

SPEECH CULTURE OF A LAWYER

Kongeldiyeva Sevara Shukhrat Daughter

Faculty of Uzbek Philology

Philology and language teaching: direction of Uzbek language education

2nd stage student

Scientific supervisor: Umurkulov Bekpo'lat

Abstract: *This article discusses the importance of the culture of speech in the fields, the importance of following the norms of speech in the work of future lawyers and its requirements.*

Key words: *lawyer, legal language, oral and written legal discourse, synonyms.*

Acquiring the culture of speech, striving to speak culturally, and the ability to fully translate the product of thought into text should be the work and dream of all professionals, as well as future lawyers. This is without a doubt, besides, today the problem of speech culture is placed on the agenda of life itself, so it is difficult to imagine the cultural and educational nature of human society without it. Therefore, the culture of speech, the legal "need of speech" will become a vital requirement. It is also worth noting that speech culture is a socio-political situation that arose due to independence, and a vital phenomenon that requires cultural and spiritual life. In addition, it is natural that the creation of a national law school, the promotion of legal culture and instilling it into the minds of young people, arming them with the ideas of national ideology, and building a legal democratic society directly depend on the literacy of the future legal personnel [1,6]. A lawyer must know the secrets of public speech and the standards of public speaking in order to express his opinion clearly, profoundly, methodologically correct and reliable. This is one of the main conditions for increasing the efficiency of court proceedings. A lawyer should work clearly and thoroughly on every consideration in his speech. Legal language is a component of literary language, a language with a unique appearance, which is mainly used in legislation and official circles. That is, the legal language is distinguished by its own lexical units, sentence construction, methodological aspects, and terms expressing legal concepts. All legal sources are written in the local language. The investigative process, the court, the work of a lawyer, and the expression of laws also find their reflection on the basis of legal language. According to its essence, legal language is divided into several groups, namely, the language of law, the language of scientific jurisprudence, the language of the court, the language of a lawyer-pedagogue, the

language of a lawyer-publicist, the language of a prosecutor, the language of a lawyer [2,17].

A lawyer's speech, like any other public speech, is divided into three parts: an introduction, the main part, and a conclusion. The level of attention-grabbing of a lawyer's speech depends to a large extent on how it begins, on the speaker's ability to connect with the audience, for example, to attract the attention of judges or court advisors and psychologically prepare them to perceive this speech. The introduction is determined by the main purpose of the speech, and it serves as a basis for revealing the content of the speech and includes the problem to be solved.

The most difficult thing for a speech is to find the right starting point. Regardless of what note the speaker chooses, he should remember what should be said about the reasons and relevance of the topic; it should be related to the main part, act as a starting point to reveal the content of the speech; the introduction must be short and stylistically consistent with the main part.

If, for example, the lawyer's speech during the trial attracted the attention of the judge and the audience, he should maintain it throughout the speech. Therefore, the speech must be logically well-organized, the speaker's thoughts should go from old to new, from known to unknown, from relatively weak arguments to stronger ones. The existence of a conflicting situation and the presentation of opposing evidence help to maintain attention[3].

The main part of the court speech represents a collection of logical units that reveal its individual sub-topics and their relationship in content and the syntactic means used. Usually, the main part of the speech includes the following: a statement about the true nature of the work; analysis of evidence collected in connection with the case; grounds for the category of the crime; description of the defendant; thoughts about the reasons for the crime and the punishment. As with any public speech, the main part of a court speech is from presenting evidence and opinions to rejecting or confirming them based on logical reasoning.

The conclusion of an orator's speech in court is usually short. In this case, the conclusion should summarize everything that was said during the speech. For example: "Such a court sentence against the defendant not only punishes the defendant, but is also a sufficient proof of the protection of the rights and interests of the victims." A conclusion that is too short will cause the speech to fail, for example: "That's all I want to say" or "I've said it all", It can reduce the quality of the speech and the effect on the audience. Prosecution speeches by court orators often begin and end with appeals to judicial counsel for a just verdict. The success of an orator-lawyer's speech depends on his self-improvement, learning to skillfully use words, because speech is an integral part of general and professional culture.

To achieve clarity of speech, it is necessary to increase vocabulary. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish the synonym, antonym, paronym and homonym forms of the word.

- It is necessary to have effective speech skills, in which many proverbs, phrases, proverbs and wise words should be used appropriately.

- It is important to learn to read different genres of literature with the help of skilled speakers and speakers.

- To know basic terms in order to be more reliable and proven in written speech.

The legal language is a part of the Uzbek literary language and has its own appearance, for example, the word "person" used in everyday communication appears in the legal language as a person, a citizen. We don't use these words much in regular communication [4].

In conclusion, studying the speeches of famous lawyers is essential for success in public speaking. In their speech, the whole content of the note, its influencing features are clearly manifested in the language tools. It is necessary to learn to carefully and respectfully use the words of the mother tongue in order to increase the educational value of court negotiations.

List of used literature:

1. S. Usmanov. Nut culture of the lawyer T: 2005.
2. S. Usmanov. Speech culture of the lawyer. T: Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2007.
3. D. Rakhmonova. Components of legal speech. Article.
4. Nematova Shakhribonu. The importance of speech development in legal work. <https://doi.org//10.5281/zenodo.6567389>.