

SOCIO-POLITICAL SPEECH AND MILITARY PATRIOTIC SPEECH

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Annotation. Speaking is the art of artistic speech, the science of speech that allows you to enjoy the incomparable power of the living word, make it beautiful, expressive and persuasive. Editor's Choice All Especially public speaking on socio-political topics is relevant for each period and such speeches have been the main force influencing people's attitude to society. Our article considers the speech of military patriotism of a socio-political character and its uniqueness.

Keywords: Public Speaking, Culture Of Speech, Socio-Political Speech, Military Patriotic Speech, Gender Attitude.

IJTIMOYIY-SIYOSIY NOTIQLIK VA HARBIY VATANPARVARLIK NUTQI

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Annotatsiya. Notiqlik – badiiy yetuk soʻzlangan nutq sanʼati, jonli soʻzning beqiyos qudratidan bahramand boʻlish hamda chiroyli, taʼsirchan va kishilarni ishontirishga qaratilgan nutq soʻzlash ilmidir. Qadimdan notiqlik sanʼati, nutq madaniyati masalalari kishilarni qiziqtirib kelgan. Ayniqsa, ijtimoiy-siyosiy mavzudagi notiqlik har bir davr uchun dolzarb boʻlib, bunday nutqlar kishilarning jamiyatga boʻlgan munosabatiga taʼsir etuvchi asosiy kuch boʻlgan. Maqolamizda ijtimoiy-siyosiy xarakterga ega boʻlgan harbiy vatanparvarlik nutqi va uning oʻziga xosligi haqida fikr yuritiladi.

Kalit soʻzlar: notiqlik, nutq madaniyati, ijtimoiy-siyosiy nutq, harbiy vatanparvarlik nutqi, gender munosabat.

Oratory is the art of artistically matured speech, the science of enjoying the incomparable power of the living word and making a speech that is beautiful, impressive and persuasive. People have been interested in the art of oratory and speech culture since ancient times.

Although the art of oratory flourished in Greece, there was also great interest in this issue in ancient Egypt, Babylon, Assyria, and India. In their time, the holding of high positions by statesmen was determined by their eloquence and oratory skills.



The art of public speaking is one of the educational and educational tools that have important socio-political importance and power. It has developed differently in different eras of society's development, regardless of the era and stage of society, it has developed in an integral connection with the political-economic foundations and spiritual needs of that era - that system.

In scientific literature, the art of public speaking is divided into several types and forms:

1. Socio-political speech: speech on socio-political, socio-economic topics, political speech, political commentary, military patriotic speech, etc.;
2. Academic speaking: scientific lecture, scientific information, scientific review, and university lectures.
3. Court speech: judge's speech, prosecutor's speech, lawyer's speech, public defender, public accuser, accused. plaintiff's speech, court clerk's speech, etc.;
4. Social and household speech: Jubilee speech, welcome speech, congratulation, solemn speech. and b.
5. Religious oratory: Khutba, sermon, prayer, lecture, exhortation, etc.

Socio-political speech can include speeches related to political-economic, social, political, socio-cultural, spiritual, rally, convention, congress, parliamentary, diplomatic, military-patriotic spheres. In these speeches, political, economic and other issues are highlighted, the daily socio-political situation is evaluated, various issues are solved and analyzed. These speeches are devoted to current issues of the time, and are aimed at a theoretical basis, such as a broad coverage of the internal problems of the state or interstate relations. Which means of language to use in composing these speeches depends, first of all, on the chosen topic.

If we look at the history, we can see that the art of oratory has a special place in peacetime, state administration, even in wartime, in commanding the army and urging soldiers to protect the motherland. Because if the intended goal is a strategy, the means of its implementation are tactics. Therefore, the effective mechanism of any strategy is language tactics. Military eloquence means combativeness, address and invitation with attention to the essence. That is why the famous Roman orator Marcus Tullius Cicero did not for nothing put forward the opinion that "in history one must either be a good military leader or an orator." It is clear that he came to this idea only after observing and realizing. From this point of view, eloquence and love of country are closely related.

Military patriotic speech is also a specific form of socio-political speech and is considered very ancient. First of all, it is unique and independent due to its fighting spirit, political tension, essence and nature of patriotism, and the spirit of loyalty to the people. It is no exaggeration to say that patriotic speeches inspired people to live, to new goals, to new ideas. It is natural that the concept of gender attracts attention in the scientific research and analysis of military patriotic speeches. An important aspect of this lexicon is that usually women's speech is more gentle, pleading, and complaining, while men's speech expresses determination, courage, and courage. But when it comes to the question of military patriotism, there is a change in the gender gap in words, that is, both feminine and masculine adjectives are observed in women's speech. This is definitely related to fighting, so during the battle women's femininity and majesty are replaced by masculinity. For example, in the legend of "Tomaris", the self-confidence and determination reflected in the speech of Tomaris: "give our hearts enthusiasm, strength to our wrists, put the fire of revenge in our hearts!" Sharpen our sword" expresses masculine courage and combativeness, "...you are the one who gave fire to people, you are the one who overflowed the rivers, watered the fields and



meadows!..breeding sheep and deer, You are the one who blessed the world!" and in such sentences, qualities specific to women and mothers are embodied, i.e., the image of a busy mother who thinks about her child, family, and livelihood.

Military patriotism has a long history. In the "Avesta", the holy book of Zoroastrian religion, the first military campaigns during the period when the political union of tribes was formed in Central Asia (9th-8th centuries BC), not only about military campaigns, but also about the methods of managing the tribe. data is provided. For example, Kavi Vishtasp was the leader of the tribe, he united several scattered tribes and led them. "... Happy Ashi, in a victorious battle, I pray for good luck in defeating the evil forces, the master of seven faces, Ashtarvant, the false Arjatasp, Darshin, who cherished the giants, and slaying hundreds of evil warriors" (from the speech of Kavi Vishtasp). Kavi Vishtasp, according to the "Avesta", was the leader of the tribe, who united several scattered tribes and led them. To lead a tribe, one must be bold, free-thinking, and able to convince the public. It is known from history that Spitamen, Temur Malik, Jalaluddin Manguberdi and other brave soldiers and generals of Turan perfectly mastered military patriotic speech. In their speeches, he always saw that they were ready to defend the Motherland. Their bravery and bravery were always shown in their words, and they were able to unite the people in all suffering. For example, when Alexander the Great (334-330 AD) started marching to Central Asia, the brave Sogdian people of Bukhara and Zarafshan oasis opposed the Greek invaders. Spitamen unites this people and invites them to fight: "I I love my family. But I love Sogdiya even more, the homeland of your and my ancestors, the homeland of people who speak the same language, sing the same songs and wear the same clothes. Therefore, I am on the side of whoever is fighting for the liberation of Sogdia."

The governor of Khojand, General Temur Malik, who loved his Motherland with all his heart, was a child of a brave people, and in the first moments when the Mongols attacked Movaraunnahr, he gave a fiery speech and prepared his warriors for battle: "Even even a weak man, if he throws himself with all his strength, can overcome a fierce tiger. Should we consider retreating? The enemy avoids the heat of cancer, so it's ignorance! Show us that when we go into battle, our arrow will hit the target, and our sword will shine in the sky!"

When talking about the military patriotic speech, it is impossible not to mention the work of Amir Temur. Because the author paid serious attention to the art of speech and the power of words, and was able to demonstrate military patriotism at a high level. Speaking in front of the entire army during military campaigns, he instilled confidence in the warriors and gave them a fighting spirit: , that is, the king of the raiyat says and does what he says and does..."

The speeches written by Jadid patriots for the freedom, liberty and independence of the country are also a mature example of military patriotism.

At the same time as the life-and-death battles for the future of Turkestan began in the Fergana Valley, the famous article of Mahmudhoja Behbudi "Grain, military service, land and compensation for the military" was published in the "Workers' Voice" newspaper on August 2, 1918, and in the August 13, 1918 issue of the newspaper Haji Muin's "What do we need?" articles are published. We can say that in these two articles, not only the authors, but also the modern progressives of Turkestan, put forward the views on the creation of a national army. For example, Haji Muin, on the basis of the issue of military service, advocated the liberation of the people and called for unity: "It is a thousand times better to die with honor in the way of rights and freedom than to live in the world without honor under a tyrant. People of



Turkestan! Stand up! Crush your enemies! Save your country! O son of a Turk from Turkestan! Take your weapon! Shoot your yav! Save your freedom!" he shouts.

In our national literature created in the Uzbek language, you can find many impressive examples of military patriotic speeches:

For example, the above excerpt from Said Ahmed's novel "Horizon" is a letter to an Uzbek soldier who showed bravery in World War II, urging his compatriots to serve the Motherland wholeheartedly and to fight fiercely against the enemy with boundless hatred. This speech is a vivid example of military patriotism. can be said:

"Our dear child, our beloved Aziz Khan! Hearing about your bravery on the front line to protect our beloved Motherland from the evil enemy, we were very saddened. Our hearts were filled with joy. We are proud that you are among the nobles who selflessly fight for the country. Always be so brave! ... Remember the tears of mothers! Let's remember our prisoners who were hanged on the gallows and had daggers stuck in their throats! Take revenge for all this, our falcon!

Military patriotism is a speech aimed at combat readiness, inspired by the idea of high patriotism, characterized by political character, imbued with the spirit of loyalty to one's country and one's people, and requires showing personal bravery and public courage. Therefore, such speeches differ from other forms of speech by their impressiveness, enthusiasm, fighting and patriotic spirit.

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