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ISSUES OF POLITE CONVERSATION IN MASTERPIECES OF GREAT SCHOLARS

Abstract: *Preschool and family education is a rich spiritual heritage created by humanity, with great respect and respect for our values, and their use in upbringing the younger generation. The article discusses the ethics of communication in the works of great thinkers, including the need to know the native language in order to be well-versed in the works of Alisher Navoi, as well as the importance of knowledge of many languages, to be honest, to always be attentive to his speech and to the speech of others, to be genuine.*

Key words: *scholars, conversation, speech, politeness, values, spirituality, education, Ibn Sina, Farobiy, Aflotun, Navoi, Kaykovus.*

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Introduction

Nowadays, relying on modern factors in upbringing the young generation, especially the importance of building on national values, traditions, great ancestors, spiritual heritage of our ancestors is the main historical basis of the idea of national independence in our republic.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Education states: "The state education policy is guided by the universal values, historical experience of the people, the centuries-old traditions of culture and science." So, Preschool and family education is a rich spiritual heritage created by humanity, great respect for our values and their use in the education of young people is useful for preschool pupils. For this, each educator should learn our great ancestors such as, Yusuf Khos Khojib, Akhmad Yugnakiy, Az-Zamakhshariy, Abu Nasr al Farobiy, Abu Raykhon Beruniy, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Amir Temur, Ulugbek, Alisher Navoi and Zakhiriddin Muhammad Bobur, should teach preschool pupils, should introduce their views and precepts about behaviour and education, and they ought to use their opinions in order to increase pupils' communication abilities.

The human factor has always been a decisive factor in society and in the work of great scholars and thinkers, the idea of human development and the idea of becoming a perfect human being is the basic principle of morality. The great thinker consider that people have the etiquette of speech, a culture of speech, a word, that is, the beauty of the word is the best virtue for a human being, and does not encourage them to speak harshly or shout. The need to nurture such qualities from an early age is an indication of the importance of parenting, coaching, and the need to educate and teach their children, saying: "Any complex work is solved by intelligent people". "Do not worry about the appearance of people but knowledge". According to his opinion, being intellectual, sharp, modest, agile, honest and generous is determined by people's value, role and status in the society: "Haughtiness does not add to anyone's dignity and glory", "Whoever follows the happy, righteous people he or she will be blessed and successful".

Analysis of Subject Matters

Abu Nasr Farobiy drew his attention to the education of young generation in his "The meaning of Aflotun's law", he confirmed to teach skills to them

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with games because of their enthusiasm to learn proficiency, emphasizing that children learn how to make doors and houses with games and then learn this skill, and that children need to see, watch, practice, and repeat things. In addition, there are following opinions about speech and its meaning, the power of word and features of oratory in mentioned masterpiece of Faroby: "the function of speech listener is to understand the real meaning, to comprehend clearly to learn deeply",- this mind is important to know how to listen the speech. So, according to the mind of Abu Nasr Faroby, it is useful to use all opportunities to become good people; an educator should be responsible for learners bright future, for this " there is no need to be so strict or so gentle teacher, because mercilessness awakens contempt towards teachers and mildness leads to disrespect towards teacher; people cannot be educated without society and he can achieve moral perfection in the company of friends and people like him, and then the children will be respected and educated.

Great scholar Abu Ali Ibn Sina, who lived (980-1037) at the end of ninth and at the beginning of eleventh century, became great in his 18. He wrote more than 300 scientific works and they had an important role of people's education and perfection. There are views and ideas about education in "Donishnoma", "Laws of Medicine", "Hayya ibn Yakzon", "Khidoyat", "Tadbiri manozil" by Ibn Sino. Ibn Sina considered education as the collection of the intellectual, moral, physical and charming labour and he considered that upbringing is a complex of speech perfection, he paid attention to the education of children and emphasized in his "Laws of Medicine" work that the main factor in maintaining a child's health is doing exercise. He considered that it is necessary to perform adequate physical and mental activities, especially speech breathing so as not to lose voice and not to behave badly: " If bad behaviour becomes bad habit, it causes disruption of character", "Because of the moderation of behaviour, both soul and body will be healthy and pure", "That is why, it is needable to recover negative features and for this, it is necessary to learn children from each side and create condition to do physical exercises for them,-" he mentioned. According to his mind, "The purpose of the education is to increase the mental and physical power of children".

Ibn Sina approved to group working of children in his "Tadbiri manozil" work because he mentioned that it makes children interest to study more and helps to acquire the subject easily: "Teaching groups has much profit for society", "Pupils retell what they read from the book and what they hear from their parents while discussing, and learn how to respect each other and make friends". "They receive good habits from each other [5, 102].

Ibn Sina paid his attention to the children's education especially, in family: "If good methods are

used rightly in the family, family will be happy". "When you speak, act in good faith, you do not make mistakes, you do not face obstacles.-", and he recommended education methods. In addition, according to his mind, people, who recover from illness, communication is sweet remedy. And he emphasized: "Have a good chat and always have fun. Make a friendly treat with your friend [5, 103].

One of the middle centuries scholar Unsurulmaoliy Kaykovus wrote "Kobusnoma" in 1082-1083, which was dedicated for his son. "Kobusnoma" consists of 44 chapters and it is intended for paternal admonitions such as, respecting, honoring parents, learning craftsmanship, educating children, studying, making friends, being honest and being oratory.

In "Kobusnoma" it is mentioned that respecting parents is the duty of children, "The more respect your parents, the more prays, which are desired for you, come true", - "Child! Respect and esteem your parents as a son and a daughter is the obligation of yours. Know and comprehend!" .

Chapter 6 of the book "Kobusnoma" contains tips on how to make a profession in human life and the benefits of being a professional: "A professional person has high honor, respect among the people," is stressed.

Kaykovus put the word and mildness into first place than others and edified to speak gently: "Word proficiency is more important than other professions"... "Teach your tongue to be good and do not practice anything but polite words, "... Don't say harsh words, say good words until you hear a good word."

When Kaykovus spoke about oratory, he mentioned that orators should be polite, and they should speak with prejudice and modesty as well as do not use lie and harsh words: "Son, be eloquent",... Be successful with your truthfulness", "begin your words with prejudice", "do not be negative and harsh", "Consider words as great things... it is not everything", because "the effectiveness of all intellect and profession is politeness, modesty, prejudice, pure soul, inoffensiveness, patience and firmness".

The great scholar Alisher Navoi (1441-1501), being a great poet, scholar and statesman, was fluent in Turkish, Persian, Arabian languages, outstanding in intelligence, brightness and intellect. He lived and worked during the Timurid era.

Research Methodology

A. Navoi gave his opinions about education and politeness in his poems: "Farkhad and Shirin", "Layli and Majnun", "Khayrat-ul-Abror", "Sabai Sayyor", "Saddi Iskandari", which are the parts of his masterpiece "Khamsa", and "Khazoyin ul maoniy", "Makhbub ul Qulub" works, other gazelles and rubais. The core of the education in Navoi's works is the

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expression of humanity and maturity, and it contains human qualities: humanity, humanism, friendship, brotherhood, mutual help, kindness, goodness, good manners, good features, patience. - There is deep philosophical thoughts on humility, contentment and satisfaction. In his poems "Farkhad and Shirin", "Leyli and Majnun" Alisher Navoi praises friendship between family, relatives and brotherhood, especially between nations and people, and considered friendship as a great virtue of the people and expressed it in the images of Farkhad, Shirin and Shopour. The writer described those who do not care for the people, who do not care about them, who do evil to the people in the following verse.

Эл қочса бировдин, эл ёмони бил они,
Ахволида идбор нишони бил они,
Феъл ичра улуғ балоий жони бил они,
Олам элининг ёмон, ёмони бил они.
Халойикқа кўрма қилиб бенаво,
Ўзингга қилмагани раво

In his writings, our grandfather Alisher Navoi said that knowledge is a noble quality, it is not easy to master, it is necessary to strive for knowledge, to ask for knowledge, and so more knowledge is useful.

Билмагани сўраб ўрганган олим,
Орланиб сўрамаган ўзига золим.
Оз-оз ўрганиб доно бўлур,
Қатра-қатра йиғилиб дарё бўлур.

Alisher Navoi describes Farhad as an intelligent, humble, hardworking and ambitious person because he has acquired a great deal of knowledge, and that he has spent his knowledge and skill for the benefit of the people:

Жаҳонда қолмади ул етмаган илм,
Билиб тасхиқини қасб этмаган илм.
Хунарни асрабон нетқумдир охир,
Олиб туфроққа кетгумдир охир.

The importance of knowing one's native language and the importance of knowing many languages are important not only in the profession and knowledge, but also in ethics and there is need to be authentic and truthful life. The summary is that "Attention to the language, is the attention to the nation". A. Navoi expressed truthfulness and honesty with his following words: "If people's word is true, then he will be true also", and he disapproved to tell a

lie and to make a mistake with these words". Because "True word is respectful, good word is great" [1, 69-70].

Alisher Navoi approved to do good deals for people, he said that telling good and endearing words to people is to be good to people. If you do not find anything to do good deals, you will tell good words to make people happy:

"Хушгўйким, сўзни рифқ ва мувасо билан айтгай,

кўнгулга юз ғам келатурғон бўлса, анинг сўзидин қайтгай.

Сўздадир ҳар яхшилиқнинг имкони бор", he agitated to be a good person and to tell sweet words in his gazelles.

Яхши сўз бирла хожат аҳлини сўр,
Бермасанг яхши тўғмадин нафақа .

Не учун ким Расул қавли билан

Яхши сўз бордир айлақим садақа [3, 70].

Analysis and results

Parenting plays an important role in the creativity of Alisher Navoi, parents must be responsible for the upbringing of their child, upbringing their children in good manners, morals, intelligence, knowledge and respect for their parents, esteem and value for parents. , emphasizing that they should always carry out their duty, he believes:

Оналарнинг оёғи остиндадир

Равзай жаннату жинон боғи.

Равза боғи висолини истар эрсанг,

Бўл анонинг оёғин тупроғи [2, 70]

From the foregoing, it is clear that the ideas of our great ancestors on education and their teaching from pre-school education will help them to develop the skills of communication, to cultivate speech, and also to educate children.

Therefore, the curriculum of the preschool requires starting small groups to introduce the great images. To do this, first of all, the educator must have a deep understanding of the language, speech, word and speech etiquette expressed in the works of the great thinkers, and their understanding of the essence and meaning of the lessons should be taken into consideration.

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