



**THE SPECIFICITY AND IMPORTANCE OF ETIQUETTE IN UZBEK
LINGUISTICS**

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A B S T R A C T	K E Y W O R D S
<p>This is the study of the means of speech etiquette in the Uzbek language - affixes, lexical units, stable combinations in the light of modern paradigms of linguistics and the necessary means of forming a culture of communication. determined the pedagogical and psychological criteria.</p>	<p>Communication, speech competence, dictionary, state language, lexicography, linguistics, culture, ethics, pragmatics, psychology.</p>

Introduction

In world linguistics, a lot of attention is paid to such problems as speech communication, the social importance of speech, its tasks, speech etiquette, and its place in speech communication. Today, due to the growing interest of linguists in the problems of interpersonal verbal communication and interaction between people, it is necessary to study dictionaries aimed at developing speech competence in the light of modern linguistic paradigms, innovative lexicographic traditions of anthropocentric lexicography, and modern lexicographical traditions. showed the need for improvement based on the requirements of the learner.

It is known that educational dictionaries, along with presenting the material of the language being studied, also answer the question of how to present this material, both receptive knowledge of language lexical units and their meanings, as well as the acquired knowledge in practice. Applicability includes reproductive knowledge.

In the new period of our country's development, the large-scale reforms that are being carried out in order to increase the prestige of the Uzbek language as a state language have opened a wide path to practical research that serves to develop the skills of effectively using the rich opportunities of the mother tongue. In particular, Uzbek applied linguistics in the direction of "Further improving the system of teaching the state language in educational organizations, increasing its prestige as a language of science, maintaining the purity of the state language, enriching it and improving the speech culture of the population"[2] an important social order was set before him - the task of creating modern, new-generation educational dictionaries. In this sense, there is a need to further deepen scientific research in order to clarify the criteria for providing speech etiquette units in educational dictionaries.

Linguistic, pedagogical and linguistic means of creating an educational explanatory dictionary of speech etiquettes, which are necessary means of studying speech etiquette in the Uzbek language -

affixes, lexical units, fixed combinations in the light of modern paradigms of linguistics and forming a culture of communication. determination of psychological criteria, vocabulary formation and lexicographic interpretation of labels for educational explanatory dictionary determines the relevance of the research topic.

The issue of speech etiquette began to be studied by Russian scientists in the 80s of the last century. Scientists such as T. V. Larina, Y. A. Romanova, Y. A. Rudneva, R. Ratmayr, N. Formanovskaya devoted their work directly to the issue of speech etiquette. Among them I.A. The works of Romanova and T.V. Larina attracted our attention because they are relatively perfect. I.A. Romanova in her "Dictionary. In the scientific dictionary "Kultura rechevogo obshcheniya: etika, pragmatika, psixologiya" (Culture of speech communication: ethics, pragmatics, psychology) it is stated that "speech etiquette is expressed by the politeness of speech within the framework of formulas and rules of behavior established in a certain culture" . T.V. Larina in her scientific work "Kategoriya vejlivosti i stil kommunikatsii: Sopostavlenie angliyskix i russkix lingvokulturnyx traditsiy" (Category of Politeness and Communication Style: A Cross-Study of English and Russian Linguistic-Cultural Traditions) reflects on etiquette specific to the Russian people.

In Uzbek linguistics, the social essence of etiquette in connection with dialogic speech is discussed in the work "Literary Language and Artistic Style" by H. Doniyorov and B. Yoldoshev, while the scientific works of S. Mominov, Sh. Iskandarov H.Turdiyeva, who analyzed the form of address in her research on communication etiquette and stable speech habits, lists politeness as a speech etiquette unit in her dissertation entitled "Linguo-pragmatic study of speech etiquette units". In the research, the content of the concept of politeness is made up of speech genres such as flattery, applause, praise, humility. H. Turdiyeva's article entitled "Scientific theoretical foundations and principles of speech etiquette units" examines the study of speech etiquette units by Western scientists[3,4,5,6].

In H. Hojiyeva's candidate's dissertation on the topic "The field of respect in Uzbek language and its linguistic-speech characteristics", the tools of the field of respect were analyzed from a structural and semantic-functional point of view, while S. Mominov's "Social-linguistic characteristics of Uzbek communication behavior" research focused on theoretical issues, psycholinguistic aspects of the problem of communication behavior, regional and gender characteristics.

It is known that spirituality begins with language and language culture. A speech made with appropriate and correct use of all the available tools of the language and their possibilities is a cultural speech. Speech culture is the attitude to how skillfully use this language, the tool of communication. Language etiquette or speech etiquette are expressions and words that are politely used in the process of greeting, when asking for permission, in order to ask something, when addressing someone, using the correct intonation. Every word or phrase used in communication is a window that shows the culture of the nation. Therefore, speech etiquette is a part of this society, moreover, the nation, and at the same time it is changing. However, literary language is conservative compared to modern language. This is a long process involving the selection and careful checking of language tools.

Communication is an important tool for a person's activity in society, growth, and establishment of various relationships. Speech etiquette is a collection of different rules for establishing contact with the interlocutor in different situations, continuing and ending it for a desired purpose. The rules of speech etiquette come into play for the development of cultural communication and skills. Speech etiquette units are an integral part of the communication process, which not only attract the attention of the interlocutor, but also show the individual attitude of the speaker. Today, the scientific study of

the practical use of speech units, including the research of pragmalinguistic features of speech etiquette units, is an urgent issue. President Sh.Mirziyoyev also meant the need for such research when he said, "Our task now is to create effective mechanisms aimed at implementing the results of scientific research into practice, to develop science and scientific-innovative activities in a sustainable manner" [1].

The study of the essence of language and its function in society provides an opportunity for a thoughtful understanding of the spiritual heritage of any people, their rich history, national values, cultural and spiritual wealth, the political process. Language and its derivative speech are considered one of the important communication tools of the human society. The speech reflects the culture, manners, circle of knowledge, behavior of a person. This perception is expressed in linguistics through the concept of "colloquial etiquette" – "politeness". In English, the term "politeness" is derived from the medieval Latin word "politus", meaning "to smooth, to polish" (). This term became widespread in the scientific framework of England in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Colloquial etiquette is a comprehensible concept according to individual culture, values. In a person, speech etiquette begins to take shape from childhood, influenced by the situation in the environment, family and society, as well as other factors.

In the following years, the focus on studying the different characteristics of labels increased considerably[6]. It is natural for colloquial etiquette in different nations to vary depending on the identities of that nation. Different facets of colloquial etiquette have been studied not only by linguists, but also by sociologists and cultural scientists, and various concepts have been put forward. Interest in the issue has been increasing, especially in recent years. Because speech etiquette is becoming one of the decisive factors in the interaction between different states, peoples.

Etiquette is one of the manifestations of a relationship that is clearly visible in moral culture. He more often manages the implementation of the laws of the external culture of a person, behavior in their relationship. If in the treatment etiquette a person takes a creative approach to his relationship, that is, he has the opportunity to receive several different treats in one case, then the etiquette dictates a rule of thumb for a particular case. The specifics of etiquette are considered from the objects of research not only in linguistics, but also in cultural studies. For example, the textbook "culture of label "examined" label – label culture as a modern view of label-label culture " and analyzed the types of label.

Etiquette is a comprehensive concept that includes, in a sense, the laws and regulations of treatment adopted on a universal scale. Another of the main requirements of a sample speech is that the provision in which it is intended to be said goes correctly and clearly to the listener, exerts a certain influence, and in the implementation of these issues, certain requirements are imposed on the speech, which are calculated from the problems of the communicative aspect.

Colloquial etiquette refers to national, specific stereotypes that regulate the rules of colloquial etiquette, their adopted formulas for establishing contact with the interlocutor, continuing or ending communication in the chosen tonality. The units of reference are an integral and decisive part of the speech etiquette, the speech process, which not only attracts the attention of the listener, but also has the property of assessing-characterizing it, that is, expressing the personal attitude of the speaker. They are speech units that show in themselves the values, customs, national identity of the Uzbek people, as well as subtle aspects of the Uzbek speech culture. The units of reference are realised in speech in forms that represent propositional, presuppositional, and connotative meaning. These referential units

with a specific morphological and syntactic nature perform several functions in speech: motivate the listener to the speech process (appellative), name it (nominative), express the speaker's personal attitude (connotative, emotive), establish communication (communicative), strengthen the speech process. Such units differ in that they are applied according to age, gender, social status, familiarity.

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