay on the path of peaceful development and pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening-up. We will continue to work with people from all countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind.)»

Based on the above example we have determined that this content is an anaphoric repetition «前进征程上，我们要坚持...» (*On our journey forward, we must*), each is framed by «前进征程上» (on the journey ahead) as a temporal and contextual anchor, explicitly stating the historical background, the meaning conveyed is that China is at a critical stage of comprehensively building a modern socialist country and advancing toward the second centenary goal.

«我们要...» (*We must...*) serves as an action-oriented directive, explicitly identifying the “subject” — the collective action unit formed by all Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC. The behavioral framework is structured as «坚持...+ 实现...» (*uphold... + achieving...*), with the first part defining the “action principle” and the second part specifying the “goal orientation,” thus forming a “principle-goal” statement.

The first group emphasizes through parallel sentence structure the “three fundamental principles” of Chinese modernization: «坚持中国共产党领导，坚持人民主体地位，坚持中国特色社会主义道路» (*uphold the CPC's leadership, ensure the principal status of the people, stay on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics*).

«坚持中国共产党领导» (*uphold the CPC's leadership*) serves as the institutional safeguard. The CPC's leadership is the most essential feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics and the core mechanism ensuring the modernization process remains firmly “people-oriented”. «坚持人民主体地位» (*uphold the principal status of the people*) is the “core value.” The ultimate goal of modernization is to meet the people's aspirations for a better life.

This distinguishes it from the “capital-first” logic of Western modernization and embodies the development philosophy of “putting people at the center”. **《坚持中国特色社会主义道路》 (stay on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics.)** is the “path selection”. By **《全面贯彻党的基本理论、基本路线、基本方略》 (fully implement the CPC’s basic theory, line and policy)** it ensures the modernization process remains neither closed and rigid nor changes its fundamental direction, maintaining the unity of stability and innovation. Therefore, these three elements collectively form the “institutional — value — pathway” triangle underpinning Chinese-style modernization, providing fundamental guidance for **《创造新的历史伟业》** (make new historic achievements).

The second anaphoric parallel repetition constructions upholds the principle of **《和平统一、一国两制》的方针》 (“peaceful reunification” and “One Country, Two Systems”** as the fundamental policy, representing the practical achievements that safeguard the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong and Macao. **《推动海峡两岸关系和平发展，团结全体中华儿女》 (promote the peaceful development of cross-Straits relations, unite all Chinese sons and daughters)** are the “implementation pathways.” By “fostering unification through development” and “pooling strength through unity,” these approaches transform “national reunification” from a “political objective” into the “shared will of all Chinese people,” thereby reducing resistance to the unification process; **《实现祖国完全统一》 (continue to strive for the motherland’s complete reunification)** is the “central aim”, and upholding sovereignty in its entirety demonstrates the nation’s unwavering commitment to safeguarding its core interests.

The third anaphoric parallel repetition constructions upholds the principle of **《和平发展道路》 (peaceful development)** is the “foundation”; **《奉行互利共赢的开放战略》 (pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening-up)** is the “pathway,” achieved by expanding openness and sharing development opportunities; **《继续同世界各国人民一道推动共建人类命运共同体》 (will continue to work with people from all countries to build a community with a shared future for mankind)** is the “goal,” integrating China’s development with global progress.

As a result, the anaphoric parallel repetition constructions **《前进征程上，我们要坚持...》 (On our journey forward, we must...)** transcends mere rhetorical flourish to serve as the textual vehicle for national development strategy: 1) The logical progression of “domestic governance — national reunification — foreign

affairs” systematically presents the “fundamental principles, core objectives, and external foundations” of national development; 2) “Repetitive structures and resolute phrasing” play a pivotal role in strategic communication, social mobilization, and international engagement, providing the cognitive foundation and consensus support for advancing Chinese modernization and participating in global governance. 3) Deeply understanding the essence and value of this sentence pattern enables us to grasp the core direction of China’s development strategy and provides insights for its implementation, holding significant theoretical and practical significance.

Subject-predicate anaphoric parallel repetition constructions

In speech at the Reception in Celebration of the 70th Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China [在庆祝中华人民共和国成立70周年招待会上的讲话]. Chinese President Xi Jinping said:

《我代表党中央、国务院，向全国各族人民、全体共产党员，向中国人民解放军指战员和武警部队官兵，向各民主党派和无党派人士，致以崇高的敬意！向香港特别行政区同胞、澳门特别行政区同胞、台湾同胞和广大海外侨胞，致以诚挚的问候！向支持和帮助新中国建设事业的友好国家和国际友人，致以衷心的感谢！》 (On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I pay high tribute to the Chinese people of all ethnic groups and all CPC members, to officers and men of the People’s Liberation Army and members of the armed police, and to all the other political parties and personages with no party affiliations in China! I wish to convey sincere greetings to fellow Chinese in the Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, in Taiwan and residing abroad! I also wish to express heartfelt thanks to all the countries and international friends who have given support and help to the development of New China!).

The example selected in this paper originates from an official address at the national level. Its parallel structure of **《向..... 致以.....》 (I wish to... to...)** is highly representative and serves as an exemplar for analyzing the rhetorical function of parallelism in political discourse. This parallel sentence pattern clearly delineates three distinct groups — those being honored, greeted, and thanked — precisely conveying the differentiated sentiments and affirmation of value extended by the Party Central Committee and the State Council to groups of varying identities, regions, and fields.

In addition, political discourse must address complex and diverse social groups, each differ-

ing in their roles, contributions, and relevance to national development. The repetitive parallel structure, through fixed subject-predicate patterns with only the objects substituted, enables listeners to rapidly categorize groups within the speech content. The first subject-predicate anaphoric parallel repetition constructions «**全国各族人民、全体共产党员、中国人民解放军指战员和武警部队官兵、各民主党派和无党派人士**» (**the Chinese people of all ethnic groups and all CPC members, to officers and men of the People's Liberation Army and members of the armed police, and to all the other political parties and personages with no party affiliations in China!**) clearly identifying the core domestic construction force as the “endogenous driving group” for national development; the second group, «**香港…… 澳门…… 台湾…… 海外侨胞**» (**Hong Kong and Macao Special Administrative Regions, in Taiwan and residing abroad**) defines the Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas-related groups as the “connective groups” for national unity and external ties; the third group, «**友好国家和国际友人**» (**friendly countries and international friends**) defines the external support groups as the “external collaborative groups” for national development.

We can understand that this classification is not merely a simple list, but rather employs a parallel structure to explicitly reveal the logical connection between the identity attributes of different groups and national development. Internal driving groups are the “main builders,” bond groups are the “emotional ties,” and external collaborative groups are the “partners.” The clarity of this semantic classification avoids ambiguity in information transmission, enabling different groups to swiftly identify their roles within the national system and strengthen their sense of identity.

Accordingly, from the example, we can draw the following conclusions: 1) This parallel structure of discourse encompasses diverse stakeholders across three dimensions—“domestic-overseas,” “individual-collective,” and “internal-external”—binding the interests of different entities to national development goals through an emotional logic of “tribute-greetings-gratitude”; 2) Domestic groups receive recognition for their contributions, overseas groups receive emotional care, and external groups receive acknowledgment for their cooperation; 3) This discourse strategy of “comprehensive coverage + differentiated respect” effectively reduces cognitive differences among diverse actors; 4) It consolidates individual demands into a collective consensus of “jointly advancing national development,” ultimately enhancing social cohesion.

Multiple distant alternating parallel construction with anaphoro-epiphoric and anaphoric repetition

In a speech celebrating the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (hereinafter referred to as “PLA”), we discovered a unique and interesting use of syntactic parallel structure. Since no similar examples have been found in the scientific literature, we refer to this technique as a distant multiple repetition of two alternating anaphora-antimetaphor and anaphora-parallel structures.

At the conference to celebrate the 90th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army [Speech at the Commemoration of the 90th Anniversary of the Founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA)], President Xi Jinping noted: «90年来, 在长期实践中, 人民军队在党的旗帜下前进, 形成了一整套建军治军原则, 发展了人民战争的战略战术, 培育了特有的光荣传统和优良作风。这是人民军队从胜利走向胜利的传家宝, 是人民军队必须永志不忘的红色血脉。»

(The People's Liberation Army has been moving forward under the banner of the Communist Party of China during a series of practices over the past nine decades. The army has formed its own principles of army building and governance, developed strategies and tactics for people's war, and cultivated specific fine tradition and exemplary conduct. The people's army should forever bear those cherished heritages in mind as they have helped them win a succession of victories.)

From this point on, the 12 paragraphs contain multiple distant alternating parallel construction with anaphoro-epiphoric and anaphoric repetition. The first parallel construction includes anaphoro-epiphoric repetitions “人民军队从胜利走向胜利, 彰显了……伟大力量。” (The succession of victories of the people's army has demonstrated the great power……), the second construction begins with the anaphora “历史告诉我们, ……” (From our history we can see that……).

Paragraph № 1.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利, 彰显了中国共产党领导的伟大力量。» (The succession of victories of the people's army has demonstrated the great power of the Party's leadership.)

Paragraph № 1.2. «历史告诉我们, 党指挥枪是保持人民军队本质和宗旨的根本保障, 这是我们党在血与火的斗争中得出的颠扑不破的真理。» (From our history we can see that the Party's absolute leadership over the people's army guarantees the army's nature and responsibility of root. This is an irrefutable truth which came from the Party's arduous struggles.)

Paragraph № 2.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利, 彰显了理想信念的伟大力量。» (The suc-

cession of victories of the people's army has also demonstrated the great power of aspiration and faith.»)

Paragraph № 2.2. «历史告诉我们，革命理想高于天，人民军队之所以能够攻坚克难、战无不胜、发展壮大，关键是人民军队有马克思主义理论武装，有崇高理想信念，有为理想信念而英勇献身的崇高追求。」 (From our history, we can see that revolutionary aspiration is the most noble one above all. The key factor helping the people's army gather ground, overcome all those difficulties, and defeat all those fights is its mind armed with Marxism theories, its noble aspiration and faith as well as determination, and dedication to pursue them.)

Paragraph № 3.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利，彰显了改革开放的伟大力量。」 (The succession of victories of the people's army has also demonstrated the great power of reform and innovation.)

Paragraph № 3.2. «历史告诉我们，改革创新、与时俱进，是人民军队不断发展的康庄大道，人民军队的力量来自改革创新，人民军队的胜利来自改革创新。」 (From the history, we can see that reform and innovation featuring advancement with the times is the bright road for the development of people's army. Reform and innovation contribute to the power and victories of the people's army.)

Paragraph № 4.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利，彰显了战斗精神的伟大力量。敢于斗争、敢于胜利，一不怕苦、二不怕死，是人民军队血性胆魄的生动写照。」 (The succession of victories the people's army has won has also demonstrated the great power of fighting spirit. The army's courageous and upright characteristics have been vividly portrayed by their courage to fight for victory or having no fear for suffering and death.)

Paragraph № 4.2. «历史告诉我们，战争不仅是物质的较量，更是精神的比拼。没有顽强的意志，没有敢于牺牲的品质，再好的武器装备也不能保证胜利。」 (From the history, we can see that war is not only a contest in terms of material, but also one concerning spirit. Victory can never be guaranteed without a strong will, and the spirit of fearing no sacrifice, no matter how superior the weapons and military equipment are.)

Paragraph № 5.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利，彰显了革命纪律的伟大力量。」 (The succession of victories the people's army has gained has also demonstrated the great power of revolutionary discipline.)

Paragraph № 5.2. «历史告诉我们，加强纪律性，革命无不胜。一支军队的力量，不仅要看其人数，不仅要看其武器装备，还要看其纪律

性。一支没有纪律的军队，只能是乌合之众。」 (From the history, we can see that the army will win all battle in revolution as long as the discipline is strengthened. The power of an army should not be judged by only its scale, weapons and equipment, but also its discipline. An army without discipline is nothing but a disorderly mob.)

Paragraph № 6.1. «人民军队从胜利走向胜利，彰显了军民团结的伟大力量。」 (The succession of victories the people's army has won shows the great strength of the army and people.)

Paragraph № 6.2. «历史告诉我们，有了民心所向、民意所归、民力所聚，人民军队就能无往而不胜、无敌于天下。」 (From the history, we can see that our troops will conquer all as long as they are supported by the people.)

This example utilizes multiple distant alternating parallel constructions with anaphora-epiphoric and anaphoric repetitions, with the first parallel construction consisting of the anaphora-epiphoric repetitions “人民军队从胜利走向胜利，彰显了... 伟大力量。” (The succession of victories the people's army has won shows the great power...) introduces a description of the great strengths of the PAL it from victory to victory, such as the CCP's leadership, ideals and beliefs, reform and innovation, fighting spirit, revolutionary discipline, and uniting the army with the people.

The second parallel construction contains anaphoric repetitions “历史告诉我们,...” (from the history, we can see that ...) concretizes these forces in historical perspective, reveals their essence, role, and shows them as conditions for the victory of the People's Army, such as: the leadership of the CCP, Marxist theories, high ideals and beliefs, revolutionary ideals, reform and innovation, moving with the times, unshakable will, willingness to sacrifice, strengthening discipline, and close connection with the people.

Therefore, we observe the use of multiple distant repetition of two alternating parallel constructions with anaphora-epiphora and anaphora-epiphora. In terms of composition and meaning, this multiple distant repetition of PC elaborates on the two parts of Xi Jinping's statement quoted above, which precedes the parallelism, i.e., understanding the conditions and reasons for the PLA's success in the past and maintaining that success in the future. understanding of the great strength manifested in the following elements, which include the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, ideals and beliefs, reform and innovation, fighting spirit, the discipline of revolution, and the unification of the army with the people.

So the multiple distant repetitions of two alternating parallel constructions with anaphoro-epiphoric and anaphoric repetitions in Xi Jinping's speech at the solemn meeting on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the People's Liberation Army of China fulfill the following functions: 1) focus the audience's attention on the key information; 2) form a "central thematic line" [Davydova, 2018, p.118], which unites 12 paragraphs. This thematic line can be defined as "Strength is the essence of strength"; 3) structures information by presenting it in a unified, symmetrical form, which contributes to the expressive highlighting of the information that the Chinese leader wants to convey to the listeners and its logical and clear perception by the audience.

CONCLUSION

In Chinese President Xi Jinping's congratulatory speeches, anaphoric parallel repetition constructions are clearly expressed in different forms and fulfill different functions. The authors conclude that Chinese President Xi Jinping's linguistic style favors the use of parallel repetition structures to enhance speech delivery and emotional expression.

Particularly in Chinese President Xi Jinping's speeches, anaphoric parallel repetition constructions can be used to reinforce the connotation, deep memory or emphasis of certain key words and concepts to ensure that the audience clearly understands and remembers important information. In addition, the use of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions helps to establish a coherent and powerful discourse structure, which is particularly important in President Xi Jinping's political speeches.

In addition, in President Xi Jinping's congratulatory speeches, there are various forms of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions, including the use of parallel-metaphorical structure, parallel-superlative metaphorical structure, as well as the use of multi-distant alternating parallel structure, which not only maintains linguistic coherence, but also conveys the main idea effectively in different cultural contexts and linguistic environments.

Therefore, the specificity of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions in President Xi Jinping's congratulatory speeches is mainly manifested in the diversity of forms and functions, as well as the enhancement of the language's infectious and communicative effects with the help of anaphoric parallel repetition constructions.

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