



THE VIEWS OF EASTERN AND WESTERN THINKERS ON THE FORMATION OF SPEAKING ART.

Shotemirov Sanjar Xolmo'min o'g'li

Teacher of Termiz State Pedagogical Institute

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Abstract:

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The purpose of this article is to research the process of formation of public speaking skills in young students based on a psychological approach. For this, we need to introduce you to the main rules that must be followed when developing the content of speech, and draw your attention to the psychological obstacles that occur in this process. We also tried to explain in detail how to create and improve public speaking and how to overcome psychological obstacles in this process.

Keywords: Elocution, speaking, skill, conversation, ability, pP psychological, student youth, formation.

Since ancient times, people have been interested in mastering the skill of public speaking. Psychology not developed in periods many people eloquence skills take over in the process surface coming to tights in front powerless shared Later on own on work and psychological aids as a result eloquence skills to take over was attention more increased. From time immemorial, every person's ability to be an orator comes from the demand of his time. There is a category of people who should be eloquent in social life[33]. However, due to their lack of speaking skills, various problems arise. From this point of view, the existence of problems such as lack of speech among students, lack of speaking skills, requires both a philological and psychological approach to this issue. In connection with this problem, philologists have expressed their opinions in their scientific works. However, the psychological aspect has not yet been fully explained[4]. Before we go deeper into the problem, let's talk about what public speaking is. Public speaking is considered a form of monologic speech and is used in a situation where the speaker addresses a large audience in order to convince. A speaker's speech is divided into components and includes styles[5]. A speaker addresses people with an eloquent speech. In this case, he not only conveys information to the listener, but also tries to get an answer in the form of interest (persuasion) or some action (induction). Such a speech always has an exciting character[32]. For this, the speaker needs to be inspired by the topic of his speech and include in it what he considers necessary and useful for his audience. In order for the speech to influence and interest the audience, the authority of the speaker or his special psychological mood is important[6]. In order to motivate the audience to take action, the speaker first takes action himself. This movement is felt in the speech of the speaker and is conveyed to

the audience, prompting them to act. Actions such as this thought, state, and moral position include:

1. Ethos is the moral position of a person who is preparing to motivate people to certain actions, to change opinions and thoughts with his speech.

2. A logotype is an important idea for people, this idea serves as the subject of their active reflection and assimilation at the dialectical level.

3. Pathos is the appropriate situation, the purpose of the statement, the form of speech expression, which is the most convenient for understanding and mastering the meaning of the statement[7].

Public speaking has always been a useful skill. People who know the art of public speaking well always have special attention in the society and can find a job. It is no secret that there are few such people, they always stand out from others[9]. They become successful leaders, politicians, businessmen, journalists, writers, teachers, because the knowledge of rhetoric plays an important role in many professions. History shows that the emergence and development of the art of public speaking is the most important. an important condition is the free exchange of ideas on vital issues, the driving force of advanced ideas and critical opinions, democratic governance, active participation of citizens in the country's political life. are forms. As the researchers noted, eloquence develops most actively in tense periods of society[8]. Oratory is widely used when there is a historical need for public participation in solving important state issues. Public speaking helps unite people around a common cause. They are motivated to persuade, inspire and guide[10]. During the renaissance, world-famous orators grew up in the East as well. Abu Rayhan Beruni paid special attention to this art in his "Geodesia" work, Abu Abdullah al-Khorazmi in his "Mafatih ul-ulum" (Key of Sciences) works. Abu Nasr Farabi emphasizes that speaking correctly, drawing



logical conclusions, creating a beautiful speech, lexicology and grammar are important in the logic of logic. Beruni thinks that "The first knowledge is naming objects and events, the second is grammar, and the third is logic." Thus, the art of oratory has been given high attention since time immemorial[31]. In Central Asia, the work of Preacher Muhammad Rafi ("Abvobul Jinnon"), the work of Preacher Qazvini ("Zilalu Maqol"), the work of Preacher Shirvani ("Ahsanul-voizin"), the work of Mulla Kala Voiz Samarqandi ("Ravzatul-voizlik"), Qazi Such works as Oshii's ("Miftohun-najjoh" i.e. "Key to the Word") were written by accomplished orators of their time, aimed at developing oratory skills at a high level[3]. According to Swiss scientist Adam Mes, "First, kings had to come out and talk about the state system and their policies." The texts of their speeches were written down by the servants of the palace. It was mandatory to give a speech on Friday . Over time, this work was entrusted to special wordsmiths. Maulana Ali Sayfi's "Latoyfut-Tawaiif" tells a story about Maulana Irshad. "Hussain Baygaro sent Maulana Irshad to discuss with the Shah of Shiraz. The speaker fulfills this task with honor[11]. He makes everyone cry and then makes everyone laugh by giving a speech in Masjid Jame. One of the more famous speakers is Qazi Asi from Fergana. He worked as a judge in the city of Uo'sh. The people of Seystan province in Iran were harshly punished. Qazi Asi finds words to their hearts, opens the treasury of people's love and deserves respect[2]. It can be seen that eloquence is the most desirable way to influence people psychologically. One of the preachers mentioned in the east about eloquence is Husayn Vaiz Koshifi. When speaking as an orator, he drew on his own wisdom and experience. That is why he met all the criteria in the oratory. He understood that it is manifested in human qualities characteristic of the orator as a result of his conclusions in life[30]. Common qualities of an orator are not haste, patience, modesty, chastity, purity, honesty, modesty, courage, prudence, gentleness and sweet manners, appreciation of time, not boring the listener, not using redundant words, conveying his thoughts to the listeners clearly and through his juicy voice[12]. An example is being able to deliver and attract them. All these qualities are present in Koshifi. Koshifi's oratorical skills expressed all his thoughts in the work "Futuvvatnomayi Sultani". In this work, Koshifi pays special attention to the problem of ethics in public speaking skills, based on his own experiences, the speaker's behavior in the team, the situation in the speech process, in a word, the rules of public speaking skills, talks about both

practical and theoretical conclusions about public speaking[29].

If we look at the history, since ancient times, speaking in front of the community, conveying his opinion to people, influencing the minds of everyone, following him, persuading him full of the things and events he has said, among them is eloquent. created the need for speakers to perform, and led to the emergence of oratorical skills. In order for this situation to occur, a certain environment and social conditions had to be created. Freedom of speech is one of the most important of these conditions[13]. As a result of the establishment of the system of people's democracy in ancient Greece, every free person of the state had the opportunity to speak freely in the senate councils, in public meetings, in court cases. At that time, mastering the art of effective and beautiful speech became mandatory for anyone who wanted to take part in the management of state affairs, who aspired to become a commander. Such persons were victorious or defeated by giving speeches in front of the people who came to the public gatherings[1]. It is among such people that the statesmen who spoke politely and convinced the people with special speeches gained more prestige. -those who are attentive, and those who cannot speak well are left in the public eye. According to later scholars, Draco, Themistocles and Pericles were the leaders of the Athenian democracy[14]. At the same time, they are extremely powerful speakers. The rules of court procedure also had a strong influence on the wide development of the art of oratory in Athens . In ancient Greece, in court sessions, the defendant or the plaintiff had to be able to speak his opinion convincingly based on evidence. Unfortunately, there are hardly any people with such eloquence among litigants[28]. This, in turn, created a need for people who would advise and help them, who would record what they had to say in court regarding their case. As a result, highly experienced legal "lawyers" called "logographers" in ancient Greek began to appear. Athenian logographers wrote down what to say to criminals and litigants at trial and were paid for their services. Athenian logographers began to earn a living by penning speeches aimed at defending people in court . In Athens, logography became a means of livelihood , and it was important for the development of oratory skills. At first, judicial and political rhetoric of the art of oratory appeared, and later epideictic orators of historical events and famous people appeared[27].

In ancient Greece, the art of oratory was formed in the middle of the 5th century BC. However,



the texts of the speeches were not published and were not accepted as literary works. Sophists are the people who raised this art of oratory as a literary genre and approached it from a scientific point of view[15]. Sophists attempted to theoretically and practically justify the activities of famous orators before them, and founded the science of "Rhetoric". At first it became a rule to call orators with the word "Rhetor", and then to call former teachers of the art of oratory as "Rhetors". The ancient Greek island of Sicily is recognized as the original homeland of rhetoric. In these places, by the middle of the 5th century, the establishment of democracy became the basis for the development of eloquence. Although the Athenians recognized the Sicilian Corak and Tisius as the founders of rhetoric, almost no manuscripts from them have survived[16]. But the sophist Gorgias (about 483-376), who was the same age as them, was recognized as the first representative of rhetoric. makes a strong impression on the hearts of the youth of Athens with his captivating speech; Soon, Gorgias left his country and moved to Athens. Here, the school of rhetoric teaches the art of speaking to its students, as well as public speaking. Gorgias, a famous orator, gave eloquent speeches at public mythological lectures. We know her name through two written speeches called "Elena" and "Palimed"[26].

The orator Gorgiy says that the main task of the orator is to convince the listener, to convince him with his words, to involve him in ideological propaganda. As the main method of persuasion, the speaker puts style in the 1st place. It is precisely in this context that he tries to show examples of "elegant" style in his works. If we look at the works of the orator Gorgias, the "beautiful" style he promoted is composed of high-flying, silent external decorations and expressions. you can be sure that you have found it[25]. Figurative expressions and ceremonial epithets are very common in the works of the orator Gorgias. The writer even divides the sentences into syllables, weaves each of them at the same length, and ends each sentence with similar rhyming words. The Athenians called Gorgias' method the "silent style". In other words, they called it "Gorgia's style" after the author's name. This style of the orator Gorgias was liked by the people of that time and had a strong influence on them. years have been used as the main examples of oratorical prose. Scholars of the Hellenistic period, among the orators who lived and created in Athens, named ten orators, namely, Antiphon, Andocides, Lysias, Isocrates, Issaeus, Lycurgus, Demosthenes, Aeschines, Hipperd and Dinarchus, as famous orators and the science of

rhetoric. used their works in learning. Because of this, their works have come down to us. *In the West*, the art of oratory is called rhetoric. Rhetoric was taught as a separate subject and every educated person should know it[17]. Especially the Roman emperors, the Senate elders were required to master this art. The state of Athens provided the world with great representatives of the art of oratory. Special oratorical schools were opened in Athens, and orators who mastered the art of speech began to teach students. Pomer's works "Iliad" and "Odyssey" provide basic information about the first orators of ancient Greece. It contains very interesting information about such speakers as Nestor, Meneleus, Odysseus, Achilles, who preached in Greece in the 13th - 12th centuries BC. Homer's works "Illiad" and "Odyssey" give us information about the first orators of Greece[24].

The famous Roman orator, theoretician and pedagogue Quintellian saw in the works of Homer the first examples of beautiful speech and speech. In "Illiad" information is given about different types of speakers. As an enlightened person, he gathered and patronized such great figures as Anaxador, Socrates, Herodotus, Sophocles, Phidias[18]. In the art of oratory, Pericles, with his school of oratory, struck a blow against the existing official modes of oratory, and followed his contemporaries in the *Tonika*, and Cleon, who was very strong in negotiation, engaged in logography. He had a great influence on the works of such great orators as Lysias, Hypenedes and Demosthenes who passed after him. Lysias was one of the great figures of science and culture of his time in the fields of oratory, philosophy and jurisprudence. Suqroq, Tisius studied under the Gordians. The oratory school he opened in Athens gained great fame. In his speeches, Socrates added stories, legends, sayings and wisdom as much as he wanted[34].

The Great Philosopher Aristotle made a great methodological contribution to the art of perfect speech. (384-322 BC) In his work, Aristotle shows the features of dialectics, philosophy, and logic related to public speaking, while in "**The Art of Oratory**" he focuses all his attention directly on public speaking, the skill and art of public speaking. it focuses on the behavior of the speaker and his place in the life of the state and society. In particular, according to Aristotle, eloquence is a part of dialectics[19]. Oratory as a science of recitation can be used in a positive and also a negative sense. If the orator tries to find the truth with his skill, he can approach the real dialectic. But when the orator directs his oratory against the truth, he approaches sophistry. Sophistic dialectic is the use of the art of sophistry to achieve victory, not to



establish truth. Rhetoric, says Aristotle, can become a part of dialectic if it is used in the way of truth. In his opinion, a future speaker should have a strong memory, vocabulary, as well as detailed knowledge of the situation in a particular area. A speaker should know when to emphasize words and when to read softly. This is very important and is more in sync with the audience reaction[23].

Aristotle believes that in conveying his opinion to the audience, it is necessary to approach it through the scientific method, and not by cheap moves: laughing at the opponent, distracting the thought. It is also appropriate to mention Socrates separately. Socrates was one of the famous orators in Athens. It is fair to say that Socrates was able to solve any case that came to his hands in favor of himself and his client[20]. Like Lyceum, he used the art of oratory instead of a profession. As a great statesman, he made many political speeches. Demosthenes won the hearts of his audience with his high-level and impressive diction, and probably for that reason was included in the Attic Law of Ten Orators. Hexen was a supporter of democracy and fought together with Demosthenes for the fate of the Athenian state and the Greek people. There is a direct connection between the psyche and the human vocal apparatus (speech organs). If the speaker's thoughts and feelings are weak, if he is afraid, his speech will remain the same[22]. The purpose of public speaking is for the speaker to present his position to the audience and defend his point of view. He achieves this goal with the help of prepared speech and public speaking techniques. Due to this need, the theory of public speaking was created and the following processes were defined:

- Comprehensive preparation of the material;
- Determining the material placement plan;
- Mastering the material, correcting speech construction;
- The speaker's study of speech material;
- Expressing the material in words;
- Pronunciation of speech, that is, the process of speech.

These requirements are still valid today. Manifestations of natural speaking skills are often found in everyday life. For example, elements of a person's speech technique are formed during various extreme situations. This manifestation of eloquence does not require special training. In such cases, the voice rises naturally, with emotions and appropriate conditions. A situation where a person needs to say something convincing, but the speech does not come out well if the necessary emotions are not present[21].

In this case, special training skills are required, which can be applied in the process of practical use of natural resources.

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