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The Place of Socio-Political Speech Among Other Types

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ABSTRACT

The article talks about the history of oratory, socio-political oratory and its types.

Keywords:

Oratory, preacher, political speech, reporting speech, stage oratory, religious preaching, propaganda speech

The concept of eloquence exists from the time when people began to express their thoughts in a beautiful way, that is, from the time when they started to participate in certain social processes, and it was used only with different terms. Its structural functions have become richer or narrower according to the demand of the time.

There is no facet of human society in which the art of oratory or its elements did not participate. For example: in the speech of a leader to his employees, in the lessons of teachers to students, in short, the art of public speaking has its place in all fields. The origin of oratory, that is, the art of beautiful and beautiful speech, is directly related to ancient Greece. The art of oratory was considered to be a creative field, just like poetry and prose, and it was even recognized as the "king of arts". The art of public speaking has a strong influence on state affairs, people's minds and emotions. The ancient Greeks considered speaking to be an art and correctly showed its essence. In the 5th century BC, the culture of monologic public speaking was formed in Greece. In this period,

three tasks of the speaker are distinguished, which are as follows: to explain something, to encourage a certain thought, conclusion, especially to act, and to create a certain satisfaction in the audience. Arousing certain thoughts and feelings (for example, justice, patriotism) in the listeners is the main task of the speaker. [1, 20]

Not only the Greeks, but also the Romans have been interested in the issue of beautiful, meaningful speech since ancient times. They developed the requirements for the speech. During this period, the development of the state, trade, and court cases raised public speaking to the level of art. In order to become a mature person, mastering the art of public speaking is a must. It is because of this need that the theory of public speaking was created. Theorists such as Cicero, Demosthenes, Quintilian, and Aristotle grew up in that period. Aristotle's "Rhetoric" was created in 335 AD. Then the speaker set the following task:

- comprehensive preparation of material;
- determine the plan for placing the material;

- mastering the material, correcting speech construction;
- the speaker's study of speech material;
- express the material in words;
- pronunciation of speech, i.e. speech process.

These requirements are still valid. At that time, he achieved great success in court oratory, made a great contribution to the theory of the art of oratory. Cicero's works "On the Orator", "The Orator", "Brutus" still have a certain value. In particular, his sharp comments: "In history, one must either be a good military leader or a good orator" still retain their value today. Another great representative of the Roman school of rhetoric is Marcus Fabius Quintilian. A person listens to many speeches and lectures during his life. They get necessary knowledge and information from them. It really depends on the speaker and his speech. Public speaking is a very complicated process. That's why 90% of people are afraid to speak in public. For example, Napoleon collapsed from excitement and fear when he spoke in parliament for the first time. [3,6]

In fact, there is a great difference between speaking on the pulpit and speaking in a simple conversation or conversation. For this reason, from ancient times great demands were placed on orators and special respect was shown. We can explain this process not only based on the views of Greek or Roman scholars, but also based on the opinions of Eastern scholars. In particular, Navoi's views on eloquence and eloquence are of particular importance. In his comments, Navoi called the speakers preachers, and interpreted his speeches as sermons. The 24th chapter of his work "Mahbub ul-Qulub" is about the art of oratory and is called "In the remembrance of people of advice and preachers". Navoi explains that the preacher is: the one who entered the meeting empty is full and the one who is full is empty. My preacher, a future scholar, is a person who came out of his advice. the people who are empty and ignorant of nothing must be filled. If he goes inside himself, then he will also leave the country with advice. It is to guide the people on the way, to lead the stranger out of the way, and to lead them to the wilderness and to make them stand in the

wilderness.[4,16] Navoi assigns the duty of the preacher to lead the traveler out of the way, i.e., to bring him out of the journey and return him to his path. He shows that it is the preacher's job to lead the people to the right path he entered, and to lead them out into the wilderness. It can be seen from these comments that the requirements of "clarity", "brevity", "logic", "consistency", which are set for speeches in the field of speech culture today, were embodied in Navoi's views. Because clearly and succinctly expressed, rationality and logic can only come out full of embodied speech or vice versa. At the end of this chapter, the continent is also presented, The preacher is an immortal orator without a table.

There is a woman's judgment on him.

I can't say the word God without being feminine.

Even if it's just a word, it's necessary.

The chapter and chapter concluding that the preacher's assistant should be right even if he chooses to say a word, contains Navoi's requirements for eloquence.

Historically significant oratory is studied today in several types according to the essence of its content. In textbooks and manuals, there are several different aspects of classification. For this reason, we have summarized the classifications below:

- socio-political rhetoric (political-social in some textbooks);
- academic speaking;
- audience speech;
- social and household speech;
- stage speaking;
- speech of TV and radio journalists;
- religious preaching. [5.81]

All the above types of speaking have their own characteristics, tasks and obligations. As a result of duties and responsibilities, speeches of different content are created. The first major category of public speaking is socio-political public speaking. It can reflect socio-political, economic, cultural-educational, spiritual-ethical topics, as well as issues related to scientific and technical development. Such speeches are intended for a certain level of awareness of the listeners and reflect a large

amount of informative information. According to its purpose, socio-political oratory is aimed at the practical solution of problems accumulated in certain spheres of society's life, and has a recommendatory nature. Also, one of the unique features of such speeches is that they can be criticized and filled with new opinions.

Socio-political speech is divided into such types as political and report speeches, reviews, rallies and propaganda speeches.

Political speech is mainly made by leaders and therefore has a programmatic nature, such speeches reflect current issues of the time and rich factual materials.

Report speech - such speeches are not only discussed, but also approved or some changes can be made to them. Also, a decision (for action) is definitely taken based on the speech.

Review (obzor) - in this type of speech, a review of various events and events that have gained great importance for the life of the state and society in a certain period of time is given.

The speech of the rally is dedicated to the important and social issues of the day. The speech of the rally encourages the members of this team to take active action, expressing the goals and aspirations common to the team.

Persuasive speech has a guiding and explanatory nature and is aimed at affecting the emotions of the audience. An experienced orator directs the public, a group of people to specific actions, effectively using various methods and tools, such as comparison of influence, bringing memorable images.

These speeches are also classified into different groups. Their grouping gives rise to their common qualities through their minor feature.

Political speech is divided into such types as political lecture, political discussion, political discussion. Although these speeches are different in terms of form, i.e. expression, they have the qualities of informing the audience about the socio-political process and evoking certain conclusions.

But the influence of the types of political speech can be different. Because most speakers do not use emotional coloring in their lectures. In discussions, speeches are made using emotional linguistic units for lectures. Debate

differs sharply in its content with respect to each form of political speech. That is, in the process of expression, the speaker involuntarily immerses himself in a certain event and uses emotional lexemes. In general, all types of political speech are events that serve to connect the audience with society. The level of importance of socio-political speech increases as it awakens feelings of appreciation and sometimes dissatisfaction in the listeners. Report speech is also expressed in the form of a lecture and discussion, like a political speech. Mainly it will have the nature of information transfer. Compared to other forms of socio-political speech, it differs in the abundance of facts and the presentation of specific information. It is in this form of speech that not only political, but also general social and economic events are explained. The report is distinguished by its active use of economic indicators in its speech. Its correct expression affects the decision to be made. Every decision is very important for the movement of the society in a certain position. For example, quarterly financial reports show how much money will be spent for the next quarter and in which area the development is observed.

Commentary speech, along with explaining past events, also affects future processes, such as political and reporting speech. The importance of this type of speech is that after political speeches and reports, if certain questions or misunderstandings arise from the audience, the event is clarified through commentary.

Rally and campaign speech are almost indistinguishable in content and form. Both are expressed in the spirit of propaganda. The fans are motivated by the same phenomenon. Even if this form of speech is somewhat domestic, it gives effective results in encouraging people to social and political events. For this reason, special attention is paid to rallies in pre-election processes.

As a conclusion, we can say that the importance of socio-political rhetoric is seen not only in theoretical foundations, but also in practical processes. In the long history of mankind, the fate of all nations and peoples can be seen in all aspects of society.

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