



## **SPEAKING SKILLS FORMATION MECHANISMS**

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### **Abstract**

As we all know, speaking has a great role in providing moral and aesthetic education to students. An important role in this is to consider the structure of the speaker's speech and to know the basic rules that must be followed when developing the content of the speech. Many of our scientists have studied this and achieved effective results. This article talks about these ideas and the main goal of the article is to form the speech culture of students. This article can be used by students, independent researchers, doctoral students and a wide audience.

**Keywords:** speech, eloquence, rhetoric, preaching, eloquence, culture, ability, grammar, poetics, lexicography, textology.

### **INTRODUCTION**

It is known that when a person lives in society, he communicates with the people around him. Communication is carried out with the help of language, speech. Sounds are created with the help of the human speech apparatus. Words are made from a string of sounds, and sentences are made from words. Thoughts are embodied in sentences. Sentences should be simple, understandable, meaningful. So, through speech, a person expresses his opinion, whether it is good or bad, regardless of what it is. Since every person has the opportunity to fully express his opinion from the age of two, his speech develops, grows, and his vocabulary increases. As a result of his individual efforts, he develops the art of public speaking[5].

Oratory is inextricably linked with language. Everyone hears and understands the speech of a person who knows the language well and is able to use words in their place. To be an eloquent, first of all, it is necessary to have a large vocabulary, and secondly, the speaker must know which words to use, when, where, and how. However, excessive use of words such as, because, and, including, is considered a shortcoming of some speakers. Thirdly, the speaker must know the rules of Uzbek grammar and follow these rules. Fourthly, the speaker must have mastered phonetics thoroughly. He should know how to pronounce vowels and consonants, and how to put the accent on the word correctly. The speaker must have thoroughly studied the syntax and stylistics of the Uzbek language and be able to use the word in its proper place. Being





able to speak Uzbek does not mean that I know Uzbek[6]. Not every talkative person can be an orator. Public speaking is an art. And art can surprise, amuse, laugh and cry people. A speaker is required to know the usage of words, synonyms, antonyms, homonyms and paronyms, metaphor, good acquisition and use of them.

## **ANALYSIS AND RESULTS**

Public speaking is an art. Because in addition to pronouncing each word correctly, the speaker must understand and use it according to its content. The spoken word should affect the listener. For this, the word should be spoken in a very pleasant voice, beautiful, correct, with the meaning hidden in itself. A person who has the art of oratory - the culture of speech, must first of all have a perfect knowledge of the Uzbek language and linguistics[7].

The science that studies human language is called linguistics or linguistics. Linguistics is a science that studies the characteristics, essence, functions of language, methods of language research.

The speaker speaks with the help of language, expresses his opinion. The essence of the art of public speaking is to express thoughts fluently, correctly, beautifully, attractively, using words in their place. The subject of the art of public speaking is language, words and their ability to be used by a person[22]. Features of speech sounds, such as tone, tone, timbre, rhythm, etc., are features that help to express a word. Speech culture exists only in humans. The subject of this science is to be able to speak beautifully and express one's thoughts fluently with the help of speech, language rules, functions, features[8].

The essence of oratory as an art is that the skill of the orator is to use words in their proper place, carefully, according to their meaning, logic, and characteristics.

"Any spiritual movement naturally has its own image, voice, and stature. "The whole body of a person, his body, and his voice are like the strings of a tambourine, giving them a tone and resounding similar to the spiritual movement of the takkan," said Mark Tullius Cicero.

### **There are three sources of eloquence:**

1. Natural talent.
2. Theoretical knowledge.
3. Practical training, imitation.

Public speaking has five purposes:

1. Providing information.
2. Persuasion.





3. Providing presence.
4. Exciting.
5. Encouragement[9].

Abu Nasr Farabi, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Kaikovus, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yugnaki, Alisher Navoi, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur, Abdulla Qadiri, Abdulla Qahhor, Aybek, Maqsud Shaikhzada, Erkin Vahidov and others contributed to the development of the art of oratory. Many artists have contributed[10].

In the sources, eloquence is also called maviza, preaching, sukhandan, eloquence. Lomonosov writes in his "Brief Guide to Public Speaking": "Public speaking is the art of speaking eloquently about any issue and thereby persuading others to one's opinion about it."

M.Speransky in his book "Rules of High Oratory" states that "Eloquy is a gift that shakes hearts, pours out passions into them, conveys the image of one's understanding to them."

Oratory is also called a historically formed oratory science and an academic science that defines the foundations of oratory. Elocution as a subject of systematic education developed before other philological subjects[23]. Grammar, poetics, lexicography, textual studies, literary history, stylistics emerged later than rhetoric and over time developed as an auxiliary or preparatory subject for studying rhetoric.

The tasks of public speaking are as follows[11]:

1. Full compliance with moral and spiritual laws.
2. It is necessary for the speaker to always be thinking, to come up with a new thought, a new idea, a new way of expression.
3. The speaker should also demonstrate the prestige he should have in the world, and what his place should be.
4. It is necessary to always follow the doctrine of Socrates "Know thyself".
5. One should not forget the rule of Confucius: "Don't give others what you don't deserve."
6. It is required to be knowledgeable and have a broad outlook.
7. The speaker must be fluent in several languages.
8. It is necessary for an Uzbek speaker to have thoroughly studied the history of Uzbekistan and the world, the life and work of world thinkers.
9. A speaker should know at least one hundred ghazals and one hundred poems by heart.
10. The speaker must have thoroughly studied the rules of Islam.
11. The speaker must have thoroughly mastered the rules of the Uzbek language and the meanings of words in the old Uzbek language.





12. The speaker should be able to respond immediately, ask questions, and have the ability to find a beautiful answer[24].
  13. The speaker must have mastered the art of face reading (physiognomy).
  14. Children, pupils, students, old people, women, old women should have fully studied their "language, features, "virtues", psychology, character[12].
  15. The speaker should master the poetic arts of fiction and know how to use them in his speech.
  16. The speaker should speak in the spirit of goodwill to the listeners.
  17. An orator should be able to speak words in the right place, in a tone that reaches the hearts of the listeners, in a spirit of compassion, sympathy, closeness.
  18. An eloquent actor should be able to cry, laugh, and act if necessary.
  19. A speaker should use not only his words, but also his facial expressions, eyebrows, lips, mouth, body, and hand movements[13].
  20. An orator must be able to communicate with the audience, have talent, and be enterprising.
  21. "Be polite, the person who has politeness will beautify him, the one who does not have politeness will spoil him." It is necessary to follow this hadith of Rasulullah (s.a.v.).
- In other words, only a person who is perfect in all respects, well-educated, whose character can get along with everyone, humble, sincere, generous, hard-working, who never gets tired of working on himself, who is never satisfied with himself, who is always searching, can be an orator. Unfortunately, some people who consider themselves eloquent also have the following defects:
1. Finally speaking quickly, haste[25].
  2. Reciting words.
  3. Lack of a plan in the speech.
  4. Inability to clearly express his thoughts, scattered thoughts.
  5. Incomprehensibility of words and thoughts. Not knowing the rules of the language. In the sentence, the participle is not in place.
  6. Lack of fluency in speech due to lack of knowledge, reading few fiction books.
  7. He repeats some words a lot.
  8. Use of foreign (Russian, etc.) words in speech[14].
  9. Staggering in the pulpit, not being able to control oneself, not being able to control oneself.
  10. His voice is extremely unpleasant, he speaks in a hurry with anger or excitement.
  11. Inability to speak normally, speaking too softly, loudly, or too politely or rudely.



12. Using words without knowing their meaning, forgetting their resonance, etc. Such people cannot be considered eloquent.

"The art of oratory and speech culture" is a subject that teaches the art of making an exemplary speech. The formation and development of cultural speech skills in young people is to develop the skills of speech composition to the extent that they can meet the standards of the Uzbek literary language. Creating and promoting good speech, poetic speech, newspaper speech, pulpit speech is also part of the tasks of this science. Speech is inextricably linked with literary language.

A speaker should know perfectly which words to emphasize and which words to say when and with what intonation[15].

There are several main qualities that distinguish public speaking from other types of speech. Speech consists of a series of consecutive sounds or a chain link, which is divided into consecutive phonetic units according to the period of pronunciation.

Speech consists of the following phonetic units:

- 1) phrase;
- 2) tact;
- 3) syllable;
- 4) sound.

In ancient times, they showed 3 types of sukhandan art:

1. Ceremonial speeches.
2. Council speeches.
3. Speeches in court.

Ceremonial soukandon includes praise and rebuke speeches, council oratory includes persuasive (convincing) and dissuasive speeches, and court oratory includes accusing and defending speeches.

Three sources of happiness:

- 1) natural talent;
- 2) theoretical education[16];
- 3) practical training.

The three purposes of happiness are:

- 1) persuasion;
- 2) entertainment;
- 3) there was excitement[26].

The science of rhetoric intended to achieve these goals. According to Cicero, the rhetorical development of a speech consists of these five parts: finding material, arranging material, verbalizing, recalling, and speaking.



1. Finding the material. Cicero shows that the material of Sukhandan is divided into two statuses:

- a) concrete works;
- b) general issues.

Philosophers usually deal with theoretical issues, and orators deal with practical issues. When Cicero spoke about the art of oratory, he mainly approached it from the point of view of court speech. In addition to court speeches, council speeches and ceremonial speeches are divided into smaller parts. Political speech should be based on the concepts of state security and the status and dignity of the state.

2. Placement of material[17].

The speech is divided into four main parts:

- a) access;
- b) baën;
- c) processing;
- c) conclusion.

Some theoreticians have divided speech parts into seven:

- a) access;
- b) statement;
- c) determining the topic;
- g) evidence;
- d) denial of the opponent's evidence;
- j) withdrawal;
- e) termination[27].

It was clear that the orator would win if he delivered his speech based on such a scheme. In particular, the speaker can arouse the audience's sympathy, compassion, sympathy, gestures, and irony.

3. Expressing the speech in words was considered the main task of the speaker. In addition to those whose profession is oratory, historians, philosophers, poets, and writers have a wide interest, so this part of sukhandan became very popular.

According to Cicero, verbal expression had to meet four basic requirements:

- a) correctness[18];
- b) clarity;
- c) appropriateness;
- g) honesty.

Correctness means compliance with the grammatical and lexical (vocabulary) norms of the language.

Clarity refers to the use of common words in their exact meaning and natural context.



Appropriateness - using appropriate style for each subject (topic) and being careful with your wording.

Elegance means that literary speech is distinguished from ordinary speech by its unusual pleasantness and impressive, liveliness.

According to the scientist, the theory of expression is divided into three parts:

- a) the doctrine of word choice;
- b) the doctrine of the combination of words[19];
- c) is the doctrine of forms.

A speaker must have the ability to choose the words he uses in his speech, that is, he must use rarely and rare words in moderation.

Such words are also divided into three:

- a) obsolete words;
- b) new words;
- c) mobile (multiple meaning) words.

When connecting words, first of all, the melodic arrangement of words, secondly, the same size of phrases, and thirdly, the rhythmic completion of phrases are considered[28].

Making the speech more reliable and attractive helps to establish a closer relationship with the audience. This is largely due to the fact that visual and expressive means appeal to the world of feelings and emotions of the audience. In a conflict situation, the scales often turn in favor of the one who manages to capture the feelings and emotions of the audience. Here, let's compare some similarities between speech culture and eloquence[20].

In order to be effective in front of an audience, a speaker should be familiar with the following points:

1. Arrive early for the presentation. Then you can interact with your guests and build relationships that will help you interact with your audience later. There is nothing worse than a late speaker[30].
2. Leave listeners with something to remember. The best - lecture abstracts or presentation flash. First, guests will confirm your words and this will increase your credibility. Second, people already take information for granted.
3. Use factual evidence. If there's something you're talking about and you can bring it into the room and show it, don't forget to bring it[29]. This increases the credibility of the speaker's words.
4. Ask to spend more time than you need and finish it earlier than promised.
5. Say less than you know. Include as many items as possible in your handouts.



## CONCLUSION

Analyzing the structure of the speech, we can come to the conclusion that a good and effective performance is a whole performance in terms of rhythm and intonation and morally. But without knowing the rules of speech construction, the effectiveness of influencing the audience is rapidly decreasing. Also, you should not forget the lexical and syntactic features that will help you build your speech competently, correctly and professionally[21].

Therefore, when preparing for a speech, we need to take care of the development of the topic in a reliable and reasonable manner, and its provision with good information. The design of the speech should ensure a constant connection with the audience and contribute to the rapid and reliable acquisition of the content.

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