

EXPRESSIVE SPEECH ACTS AS A SOCIOCULTURAL ACTIVITY (ON THE EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES)

Guzalbonu Rakhimjonova Dilshodbek qizi

MASTER'S STUDENT OF UZBEKISTAN STATE WORLD LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY

Islom Minnikoulov

SCIENTIFIC ADVISOR: Ph.D.

Abstract: *This article discusses the importance and elements of public speaking in linguistics. The aim of the study was to clarify the linguistic and pragmatic features of delivering public speech with the help of effective TED Talks videos. According to the gathered data, the researcher recommends interactive and authentic materials to overcome gloss phobia in students and improve their public speaking in both English and Uzbek.*

Key words: *public speaking, TED Talks, gloss phobia, linguistic and pragmatic aspects, authentic material, communicative competence.*

Speaking is really important because it helps us share our thoughts and feelings with others. It's how we communicate and connect with people. Being able to speak clearly and confidently is a valuable skill that can help us express ourselves and influence others. Whether we're talking to one person or a group, using our words effectively can make a big impact. When we talk to other people, it's not just about saying words clearly. It's important to use our own abilities to communicate a message effectively. It's not just about making sense, but also about making people feel something. Public speaking is about being able to talk well in front of a group of people. Uzbek linguists have also studied how people speak in public, not just English researchers. (Qo'g'urov R., Begmatov E., 1992). Nowadays current lectures take place not only in academic settings but also gradually spread among ordinary people through offline and online modes. In this case, using public speech is developing in various aspects via modern technologies, especially, the most popular format has become TED Talks, which is viewed and subscribed substantially on You Tube.

Below, the importance of public speaking in English and Uzbek language is discussed. Literature review Public speaking is a person's ability to present or convey a topic orally in front of a particular audience. Lucas (2009) states that speaking in public means expressing his/ her notion to public and they have important message to deliver. However, if the speech does not contain any message or purpose, that speech cannot be considered as public

speaking (Stephen E. Lucas, 2009; Yildiz Y, 2020) mentions that communicative skills can be improved when both listeners and speakers engage in meaningful conversation in the target language (Yildiz Y, 2020). The most important reason why public speaking became so widespread is that it is compatible with human nature. As emotional aspects of people have always been considered to be prior to rational dimension which means that speaking in public manipulates and impacts person's perceptions (Mastrangelo L, 2009; Steels E., 1997) proves that language has a constructive aspect to societies. Therefore, using it appropriately is a crucial factor in guiding community and an expert of public speaking has an ability to change even the whole society (Steels E., 1997). Each country has its own experience on this subject and one of the thinkers who wrote necessary words on this subject in history is Aristotle. In his work called Rhetoric, he explains the rules of effective public speaking and these rules have existed until today (Nichols M.P., 1987). As a matter of fact, the importance of public speech has never changed from the ancient era to the modern age because it is possible to manipulate people's mind with the effective use of language and it will continue to be important in the future (Chollet M., Wörtwein T, Morency L.P, Shapiro A, & Scherer S, 2015). Because it is a crucial ability to acquire and has a tremendous impact on a person's career and level of success in the workplace. While making a public speech, there are various linguistic aspects and rules that a person should take into consideration. For instance, person's tone of voice, intonation, attitude, body language emotions are crucial to affect the audience's perceptions.

METHODS

This study combined qualitative and quantitative research approaches and used an opinion poll among senior students of Namangan State University. It sought to answer the questions: "What are the causes of speech anxiety among university students?". Students' answers were acquired deliberately. In order to conduct linguistic investigation, the researcher wanted to compare the students of two different faculties (Faculty of English and Uzbek philology) in order to compare linguistic and pragmatic aspects of learners' public speech in the Uzbek and English language. For the purpose of the study, forty students were selected among final year students, 20 students from Uzbek and the others participated from English faculty. Fourth year students were considered the most suitable participants as they had more experience in making presentations among the audience. Besides, they can analyze the causes of their linguistic problems in public speech which the research intended to investigate. As an exploratory research, the researcher

utilized the technique of gathering information with the help of interviews and questionnaires where participants filled in their responses. The researcher also asked questions like “Do you use authentic videos for public speech development?”, “Do you find TED Talks useful?”. The data obtained were subsequently analyzed and conclusions were made from findings.

REFERENCES:

1. Galskova N.D.0020 CMMethods of Foreign Language Teaching. — M.: ARKTI, 2003. — 192 p. [in Russian].
2. Kankam, P.K., & Boateng, S.O. Addressing the problem of speech anxiety among students. *International Journal of Public Leadership*. 2017.— P. 26–39.
3. Mastrangelo, L., World War I. Public intellectuals, and the Four Minute Men: Convergent ideals of public speaking and civic participation. *Rhetoric & Public Affairs*, — 12(4). 2009.—P. 607–633.
4. Nichols, M.P. Aristotle's defense of rhetoric. *The Journal of Politics*, — 49(3). 1987.— P. 657–677.
5. Ergasheva X.Y. Communicative approach to second language teaching in preschool education // *Horison: Journal of Humanity and Artificial Intelligence*#13(24) ISSN 2835-3064. 2023, – Pages 499-502. (Global Impact Factor 9.7)
6. Osin A.V. *New-Generation Electronic Educational Resources: Open Module Multimedia Systems*. — Moscow: Aгенstvo “Izdatelskii servis”. 2010.— 328 p.
7. Qo'g'urov R., Begmatov E. *Nutq madaniyati va uslubiyat asoslari*. — T. 1992. — B. 6, 52–53.
8. Segar, G. Types of public speaking anxiety. Retrieved 22/01/21. From: URL: <http://www.potentspeaking.com/> 2018.
9. Steels, L. The synthetic modeling of language origins. *Evolution of Communication*, — 1(1).1997. — P. 1–34.
10. Stephen E. Lucas. *The Art of Public Speaking*. 2009.— 30 p.
11. Turner, K.J., Osborn, R., Osborn, M., & Osborn, S. *Public speaking: Finding your voice*. Pearson. (2018). — 150 p.
12. Yildiz, Y. Task-Based language teaching: An approach in the spotlight to propel language learning forward. *International Journal of Social Sciences & Educational Studies*. 2020.—P. 72–77.



13. Guzalbonu Rakhimjonova The study of the intercultural variations in speech acts in the field of modern linguistics. Finland" Modern scientific research: topical issues, achievements and innovations. 2023

14. Guzalbonu Rakhimjonova. The analysis of the cross-cultural variations of speech acts in modern linguistics. "Экономика и социум" №1(116) 2024 www.iupr.ru 2024