

RHETORIC AS A SCIENCE: CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

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ABSTRACT:

Any speech should be informative in the first place. The main feature of the information is that it should be accurate. The first information is taken from public life, if it is not based on concrete facts, it will lead to the discrediting of the speaker. Every piece of information requires a serious and scientific approach. Today, information is rapidly reaching television, radio, the Internet, and newspapers and magazines. The challenge in modern public speaking is to be able to distinguish information correctly.

KEYWORDS: rhetoric, speaker, comparison, meaning of speech.

Introduction:

Where and what information the speaker receives is the main basis for the construction of his speech. Through the political, scientific, ethical, spiritual, and spiritual analysis that is given to reveal the first information in a speech, it becomes secondary information. That is, the first information will be clear to everyone, it will rise to a new level of quality, the meaning of the information will be proven. The basis of the meaning of speech is the truth. People cannot be deceived by a set of beautiful words. The fluency of a speaker's speech, the novelty of the information given by a beautiful, meaningful speech, can be likened to a work of art.

We've converted the first data into the second. Now it is necessary to use problematic situations to reveal this information. The audience needs to raise the issue based on the circumstances of social life - then the problem arises. To solve this problem, you need to

explain and prove different problems. So it depends on the speaker's art, knowledge, and skill to turn the first piece of information into truth or myth.

In speech, every thought is effective only if it is based on logic. Logic is derived from the Greek word "logos", which means speech, thought, thought. U is the science that teaches the laws, forms, and methods of thinking. Clarity, consistency, and persuasiveness are essential to right thinking.

MAIN PART:

In order for a speech to be accurate, the ideas must be clear and concise, coherent, the subject matter must not be distorted, and there must be no logical contradictions or ambiguities. Judgments and conclusions must be well-founded or they will be unreliable. Methods of logical thinking are: - comparison, analysis, synthesis, abstraction and generalization. Comparison is a logical way of determining the similarities and differences between objects and events in an object.

The necessary conditions for determining the accuracy of the comparison are as follows: 1. It is necessary to compare objects that are really related to each other. 2. Proof of a comparison depends on what the comparison is based on. 3. It is necessary to take two or more items on the basis of one sign and compare them in the same ratio. 4. Any comparison should be made not on the basis of the characteristics encountered at once, but on the basis of the characteristics that are important for the objects being compared.

Analysis is a logical method by which we divide objects and events into thought parts and separate them into parts, signs, and

properties. Synthesis is a logical method in which the parts of an object and an event divided by analysis can be combined to form an idea. Analysis and synthesis are closely intertwined. It is also important to distinguish between one aspect of the subject or event to which the speech is directed and the other aspect. The method of abstraction and generalization is useful.

Abstraction is a logical method by which the important features of objects and events are separated from the idea and they are removed from the secondary and insignificant features of objects, events. Generalization is such a logical method by which we mentally combine the general properties of homogeneous objects. M: Concepts like animal and human mammals are based on commonality. Generalization is only valid if it is based on knowing what the objects have in common.

The basic forms of thinking are comprehension, discussion, and mental inference. In the concept - the general and basic features of the objects are reflected. Concept is expressed in words. A word is an external form of a concept. The content of a concept is the knowledge of the generalization of the main features in the subject. If the content of a concept accurately reflects reality, then it is a correct concept. The scope of a concept is the knowledge of the range of objects whose essential features are reflected in the concept. The larger the concept, the narrower the content.

For example Although the concept of "tree" is broader in scope than the concept of "apple tree", the content is narrower. Because the concept of "apple tree" has all the features of the concept of a tree, but also has its own characteristics. Concepts are divided into concrete and abstract concepts according to their content. Specifically: "Tashkent", "bread", "weather". Abstract: "Greatness", "Bravery",

"Caring". Definition - There are four rules of definition.

1. The definition should be proportionate. That is, the determinant must be equal to the determinant.
2. There should be no rotation in the definition. M: "What makes you laugh is something funny."
3. There should be no negation in the definition. M: The definition of "light is the absence of darkness" cannot explain the definition of light.
4. The description should be short, clear and concise. A concept is more meaningful than a definition. Definition narrows the concept. The main task of the definition is to complete the results of the examination, to consolidate the acquired knowledge, giving a brief description of the subject or event to which the speech is directed. The definition reinforces the basic features of the concept. The speaker may use the following:

1. Demonstration is the simplest way to get acquainted with an object that is directly perceived. Demonstration is the first step in understanding the properties of an object.
2. Descriptive - is a list of the features of the subject being narrated by the speaker.
3. Description - In this case, the speaker shows some specific features of the subject or event. An opinion that affirms or denies something about objects and their marks is called a discussion. Mental conclusion. - This is a form of thinking that allows a new discussion to emerge from this or that type of discussion. There are three types of mental inference: deductive, inductive, and analog.

1. Deductive mental inference - thought develops from the general to the specific. M: All planets are spherical. Er planeta. So the earth is spherical.
2. Inductive mental inference - thought goes from the particular to the general. M: It rained a lot yesterday, yesterday and today. It rained a lot this week. It is important for the speaker to be able to cover and summarize the facts.
3. A similar mental

conclusion or analogy - thought goes from private to private. The analogy is not evidence, it is used by the author to explain his point of view, as well as to draw possible conclusions, or to describe the event more accurately.

For instance: Suppose there is an object A ... an object B. Persuasion, proof, proof is the main feature of any speech. Usually, factual material should be used to prove the speech. Proof is a special logical method. It is based on the validity of other discussions. There are a number of essential rules that need to be followed in order to really substantiate a proof thesis. 1. The thesis should be a clear and concise discussion. A thesis that is not clearly defined cannot be proved. 2. The thesis must remain the same from the beginning to the end of the proof. One who tries to prove many things cannot prove anything. 3. The evidence presented to support the thesis must be unequivocally true.

4. The evidence must be sufficient to support the thesis. If the thesis is not based on evidence, a logical error is made. 5. The truth of the evidence, regardless of the thesis, should consist of independent arguments. 6. The thesis, in accordance with the general rules of inference, should be a logical conclusion from the evidence. It's harder to convince than to convince. Proof of the falsity or invalidity of a thesis is called a rebuttal. The thesis can be rejected in the following five ways.

1. The most correct and successful way to refute a thesis put forward by a speaker is to refute it by means of facts. 2. Evidence based on the opponent's thesis is criticized. 3. It is proved that the truth of the rejected thesis does not arise from the evidence presented to support the thesis. 4. A new thesis that contradicts the rejected thesis is proved independently. 5. The rejected thesis is proved to be incorrect.

Any conversation is first and foremost an exchange of information. Through

conversation, people communicate with each other, learn about each other, understand each other, and at the same time fill in some gaps in communication cultures. It is important to listen to the other person without interrupting. After all, attention 66 and the ability to listen patiently show compassion and kindness to the interlocutor.

But this ability is not only innate - everyone can develop it in themselves and in the upbringing of their children. Moral education - moral norms play an important role in this. Conversational skills can be learned by acquiring the knowledge you need, such as ancient speakers. But that doesn't mean you have to turn friendly matches into rhetorical ones. It's a skill that even talented people can recognize, with a little bit of humor and a little bit of confidence in a society that is superficial about everything.

Not everyone is given the ability to easily convey intelligent words. The art of conversation needs to be practiced without letting go, taking into account the spirit of the person being interviewed, and this is an activity that requires a great deal of experience. We must first acknowledge and admit that we are not. Concealing one's identity and paying attention to the interests of others is the main advantage of any conversation. A good tone of voice requires the person to avoid conversations that are unpleasant or depressing. To engage in the community, you need to choose topics that are close to your interlocutor and that interest him or her the most.

CONCLUSION:

The ability to speak and listen, the culture of conversation, are important aspects of communication. Therefore, etiquette manifests itself, first of all, in such ethical norms as sweetness, modesty, gentleness and kindness. Another etiquette is the human eye. It is known

that a person's eyes, facial expressions, and hand gestures reflect his unspoken feelings and demands for some reason.

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