1. Research project objectives/research hypotheses: The main objective of this study is to focus on the analysis of the changes that have taken place in the Polish as well as the Italian religiosity since the introduction and the development of the Neo-Pentecostal movement (Third Wave Pentecostalism). The research aims primarily to identify the characteristics of the Neo-Pentecostal language and to emphasize these qualities which serve religious persuasion. The following research hypotheses have been formulated: (1) The Neo-Pentecostal language is used on a regular basis by the Neo-Pentecostal and the Pentecostal Catholic (Catholic charismatic) spiritual leaders in order to gain power among the community members and to influence their behaviour; (2) particular features of the Neo-Pentecostal language serve religious persuasion; (3) the implementation of the Neo-Pentecostal language influences considerably the intensity of the non-linguistic phenomena within the Neo-Pentecostal and the Pentecostal Catholic communities; (4) the Neo-Pentecostal conversational strategies employ a speech pattern which is common to the Neo-Pentecostals and the Pentecostal Catholics; (5) the intracommunity interaction between the individuals consists in creating symbolic worlds which help these individuals to understand their religious identity and the context of the religious practices they undertake; (6) the Neo-Pentecostal language is a form of a ritual speech, implemented with the intention of triggering supernatural phenomena such as, for example, spiritual and physical healings and liberating individuals from demons; (7) Catholic charismatics embraced the Neo-Pentecostal religiosity and hence, they reject the idea of scientific explanation and rational cognition in favor of the sola experientia approach; (8) the Neo-Pentecostal and the Pentecostal Catholic leaders employ various social influence strategies within the groups they govern. 2. Research methodology/reasons for conducting the study: This particular study will be the ethnographic research (qualitative methods) based on a participant observation (covert as well as overt) and the individual in-depth interviews (IDI) that are going to be carried out in Poland and Italy. The data will be collected on-site and also — off-site, taking the analysis of the relevant documents and the audiovisual material into consideration. The intracommunity discourse will be studied in accordance with the approach known as multimodal discourse analysis. The primary reason for conducting this research was the author's conviction that the issues raised in this study are socially important as well as still developing. Furthermore, the author's eagerness to investigate the relationship between the linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena which in consequence affect the intracommunity interaction, played a significant role in taking the action in this field. 3. **Expected results:** The findings will help to understand the changes that have taken place in the Polish as well as the Italian religiosity since the introduction and development of the Neo-Pentecostal movement. Besides, the results will present the characteristics of the Neo-Pentecostal language with the emphasis put on these qualities which serve religious persuasion and at the same time — affect participants' behaviour. In other words, the relationship between the linguistic and non-linguistic elements responsible for creating the intracommunity reality will be clarified. In addition, the intracommunity interaction ritual based on the exchange of meanings as well as symbols within a religious context will be explained. On top of that, the issue of how the Neo-Pentecostal language influences the position of the leader within the aforementioned communities will be raised. Finally, the results will present the way the already known theories and approaches such as the multimodal discourse analysis, may be implemented within the ever-advancing religious environment, in this particular case.— Christian charismatic communities.