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## **Expression of Communication Etiquette and Communication Culture** in Sources of X Alq Pedagogy

## Kenjebayeva Roza Saylauovna

Karakalpak state university

## **Abstract:**

This the article is about the expression of communication etiquette and culture of communication in the sources of folk pedagogy talk goes. That's why A number of wise thoughts about eloquence, speech etiquette and culture of behavior expressed by our great sages are also analyzed.

Keywords: folk pedagogy, communication etiquette, communication culture, orator, oratory art, ethics, aesthetics, communication culture.

Each person's speech is unique. A person's speech is well understood by the listener, provides clear information about the events, affects the listener with his speech. The listener cannot extract the main points from the speech of another person. The first of the mentioned speeches can be called a correct, civilized speech, and the next one can be called a defective speech. Effective and appropriate use of folk pedagogy resources is appropriate for the formation of this cultured speech in students.

The concept of striving to speak culturally has existed in all nations since ancient times. This concept is related to certain linguistic standards, ethical and aesthetic requirements. So, the concept of culture of speech and communication is an ethical and aesthetic category that shows the spirituality of each national language and nation.

Since speech is the creation of a single person, its culture depends on how well a person has mastered language capabilities and how skillfully he can use them. Communicative culture is not only activities aimed at standardizing the literary language according to the purpose, but it is also an activity that serves to raise the general culture of the nation and educate people to a certain "language taste". The doctrine of speech culture was formed in Ancient Greece and Rome. After all, people have been interested in the issue of beautiful meaningful speech for a very long time. Speech and eloquent, communication are similar words. During that period, the development of the state raised public speaking to the level of art. In order to become a mature person, mastering the art of public speaking was definitely required. It is because of this need that the theory of public speaking was created. Its theorists such as Cicero, Demosthenes, Quintilian, and Aristotle have matured. At that time, the prestige of statesmen and promotion to high positions depended on their speech and oratorical skills. The art of eloquence is equally glorified with the skills of a general. The famous orator Cicero said: "In history, one must either be a good military leader or a good orator." This sentence has a great meaning. If we imagine a large number of troops under the command of a military commander, we can be sure that this word is not an accidental simile.

Another great representative of the Roman school of rhetoric, Marcus Fabius Quintilian, in his book "On the Knowledge of Speech" made knowledge the first condition of eloquence. He says that knowledge of speech culture should be learned from a very young age. It is very important that the speech is understandable for the listener. He said: "You spoke in such a way that everyone could understand you." Thus, in Ancient Greece and Rome, cultural speech, oratory theory

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developed. This theory became the basis for the emergence of a science dedicated to the culture of speech and communication in Europe.

Speech culture has a unique position in the history of Central Asian culture. In the East, including Movarounnahr, many good opinions have been expressed since ancient times about the development of artistic and scientific creativity, the importance and meaning of the word, and its appropriate use in harmony with preaching.

With the growth of the art of eloquence, the requirements for the speech became more perfect. Culture of communication, knowledge of the place of words in speech and communication, were considered the highest level of human morality in the East, and they put forward both practical and theoretical ideas about how to convey this to society. For example, the great encyclopedist Beruni in his work "Geodesia": "Human speech can express both truth and lies according to its nature. This causes a lot of discussion. In the course of these discussions, a person creates a "criterion" that separates the truth from the lie. It was the science of "logic". Logical analogy has become a means of distinguishing truth from falsehood. If suspicious places are noticed in human speech, they are corrected using a certain "criterion", he says.

Great compatriot Abu Nasr Farabi also comments on the importance of lexicology, grammar and logic in speaking correctly, making correct logical conclusions, and making a meaningful and beautiful speech. Both Beruni and Pharobii were not only fed by the works of ancient Greek philosophy and other sciences, but also supplemented and commented on them.

"Nightmare", one of the wonderful works of ancient Eastern pedagogy, contains instructive statements about speech etiquette and culture, which have not lost their importance even now. "Nightmare" was written by Kaikovus, its 6-7 chapters are about speech etiquette. The work is written as the author's advice to his child. He encourages his child to speak nicely, politely, appropriately, not to talk unnecessarily: "... Learn to speak well and do not make a habit of speaking politely, because the language will speak what you want to say. Speak the word in its place, a word not spoken in its place, even if it is a good word, looks bad." When you speak in front of the people, let your words be beautiful, let the people accept these words. Let the people know that you have reached a high level with words, because they know a person's career by words , everyone's condition is hidden under his words. Do n't speak without thinking, think every word, so you don't regret what you say ".

A person should be humble, should behave modestly among people, and it is not a sign of wisdom to be arrogant and talk a lot: "O child, even if you are an orator of any kind, Keep yourself lower than those who know you, so that you do not become invalid in the time of word knowledge. Know much, speak little, if you know little, do not speak much, for a foolish man speaks much, and silence is the cause of health. Even if he is a smart person who talks a lot, people call him stupid...".

Grandfather, Ibn Sina, who is famous not only in the East, but also in the medical science of the whole world, says that man differs from animals in his mind and language, therefore, the most perfect man is intelligence and speech.

Mahmud Kashgari, Yusuf Khos Khajib, Ahmad Yugnakiy also gave instructive opinions about the importance of words, their use, the importance of words and the importance of more meaning, clear thinking. The great poet Yusuf Khos Khajib in his work "Kutadg u bilig" ("Knowledge that brings happiness ") about the correct choice and use of words: "Knowledge is considered a word" . said. Being concise is about putting as much meaning into words as possible:

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Ugush do n't say any words,

"Write the word cloud in one word, " he says . (Meaning: Don't say too many words , say less words. Until the knot of a thousand (thousand) words with this one word.) There is a proverb that says, "The beginning of manners is the language."

Adib Ahmad Yugnaki also urges to compose the speech thoughtfully, not hastily, not to use unnecessary and naughty words, to speak meaningfully. He warns the speaker not to be embarrassed later because of an improperly structured speech.

The great thinker Alisher Navoi considers meaning to be the soul of words. While glorifying man, he emphasizes that his privilege over other beings is in the word. In Navoi's work, the rules of conversation and communication etiquette are presented. The poet glorifies the truthfulness of words rather than the luxury of them . Navoi's thoughts on language and speech, speech etiquette, speech culture, speech art skillfully summarize the rich and unique heritage of communication culture of ancient Turkic peoples.

After Navoi, famous poets and writers in Uzbek literature considered Navoi as their teacher in speech composition.

In Sarkar, Amir Temur highly valued the accuracy and truthfulness of speech expression, and demanded the same from others. Our grandfather Babur, the king and poet, also paid special attention to the fact that the speech should be simple, fluent and clear, and the speech skills should be high. In all his works, you can see examples of elegant speech.

So, issues such as beautiful speech and communication etiquette have always been in the focus of our scholars. The noted cultural and moral requirements and foundations of communication etiquette have been passed down from generation to generation as norms of speech. People's desire to speak correctly, impressively, beautifully and well, and the customary rules related to it, have an ancient history. This custom has lived and improved as an eternal tradition from the ancient past until now.

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