

## SOME COMMENTS ON SPEECH CLASSIFICATION IN RETORIC

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**Abstract.** *Although rhetoric flourished as a science in the period before Christ, it lost its position for a while in the Middle Ages and the 19th century. By the 20th century, it began to be studied as Stylistics. The attitude towards this science has also changed in the famous universities of Europe. At the end of the 20th century, rhetoric regained its position. Because the role of rhetoric is incomparable in every era, it is observed how necessary this science is in order for every person to be able to show the ability to easily explain his thoughts and troubled spirit.*

In the period of independence, not only the attitude towards science changed, but also the views towards the process of its research began to change. It has become a reality that Uzbek literary studies should be formed around world literary studies and the current issues of world literary studies should be absorbed into this process. For this reason, attention was paid to research in the world's leading centers.

**Basic words.** Rhetoric, speech, communication, consciousness, Stylistics

In rhetoric, the main goal of the orator, i.e., the addressee, in creating a speech is to surprise the listener through this speech, and the use of surprising and impressive words in the addressee's speech indicates that the addressee's speech skills are high. In the rhetorical scientific literature, it is recognized that in the essence of making a rhetorical speech, who, to whom, about what, why, in what way, how, what, where are saying important rhetorical indicators, and making a speech taking these into account is recognized as the most effective way. Taking these rhetorical factors into account, the main goal of the speech is to surprise, surprise, and impress the addressee with his oratory skills. For this reason, it is the main goal for the addressee to create his own amazing speech, using the resulting speech units wisely at the rhetorical level, to direct the speech units to his goal. Based on his observations, Aristotle notes in rhetoric that speech is manifested in 3 types, mainly on purpose. These are speeches of an advisory, judicial and epideictic nature. The main goal of making a meaningful speech is to effectively convey the addressee's proposal and his opinion to the addressee. The addressee expresses this purpose through various speech genres. For example, announcement, advertisement, essay, article, advice. In court speeches, various speech genres are used in the construction of

this speech, referring to speech actions to justify oneself in court. For example, various accusations, questions and answers, explanatory letters. Epideictic speech refers to the addressee's speech given in a high spirit during solemn ceremonies, and it is possible to include praise, wishes, congratulations, etc. in this speech. So, in this place, it should be emphasized that in epideictic speech there are factors such as solemnity, characteristic of ceremony and event, collective gathering in comparison to other types of speech. It should be said that every structured speech in rhetoric is characterized by the fact that it aims to get the desired result of the addressee and to show the rhetorical and oratorical skills of the addressee from a rhetorical point of view.

So, if the main goal of making a speech in rhetoric is to effectively demonstrate the addressee's oratory and rhetorical skills, it is a rhetorical requirement that the addressee should set the primary goal of achieving the desired rhetorical speech goal through this speech. It should be said that in the context of the rhetorical speech goal, the addressee's speech goal is not simply to convey the message to the listener, but to achieve his real internal, rhetorical goal through this speech. For example, in the speech of beggars, the prayer "bless your life" means asking for money. In this speech situation, the beggar's main rhetorical goal in speaking this speech is to ask for and receive material support by influencing the addressee through prayer. These show that the formation of pragmatic content in certain speech units in the language system and the need to understand sociopragmatic factors, that is, to understand social hidden content.

It seems that the rhetorical goal is to direct any speech of the addressee to his own goals, and in this case, in particular, to increase the effectiveness of the speech, it implies the effective achievement of his rhetorical goal by entering the heart of the addressee through the means of rhetorical speech units. In this case, strong emotional feelings shown by the addressee, use of effective words, speaking loudly, and creating a real situation are important rhetorical tactical tools.

It is important to note that the epideictic speech is characterized by its solemnity in the language system, and the connection of the epideictic speech with lively and quiet celebrations, the use of various epideictic speech genres in these situations is specially recognized in the scientific literature.

In particular, various styles of ceremonial speeches, including anniversary speeches, thank-you speeches, ceremonial introductions, award ceremony speeches, ceremonial table speeches, toasts, as well as quiet funeral speeches, in addition to the large social and domestic life and various collective

speeches at small ceremonial events, praise, congratulations, thanksgiving, sympathy, toasting can be evaluated as separate epideictic speech genres.

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