

Language Etiquette in Uzbek Folklore

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Abstract: In the given article behavioral language etiquette has been studied in Uzbek folklore, that is to say in proverbs and sayings. The great poet and thinker Alisher Navai's opinions on this topic are given as examples in his works "Mahbub-ul-Qulub" and "Hayratul-abror". Besides, several Uzbek proverbs and sayings are brought and synthesized. These idioms teach us to speak every word thinking before saying, not to harm one's soul with one spoken word. A proverb is a short saying or piece of folk wisdom that emerges from the general culture rather than being written by a single, individual author. Proverbs often use metaphors or creative imagery to express a broader truth.

Key words: language etiquette, behavior, a proverb, saying, compassion, verbal speech, word.

Introduction. In life, people always interact with each other. They work together. Relationships are the qualities that bind people together, bring them closer, strengthen the bonds of friendship and brotherhood, and motivate them to do great good deeds. Behavior reveals a person's intelligence, intellect, what his parents are like, and how he was brought up.

The main part. Kindness, good nature, always gives people joy, prestige, happiness, peace. As the saying goes, "A wise finds what to speak (uzb. "Dono topib gapirar")," it is an example of both wisdom and courtesy to express one's thoughts in meaningful, unobtrusive words. The great poet and thinker Alisher Navai thinks about this and says that it is possible to give a pure soul to the human body with words, and vice versa, to destroy the soul in the body with words. At the same time, in "Mahbub-ul-Qulub": Navai urges people to think slowly, to eat what comes to them is the work of an animal, and what comes to his mouth is the work of a fool. Every word of Alisher Navai about manners has a deep meaning. There is a saying among Uzbek people: "Speak the truth, even if a sword comes to your head." First of all, Navai was a staunch defender of honesty in his time. In particular, in his epic "Hayratul-abror" he dedicated a special chapter on this topic, "In the definition of Truth ...". In this case, the poet says, if you cannot speak the truth, keep quiet, but never lie:

Necha zarurat aro Qolg'on chog'i, (If you are in need)

Chin demas ersang, Dema yolg'on dog'i. (Don't tell a lie, if you don't want to tell the truth)

Misrepresentation of the truth is such a habit that it destroys one's reputation and condemns oneself to humiliation. Thinking in all directions is a sign of human wisdom and intelligence. Navai also disliked nonsense and illogical ideas. In one of his sermons in this epic, he says:

Yana bukim yaxshi, yomon dema so'z

El yomonu, yaxshisiga solma ko'z.

It turns out that Navai urges people not to listen to anyone's nonsense, and at the same time not to blame anyone. Uzbek people say that, "He who speaks without thinking dies without pain", "Told words are shot weapon", "He who speaks little is a little wrong", "Do not say useless words too much, never stop to hear useful words" There is a saying, "If your words are silver, your silence is gold."



From these Uzbek proverbs we can learn the following meanings: If you want to say something to someone, think about it first. Suppose that someone told you that. Not thinking don't hurt someone's soul, then don't be penitent. If you talk without thinking, you will be embarrassed and people will turn away from you. It is better to remain silent and not utter a word without cooking it in your heart.

Compassion brings humiliation and pain to a man. Because every word that comes out of one's mouth, whether it is good or bad, whether it is appropriate or inappropriate, cannot be changed. The spoken word (especially insults, irony, mockery, discrimination, slander, gossip, boasting, flattery, etc.) is a blow to the owner of the word (a bitter word or a physical blow) by those around him.

“Words from the mouth do not return”, “Speech does not go with the speaker”, “Stored words are pure gold”, “Before you say, you own the word, after you have said it the word will own you”, “Say what should be said, don't say what shouldn't be said”, “Let the trivial matter remain in your mouth”, “If you say it, the word comes out, if you touch it, the eye comes out.”

Conclusion. When people argue with each other, both sides can find the right word appropriate them. As a result, rumors can escalate into a fight. If a person pushes someone (even if it's a joke), this can eventually lead to a fight. There are folk tales, legends, stories and sayings about how important it is to follow language etiquette in dealing with people. There is no tool that can affect a person more than words. You can influence someone verbally, persuade him or make him cry, make him want to live, or quench that passion, make him your friend or make him a rival. But, unfortunately, not everyone pays enough attention to this powerful force of the word.

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