

HISTORY OF ART ORATORY AND ORATOR

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ANNOTATION:

One essential aspect of human nature is communication. It has the ability to make an idea a reality in the modern era. One opportunity to use that power to truly connect with an audience and get them to open their minds to change is through original oratory. State and district-specific regulations govern this type of debate, but in general, an original oratory is any speech that tackles a social issue, is prepared and memorized by the speaker, lasts no more than ten minutes, and includes no more than 150 quotes from outside sources. In order to effectively convey an idea, an orator should make an effort to demonstrate maturity, intelligence, and wit. A skilled competitor understands how to combine confidence, calculation, and logical reasoning with creativity, passion, and vulnerability. This text will teach us the foundations of persuasive theory, how to choose a topic, organize and compose a speech, how to employ humor skillfully, and how to deliver a speech that truly represents you. One of the hardest things to do in oratory is persuade an audience of anything, but it is still possible if the idea is presented correctly. A speaker needs to be able to listen, assess, and adjust to his audience in order to persuade them. This allows him to reply in a way that most resonates with them. Using the three rhetorical proofs—Egos (appeal to ethics/credibility), Logos (appeal to logic), and Pathos (appeal to emotion)—developed by the renowned Greek philosopher and orator Aristotle is the most popular and successful way to accomplish this. He maintained that by appropriately applying any of the three proofs at the appropriate moment, true persuasion could be accomplished. A speaker must first establish their egos. This entails proving the speaker's moral character and credentials on the subject in a way that makes it possible for the audience to embrace his viewpoints. This can be conveyed through the speaker's attire and body language during the intermissions between rounds, as well as at any time during the oratory competition. Any argument requires logos, regardless of whether it is based on data, scientific data or evident cause-and-effect connections.

Key words: Speech Culture, History of Public Speaking, Greek Speakers, Romanian Speakers, Speech Communication in the West, Studies in Russian Linguistics, Orientalist's opinion

The art of giving eloquent speeches is referred to as oratory. A public speaker or orator is someone who engages in oratory practice. Many people go through intensive training to develop their talent in this area because persuasive speech is a powerful tool. Among other social contexts, law, politics, ceremonies, and religion all benefit from effective oratory. However, oratory can be a dangerous instrument with unfavorable outcomes when the speaker's motivation is self-centered rather than moral and in the best interests of society as a whole. Cicero (106–43 BCE) observed long ago that it is ideal for gifted speakers to exemplify the best aspects of humanity, inspiring their listeners to live for the benefit of others and, in turn, cultivate the best human potential. From Anglo-French orator, from Old French orateur, from Latin orator "speaker," from orare "speak before a court or assembly, plead," from a Proto-Indo-European base "to pronounce a ritual formula," the word orator has been recorded in English since approximately 1374. Its definition is "one who pleads or argues for a cause." The term "public speaker" first appeared in use around 1430. The derived word "oration," which dates back to 1502, originally meant "prayer" and is now used to describe any formal speech given in a pompous or ceremonial manner, such as at a ceremonial occasion. Often clergymen, the term "pulpit orator" refers to Christian writers who are well-known for their ability to craft and/or deliver (from the pulpit in church) persuasive religious sermons. An "oratory" is also a semi-public place of worship built for a gathering of people in the Roman Catholic Church.

Religion has historically been linked to the most learned and intelligent people in society; in fact, the Ivy League schools in America have their roots in religion. It follows that religious leaders have made up a number of history's best orators. Religious oratory is frequently employed to convert unbelievers while also inspiring the core of devoted believers. Speaking well, Jesus and Muhammad are two of the most significant figures in the religions of today. These men's ability to persuade frequently hostile audiences of the truth of their messages is a testament to their oratory prowess. People still quote Jesus' "Sermon on the Mount" today. David Cartwright refers to it as "a eulogy of Athens itself." [13] In an attempt to uplift the morale of a nation still engaged in combat, the speech extols the virtues of Athens. There are similarities between Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and Pericles' funeral oration. [14] Like Lincoln, Pericles began his speech by praising his esteemed predecessors: "I shall begin with our ancestors: it is both just and proper that they should have the honor of the first mention on an occasion like the present." He then highlights the state's exceptional dedication to democracy: "If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences." He also pays tribute to the sacrifice made by the dead: "Thus choosing to die resisting, rather than to live submitting, they fled only from dishonor, but met danger face to face," and he urges those still alive to carry on the fight: "You,

their survivors, must determine to have as unflinching a resolution in your hearts as well."

Instruction.

Although many well-known speakers seem to have a natural ability to persuade a large crowd, these abilities actually take a lot of practice and training. Speaking in front of an audience is often listed as one's biggest fear; for many, it's even greater than the fear of dying. In the medical world, this kind of fear is called "glossophobia." Jean Lecomte du Nouÿ (1842–1923), Demosthenes practising oratory. Demosthenes once studied in a cave he dug out for himself. In addition, he would recite verses while running and converse with pebbles in his mouth. He spoke over the roar of the waves on the seashore to bolster his voice. Demosthenes was a well-known Greek statesman and orator who lived from 384 to 322 BCE. But when Demosthenes was a young boy, Demosthenes had trouble pronouncing words clearly and stammered when speaking. Additionally, Plutarch claims that he suffered from "a perplexed and indistinct utterance and a shortness of breath, which, by breaking and disjointing his sentences, much obscured the sense and meaning of what he spoke." a weakness in his voice. Demosthenes was unfazed and embarked on a structured regimen to rectify his shortcomings and enhance his speech. He practiced his gestures, voice, and diction.[15] His tenacity and zeal have become a proverb. Speaking exercises are given to oratory students to help them get better at speaking. They watch accomplished speakers, either in person or on video, to learn. It's also crucial to practice and get feedback. Self-observation, which can be done by looking in the mirror or talking to yourself, is an important tool. The best way to improve public speaking abilities is to practice new speeches and listen to helpful criticism. Among them are:

Using motions. command over the voice Vocabulary selection Speaking notes

By using humor establishing a connection with the audience by making eye contact. Because Latin and Greek oratory differ in style, so too do their teaching and learning methods. As a result, different expectations are placed on teachers and students:

Instructors:

Latin oratory is simple to teach because it is purely formal. Greek Oratory demands a great deal more in terms of content and an exceptionally high level of formation (philosophy, logic, ethics, stylistics, grammar, and so on) from the masters because it is unacceptable for a Master to be defeated by his or her disciples. As a result, teaching Greek oratory may require years of study and intense meditation, whereas teaching Latin oratory can be taught by anyone who can speak clearly.

Students:

It is possible to teach Latin oratory in comparatively short courses. Greek oratory requires a lot more work and time. The modern world does not accept "fluent speeches"

devoid of substance, as it did in the past, which has led to a strong tendency in the twenty-first century to return to the "Greek School of Oratory" (Aristotelian).

CONCLUSION :

One could argue that serious research on this topic started in the previous century in Uzbek linguistics. The Uzbek emphasizes this particularly language academics Ibroimov, S., Usmanov, O., and E. Begmatov, among others, spoke at the I Republican Conference on the Evolution of Speech made in 1969 in Tashkent. Specifically: "... such an The conclusion that the problem should not lead to Speech culture is not a problem in Uzbek linguistics. in any way shared. even the guidelines for speech ethics, nevertheless, show that the problem has a lengthy past. In additionally, it's critical to ascertain how extensive actions and strategies that have been implemented firsthand to the advancement of every country and people languages, including the creation of languages regulations the 20s and 30s, are associated with the issue of the contemporary concept of language culture, [8] E. Begmatov is the author. "So, throughout the development of speech culture and oratory, figures from the Greek and Roman elegance, Western speeches, and Russian research Linguistics, the opinions of the great Eastern philosopher made a significant contribution to speech culture history and speaking.

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