

THE ROLE OF LAW-ORIENTED RHETORIC AS A TYPES OF SPEECH

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Annotation: In this article law-oriented rhetoric is comparatively analyzed the historical and modern law-oriented rhetoric. Law-oriented rhetoric was used in the process of court in previous times as well. Now, we consider the role of law-oriented speech in history and today.

Keywords: rhetoric, speech, types of speech, law-oriented speech.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada huquqqa yo'naltirilgan ritorika tarixiy va zamonaviy huquqqa asoslangan ritorika qiyosiy tahlil qilinadi. Sud jarayonida qonunga asoslangan ritorika avvalgi davrlarda ham qo'llanilgan. Endi biz huquq yo'naltirilgan nutqning tarix va bugungi kundagi rolini ko'rib chiqamiz.

Аннотация: В статье проводится сравнительный анализ правовой риторики исторической и современной правовой риторики. Правовая риторика использовалась и в судебном процессе. Теперь мы рассмотрим роль правовой речи в истории и в наши дни.

Kalit soʻzlar: ritorika, nutq, nutq turlari, qonunga oid nutq.

Ключевые слова: риторика, речь, типы речи, правовая речь.

It should be noted that the concept of rhetoric includes not only the “art of oratory”, but also the meaning of “eloquence”. *Rhetoric* is the ability to speak interestingly, logically and correctly, or in other words, beautifully speaking, while the *art* of public speaking is a high level of public *speaking* skills. That is, rhetoric may or may not be on a rhetorical level, because it is possible for a person to be rhetorical by nature, but the art of rhetoric requires special study and mastery.

In this regard, it is worth quoting the opinion of Uzbek scholars Norkul Bekmirzaev in “Fundamentals of Public Speaking”: only great scholars who deeply understood the power of "word" and felt that the blessing of "word" was given by God^[1]. Indeed, the word is a blessing given only to human beings. It is no exaggeration to say that rhetoric is, in a sense, the highest use of words in speech.

According to E.Begmatov, oratory is an event related to oral speech, which means that it is an oral form of speech. The art of oratory is the art of oral speech^[2]. As in other dictionaries and literature, E.Begmatov also describes the art of public speaking as the art of rhetoric. At the same time, he points out that oratory is largely based on the speech of a specific individual - the speaker or groups - speakers.

The types of public speaking are divided equally among almost all scholars and are divided into types based on the audience that speaks.

Types of public speaking *art are* defined according to the specific characteristics of the speech, depending on how it is presented to the public. That is, it is an area that is distinguished by the existence of a particular object of language, with a specific set of analysis and evaluation of it [3]. First of all, oratory developed, and as the needs of the people increased, and as the spheres gained their direction, the types of oratory also took shape in a special way.

Types of entertainment, information, persuasion, encouragement, inspiration *according to the purpose of the* speech [4] is well known. In the scientific literature, the types of *speech are* divided according to the *area of communication that corresponds to one of the main functions of speech: communication, message and influence* [5]. Such a classification criterion was introduced by Aristotle.

Aristotle, one of the great Greek rhetoricians, divided the art of public speaking into three major types according to *the purpose and functions of speech*:

- 1) council speech;
- 2) speech of justice (defendant, acquittal, witnesses, etc.);
- 3) Epidemic ceremonial speech [6].

The purpose and function of the council speech is to confirm or reject an offer to the audience (it is more common for the speaker to approve an offer to the audience). The task, the purpose (of the act of a person who has done something wrong) of a judicial speech is to accuse or justify. This kind of speech serves that purpose. Epidemiological speech is praised in ceremonial speeches (an event, the action of a hero) or condemned (the action of enemies) [7].

So naturally there will be three types of rhetorical speech: counseling speech, court speech, and epidemic speech [8].

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Russian linguists identified *five main types* of speech [9]:

- 1) palace rhetoric, which developed in the circles of the highest aristocracy;
- 2) religious (church - theological) speech;
- 3) military rhetoric - appeals of commanders to soldiers;
- 4) diplomatic speech;
- 5) The rhetoric of the people developed mainly during the period of intensification of the struggles, when the leaders of the peasant uprising made fiery speeches to the people.

As can be seen, the basis of this classification lies in *the value of the speech, to which audience it is intended*.

There are several areas of communication: scientific, business, information and propaganda, and social. The first is a university lecture or a scientific lecture as an example. The second is a diplomatic speech or a speech at a congress, the third is a military-patriotic speech or a rally speech, and the fourth is an anniversary (congratulatory) speech or a banquet speech (the word glass). For example, a speech on a socio-economic topic can serve a scientific field (scientific report), a business field (a report at a congress), a field of information and propaganda (a propagandist's report to a group of students). In terms of form, they have common features.

From the point of view of practice, the following types of speeches are distinguished:

- 1) socio-political;
- 2) social and household;
- 3) military;
- 4) academic;
- 5) religious (church-theological)
- 6) course [10].

Socio-political speech: speeches on socio-political, political-economic, socio-cultural, moral and spiritual issues, reports on scientific and technological progress, reports at congresses, meetings, conferences, diplomatic, political, military-patriotic, rallies, propaganda, parliament related to speech. Some oratory genres have the characteristics of a formal business and academic style because they are based on official documents. Such speeches analyze the situation in the country, world events, the main purpose of which is to provide the audience with accurate information. These public speeches cover political, economic and other details, evaluate current events, make recommendations and report on the work done. They can be dedicated to current issues or have a motivating, explanatory, program-theoretical nature [11]. Socio-political rhetoric can be divided as follows.

Socio-political speech:

- a) speech on political-social and political-economic issues;
- b) session, conference speech;
- c) political speech;
- g) diplomatic speech;

- d) political commentary;
- e) military patriotic speech;
- j) rally speech;
- z) socially popular speech [12].

Some types of political discourse are characterized by stylistic features that characterize the formal style: lack of distinctive features or weak personality, book coloring, dictionary in functional paint, political dictionary, political, economic terms. In other political discourses, a variety of visual and emotional means are used to achieve the desired effect of the speaker. Let's say that rally-oriented rally speeches often use oral vocabulary and syntax [13].

As mentioned above, speech is a social phenomenon and because of this it is divided into types depending on the meetings and events that take place among the public. In this case, the classification is based on the audience - the addressees. Where and to whom the speech is addressed is an important factor. Because there is a big difference between speech in political events and speech in academic circles. At the same time, when it comes to the audience - whether they are ordinary people or representatives of some field, or masters of their craft, political leaders - this is very important for the speaker.

Socio-domestic speech is the most common type of **public** speech, delivered at various events. Socio-domestic speech includes the following types of speech.

Socio-domestic speech:

- a) anthem (anniversary or speech of praise);
- b) speech of condolence (mourning);
- c) congratulatory speech (toast) [14].

Speaking of **military speakers**, the active movement of revolutionary speakers expanded in the early nineteenth century. They mostly came out at rallies. These speakers brought new ideas about life and a bright future to the public. Parliamentary rhetoric is still developing rapidly. It reflects the clash of different points of view, showing the controversial direction of speech [15].

Academic oratory is a type of speech that helps to shape the scientific worldview and is characterized by scientific presentation, in-depth reflection, and logical culture. This type includes university lecture, scientific report, scientific commentary, scientific information, scientific-popular lecture.

So, academic rhetoric:

- a) reports of educational institutions;
- b) scientific speech (lectures);
- c) scientific commentary;
- g) scientific information [1] is manifested in speech appearances.

Of course, academic rhetoric is close to the method of scientific speech, but at the same time it often uses expressive, pictorial means [7].

A special place in the classification of types and varieties of public speaking is given to religious speech, which has been a part of church-religious life since ancient times and is called the art of public speaking. This type of rhetoric has always been associated with the narration and popularization of religious topics.

The peculiarity of **church-theological** speech is reflected in a number of different features. Church listeners are usually a pious congregation whose purpose is to reveal the doctrine they have confessed and to determine the meaning of the belief being spoken. The second distinguishing feature is related to speech topics. The main materials used were the Bible, the works of the Church Fathers, and other sources, from which illustrations, illustrations, illustrations, etc. were obtained [6].

Religious speech:

- a) sermon;
- b) preaching [5] speech appearances.

Court speech is a type of speech that aims to strengthen the confidence of judges and citizens in the courtroom, making a targeted and effective impact on the court. Typically, the speech is divided into a prosecutor's or indictment speech and a lawyer's or defense speech [15].

Thus, today the types of public speaking are divided into socio-political, socio-domestic, academic, religious, judicial speeches, which, in turn, are manifested in different forms.

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