

SPEECH ETHICS IN MOTHER TONGUE CLASSES

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Annotation: In this article, the tools that describe speech Ethics in the subject of the native language – additives, study such as their own layer in the mirror of modern paradigms of linguistics and the necessary tools for the formation of a culture of Communication-Speech labels-identify linguistic, pedagogical and psychological criteria for drawing up an educational Explanatory Dictionary, labels-provide information on.

Keywords: speech etiquette, communication, language etiquette, literary language, speech culture, expressions, creative idea, scientific study.

In the process of communication and colloquial Ethics in mother tongue science, students not only exchange information with each other and interact, but also try to understand, understand and perceive each other more correctly and more clearly. This side is associated with the problem of personal perception and understanding. Neither the correct understanding of each other nor the clear perception of students in the process of joint activities ensures that communication is effective.

In our science, the term "social speech ethics" was coined by the American psychologist scientist J. It was introduced by Bruner to show that social perception is conditional, as well as that it depends not only on the nature of the stimulus - object, but also on it, and the importance of the situation is taken into account by the experience of the subject, his goals, intentions [1. Kovrova A. Obtszenie kak vospriyatie lyudmi drug druga (perception) internet materials were used <https://zaochnik.com/spravochnik/psihologija/sotsialnaja-psihologija/obschenie-kak-pertseptsija/>]. Examples of the use of colloquial labels when entering into communication have represented cases of the use of colloquial labels in Uzbek literature of the 20th century:

"I'm sorry for us, brother Beck," Thank You sorry though, " we came without time and calmed you down. (Abdullah Qadiri's "Days Gone" P. 7

- Otabek enthusiastically heard the word of Mercy and said, " What are you saying?"he looked at Homer as if he had said. (Abdullah Qadiri's "Days Gone" P. 11

In the examples given, we are forgiven, like what you say, asking for forgiveness of communication, tactful verbal and nonverbal means based on the human acceptance of a person through the perceptive composition, showing the emergence of an idea of the desires, thoughts, feelings, abilities, opportunities, relationships of a partner in communication, as a result of which the development of his own behavior. Another aspect that is much observed in native language classes is that students mispronounce and write suffixes when writing exercises, essays and texts.

For example, boripti-goes, writes-writes, Does-does.

He fought me. Inappropriate use of words and suffixes like this can negatively affect speech ethics. In general, increasing worldview and speaking ethics are at the forefront of raising student morale and their culture of oratory treatment.

"I'm sorry, "he said, and stopped for a moment and said," Why was he going to talk to me?"he asked.

In the example above, the sentence "I'm Sorry" is used in communication to express the fact that one person has pity or pity for another person, and this is also a type of label. In Uzbek, we can take words such as "regret", "unconscious", "eh", "there was no good work" as

equivalent[Saydullaeva Surayyo Serajiddinovna linguistic features of colloquial labels in Uzbek and English

]. . It can be seen that in native language lessons, language etiquette or colloquial etiquette are phrases and words that are used politely in the process of greeting, using the correct intonation when addressing a person, with the aim of asking for something when asked for permission. Every word or phrase used in the process of communication is a window indicating the culture of the nation[G.X.Ergasheva the concept of etiquette and its role in the history of communication culture]. If in the etiquette of treatment a person takes a creative approach to his relationship, that is, he has the opportunity to behave in several different ways in one case, then the etiquette dictates a rule of thumb for a particular case. The characteristics of the label itself are considered to be objects of research not only in linguistics, but also in cultural studies.

Judging by the various opinions, colloquial etiquette is considered an offshoot of this society, as well as of the nation, and is also variable. However, the literary language is conservative towards the modern language. This is a long process involving the selection and careful examination of language tools. The appropriate application of the ethical features of speech when working with students in the lesson, the enhancement of their culture ,of course, is imposed on native language teachers as a special task. Especially the fact that now the implementation of the world experience in the development of the speech ethics of students - the penetration of Singapore education is a clear evidence of this.

List of literature used:

1. Kovrova A. Obtshenie kak vospriyatie lyudmi drug druga (perception) internet materials were used <https://zachnik.com/spravochnik/psihologija/sotsialnaja-psihologija/obschenie-kak-pertseptsija>.
2. Saydullaeva Surayyo Serajiddinovna linguistic features of speech labels in Uzbek and English
3. G.X.Ergasheva concept of etiquette and its role in the history of communication culture