

Summary

The main objective of this dissertation is to provide a detailed analysis of the characteristics and functioning of nominal encapsulation mechanisms in texts belonging to a subgenre of political language in Spanish and Polish: specifically speeches, press conferences, official statements, and interviews. The distinctive feature of this cohesive procedure lies in its ability to condense predicative textual content and its potential for categorization.

The quantitative and qualitative analysis is situated primarily within the lexical and pragmatic domains and follows the lines of research established in the Spanish and European tradition, particularly by Schmid (2000, 2018), López Samaniego (2014), Izquierdo Alegría and González Ruiz (2013), and Abad Serna (2016).

The theoretical and practical contents of this dissertation are organized into four chapters. The first addresses the theoretical concepts and definitions of nominal encapsulation, which constitutes the central object of our research. This section also describes the phenomenon as one of the cohesive mechanisms. Particular attention is given to its textual importance, terminological issues, and the classification of different types of encapsulators.

Chapter 2 briefly presents the main features of political discourse as a type of specific language. Special attention is paid to certain approaches that examine the links between language and politics. This section also includes an analysis of the notion of political language itself and a description of political discourse in the context of mediatization.

Considering the features of nominal encapsulation discussed in the previous sections and its undeniable connection with political language, Chapter 3 presents the methodology adopted in our empirical study, whose main aim is to determine whether encapsulation mechanisms are used in political texts for persuasive purposes.

The practical part of the dissertation draws on a corpus of transcripts of speeches delivered by the Spanish Prime Minister Pedro Sánchez and the Polish President Andrzej Duda. The analysis demonstrates how politicians guide the audience's perception toward their persuasive goals by resorting to a deliberate use of nominal encapsulation. The comparable bilingual corpus serves as a tool that enables both a descriptive and contrastive study of this phenomenon.

The results confirm the initial hypothesis: political texts make frequent use of nominal encapsulation mechanisms, not only to ensure textual cohesion but also to impose the author's perspective on the reported facts.

Furthermore, this study highlights the similarities and differences between Spanish and Polish political discourse regarding the functioning of encapsulators. It has been observed that grammatical pro-forms (spa. *proformas gramaticales*) constitute half of all encapsulators in both corpora, which is likely related to the immediate interaction between speaker and audience. With regard to general nouns functioning as encapsulators, Polish texts show higher frequency than the Spanish corpus. Among the nouns performing this function, those belonging to the linguistic class (spa. *encapsuladores lingüísticos*) stand out. It may be assumed that in political dialogues encapsulators often become the object of negotiation of meanings. Discourse labels (evaluative encapsulators, spa. *etiquetas discursivas*) appear with similar frequency in both languages and consolidate their role as strategic persuasive tools, since they impose on the audience evaluative interpretations of the synthesized textual content.

This research may be of relevance to various areas of contemporary linguistics, including discourse analysis and pragmatics, text grammar and cohesion, sociolinguistics, and, to some extent, corpus linguistics.

Keywords: nominal encapsulation, nominal encapsulators, discursive label, persuasion, political language, corpus linguistics