

The Importance of Speech in State Affairs in Ancient Greece and Rome

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Abstract: This article discusses the leading role of speech in state affairs in Ancient Rome and Greece, the importance paid to speech literacy, expressiveness, and silence.

Keywords: speech, oratory, rhetoric, art, writing, worldview.

The introductory part is meditating on the reality of speech and speech, we are once again convinced that it has a long past and history. Particular attention is drawn to the development of speech in ancient Greece and Athens, its importance in the emergence of oratory and rhetoric, the great importance of speech in the judicial system, Military Affairs, ambassadors. In the old days, when people communicated with each other with various gestures, behaviors, screams, gradually establishing communicative connections through pictures and finally with writing, you - he is familiar to us through the pages of history. As you can see, at first oral speech later, written speech appeared. The gradual acculturation and recognition of the speech at the artistic level, the glorification of the beautiful, influential oratorios with high veneration in public, are highlighted in the sources. In state affairs, in the judicial system, particular attention is paid to eloquence, which is N.Bekmirzayev makes a special mention of this in his manual "fundamentals of Public Art". Discussions were held "after the establishment of the democracy system in Ancient Greece, every free person of the country had the right to speak freely in various assemblies, state affairs, court cases. It was seen as a mandatory need for anyone who wanted to participate in public affairs to master the art of beautiful and impressive oratory". However, speaking in front of a crowd of people gathered at rallies either brought success or motivated to stay from the people's point of view. See that speech is so significant in the fact that a person has such adornment , his place in society, that even today beautiful speakers - orators- are respected and recognized by the people. The impetus for the judicial system in the arrival of eloquence on the field is noted in the sources that the parties must have the perfect speech owner so that they can defend themselves. It is the fact that the true essence of eloquence is "persuasion" that also confirms the above views. Those who first elevated eloquence to the level of art were considered "sophists". They theorized the activities of pre-eminent orators and created the science of "rhetoric". The ancient Greeks know Gorgius (R.483-376) as the first manifestation of rhetoric. According to alimuhammedov's "history of antiquity", Gorgius spent 427 years in Athens as an ambassador, seeking military assistance for his home city of Leontina, and his speech as an ambassador made a very great impression on the youth of Athens. After that, Gorgius moved completely to Athens, where he founded the School of "rhetoric". Gorgie believes that the speaker's most important task is to convince the listener. Gorgy paid special attention to 3 sides of speech: - be able to convince. Of course, speech is

necessarily based on evidence in itself maelum reflects an idea and is created on the basis of specific facts. So that the listener's ensas does not freeze; - charming. Using various analogies, exaggerations, and public speaking throughout the speech prevents boredom,, making the listener's attention more self-centered; - to make a positive impression. Each speaker should definitely make a good impression on the listener during his speech. Of course, no matter how beautiful, silent, impressive the speech is, to the first turn it should be built on the basis of justified i.e. correct data. Among the famous orators who lived and worked in Athens, one of the most remarkable is Licius of Sicily, who is considered one of the most remarkable. Lisieux's uniqueness in the art of public speaking was remarkable in that he studied the worldview, psychology of people in depth and wrote a speech to them as if he had written them with his own hands, the goal is not to stand up to the position of the speech he delivered tomorrow, not to be ashamed of speaking loud in public. Let the public believe in his words, to which he wrote his own individual speech of everyone. Lysias wrote a great number of speeches during his life. "Up to US, 34 of the court speeches have been preserved," the sources say. It was mentioned that the contribution of eloquence in the development of fiction is very high, it has a positive effect on the birth of the genres of tragedy, comedy, novel. Aristotle, known in Central Asia as " Arastu", also has a work called "rhetoric", about the possession of oratory, beautiful speech. While the first and second parts of the work are about beautiful eloquence, persuasion , the third book deals with the logic of speech. Aristotle believes that inappropriate and incorrect pronunciation in the speaker's language, the logically different structure of sentences is a big mistake of the speaker. He specifically argues that the speaker's emotional delivery is an important factor in the thought reaching the listener's heart. In order not to bore the listener, he recommends the skillful use of various metaphors, strokes throughout the speech. Aristotle divides the occupation of the art of oratory into 5 parts:

- Discovery of material (comprehensive preparation) - Material placement form (Plan) - Remember materil(disambiguation) - Correct reflection of material using a word - Correct pronunciation of material Aristotle's views and opinions have not lost their value even today.

Another famous Athenian orator, Demosthenes, was also a sharp orator of his time. According to reports, Demosthenes ' father dies prematurely, leaving the children in the hands of his uncle. His father's legacy goes to his uncle for the reason that the children are minors. When in time Demosthenes demands from his uncle all his father's standards, his uncle turns away from him, and it is for this reason that Demosthenes is determined to thoroughly study eloquence. Because success in court required a good orator. "During the trial, both the plaintiff and the defendant each fought for their own benefit. The decision of the court judgment in favor of which party was to depend on the skill of the parties in public speaking". Demosthenes ' first speech to the public had a sad ending, for which he was forced to descend the pulpit before finishing his speech. However, Demosthenes did not retreat, gave a speech a second time, and undead luck turned away from him. Demosthenes tried to correct the shortcomings of his speech: his voice was too low, he could not correctly pronounce the letter "r", he was said to be not able to behave correctly among many, in the manual. Every day Demosthenes tirelessly tries to speak fluently on himself , even with a stone in his mouth.Tireless efforts caused him to grow up to be a good orator, but nevertheless he always memorized his speech and thought carefully about every single word. Demosthenes did not give an unprepared speech. Apparently, even scientists who knew the art of oratory perfectly did not speak without preparation. Each exit to the people was prepared with special responsibility and conscientiousness. It's a school for us, it's a school for us - we don't get lost when we think of the word we're talking about and say the motivation to reason for the outcome. Cicero also has a role in the development of eloquence. The manual states that" the same person will be a true master of the art of speech when he speaks simply about wild things , about everyday events at a medium level, and about great events with pleasure, " says Cicero. Cicero reportedly made his public debut at the age of 25. After his speech on civil and criminal proceedings was criticized, Cicero became committed to a thorough knowledge of rhetoric and oratory. Cicero travels across Asia and explores the secret sinoate of

eloquence. From the age of 31, he begins to participate in state affairs. Cicero, who gained fame as a court orator, expressed great thoughts that" the real purpose of any orator is to awaken the pleasure of the listener and make him prone to himself." When it comes to the art of oratory in World Science , the history of oratory is said to have originated in Athens in the 5th century BC, and it is recognized that the creations of Aristotle, Demosthenes, Cicero occupy a bright place in this. Conclusion note that in ancient times in Athens and Greece, it was extremely necessary to know the art of oratory perfectly in order to participate in the affairs of society, in the affairs of the state. Speaking out before the people, gaining a reputation is glorified at a career level. Speakers have been engaged in the development, bleaching of their speech for years, so that these efforts will also motivate us to enrich our speech, to be attentive to what we are talking about. From the above points, we can say that, realizing how important speech occupies in the life of society, we should pay deep attention to the growing future generation in the same issue. Well, what resources do we need in this. Of course, the works of art in school textbooks are especially significant in the improvement of speech in the elementary grades of fairy tales, stories, parables, poetic lines. And directing it correctly is the greatest duty and achievement of an educator.

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