

Speech Etiquette in Folklore

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Abstract. *This article discusses the role of speech etiquette in folk art, the concept of speech culture, people's speech conditions, and speech etiquette.*

Key words: *Speech, folklore, speech culture, speech conditions, speech etiquette.*

Speech culture is an extremely broad concept and is of great importance in the education of the young generation and in the process of interaction between people. The problem of speech culture is one of the most complex and urgent problems of linguists. Human development cannot be imagined without language and culture. Linguistic consciousness is inextricably linked with culture through language. It is not for nothing that the best local teachers strive to direct education to the general cultural and personal development of students, to reveal the cognitive, communicative, and epistemic functions of the language, and to make learning culturally saturated [1]. The concept of speech culture is understood in two ways:

- 1) People's ability to use language in accordance with the speech conditions and situations;
- 2) The field dealing with issues of language use by people in accordance with the speech conditions and situations.

For us, the ability of people to use the language in accordance with the speech conditions and situations is important, and the second issue is dealt with by linguists - specialists. The concept of speech culture is synonymous with the concept of speech etiquette. Speaking culture means mastering the norms of oral and written literary language, as well as the ability to use the means of expression of the language in accordance with its purpose in communication. At this point, it is appropriate to use examples of speech in folk oral works in the process of teaching the young generation. Because the examples found in folk art have a greater impact on the human mind and provide expressiveness.

Speech culture covered two situations in a person's speech:

- a) correctness of a person's speech;
- b) speaking skills[2,25].

The correctness of the speech means following the norms of the language recognized by the speakers and writers of a certain language and living in the form of customs, examples and examples. Speaking skill is not only the ability to follow the standards of literary language, but also the ability to use language appropriately, choosing the most correct, most accurate, acceptable and expressive from the point of view of style and situation. Uzbek folklore is an educational part of national values. As it was mentioned above, to ensure the correctness of the speech and its expressiveness, to make the

speech more attractive or to prove it, folk art is effectively used. We can see that speech etiquette is discussed in several examples of folklore. For example, we can see this in the example of several proverbs in Uzbek folklore:

1. Say what you say, refrain from what you don't say.
2. There is no death for the truth.
3. A few words are a few words.
4. Knowing the language is knowing the heart.
5. If the speaker is eloquent, the meeting will be fun.
6. It is better to stumble with your feet than to stumble with your tongue.
7. Underline the sentence.
8. With a good word, the snake comes out of its den.
9. Do not say a useless word, do not refrain from a useful word.
10. A spoken word is a fired bullet.
11. The language that makes you love and the language that annoys you.
12. Talk less and see more.
13. A lot of people know a few words, even a few words of wisdom.
14. Even if the poison of the sword goes away, the poison of the word does not go away.
15. The word of the fathers is the eye of the mind[3,81].

It is also known from the proverbs given above that there are many opinions about language and speech culture in folk art. In particular, when we observe the speech of people with a lot of knowledge and potential, the speech of such people is fluent, concise, short, weighty and has a broad meaning. The proof of our statement is found in the folklore sayings "A few words - a good word", "Speak a few words, focus on a lot of work", "Know a lot, say a few words, if you have a few we can see it under proverbs like "words". It is necessary to refrain from unnecessary and hurtful words and sentences as much as possible in our speech, speech and speech.

Otherwise, as a result of this, we may hurt someone's heart or harm ourselves. In this regard, there are a number of examples in folklore: "If the speaker is eloquent, the gatherings will go away", "It is better to stumble than the tongue", "Don't say a useless word, don't back down from a useful word", "The language that makes you love, the language that annoys you", "Even if the poison of the sword goes away, the poison of the word does not go away." In folklore, in addition to proverbs, we can also find riddles about words, phrases, and speeches:

1. Sweeter than honey, bitter than poison (word, sentence).
2. Burns someone, burns someone (word, sentence).
3. I opened my mouth, it flew away, it went to Samarkand and Bukhara (word, sentence).
4. What comes out of my mouth is mine, what comes out of my mouth is everyone else's (word, speech).
5. It is not grass that burns, it is not a knife that butchers (false words).
6. He who leaned, he was ashamed (false word) [4].

To conclude from the above, there are many examples of language culture and etiquette in Uzbek folklore. It is these examples that are very important in shaping the speech literacy, spiritual level, and eloquence of the future generation. By citing these examples in folklore, we can see how important language culture and speech etiquette are, not only for young people, but also for every person living in our society. In recent years, a number of Uzbek scientists, such as L. Raupova, R.

Rasulov, Q. Mo'yindinov, have conducted research, created several manuals on speech culture, and are conducting scientific research. Language culture and manners of speech are a social phenomenon, which develops in integral connection with the development of society, science and technology, cultural and literary life.

List of used literature:

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