TRANSACTION CULTURE IS AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT OF ETHICAL CULTURE

Charos Mirzaeva

Leading Specialist Of The Regional Department For Religious Affairs Of The Jizzakh Region, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the role and importance of the culture of interaction, which is one of the most important elements in the family.

KEYWORDS: Behavior, morality, family, culture, spirituality, lifestyle, family education, etc.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most important elements of moral culture is etiquette. A fair society is a necessity for a person, there is no development without it. Etiquette requires respecting other people, putting their dignity in place, and observing the rules of national and universal moral culture. Courtesy, in our opinion, includes 3 aspects:

- 1) manners of greeting and answering greetings;
- 2) conversation etiquette;
- 3) gaze, i.e. the manner of human gaze.

Communication begins with greetings and requires compliance with greeting etiquette. In this regard, Husayn Vaiz Koshifi said: "If they ask how many are the etiquettes of salutation, say seven: first, the person saluting should be pure, second, a horseman should salute a homeless person, and fourth, the face of the person saluting should be open and happy." let him say, fifth, not with a sign or gesture (nodding his head, placing his hand on his chest), but aloud: "As-salamu alayka" or "Salamu-alayk" and if there is a congregation, he should say "Assalamu-alaikum". Seventh, when two people come close to each other, they should shake hands »

Etiquette for answering greetings: to happily answer "Wa alaykums salam" (Arabic for "peace be upon you") with an open face, to say thank you to the one who greeted, to receive the greeting with a louder voice than with a gesture, the person who greeted should hear your answer, if a representative of another nationality greets you in his own language, answer in that language. Communication takes place primarily through words and speech. Therefore, the ability to speak, talk, and listen to others is an important condition of etiquette.

In our opinion, conversation etiquette is as follows: speak politely, smiling, open, sincere, without raising your voice, speak meaningful, useful words suitable for everyone's interest, situation, age, do not say sarcastic, malicious words that make people laugh, hurt people, don't interrupt, don't show off, talk thoughtfully, don't talk too much, that is, talk a little, talk with knowledgeable, experienced, respectable people.

In family upbringing, speech culture should be formed and gradually developed from the moment the child's language emerges. For this, it is necessary to pay great attention to the child's ability

to pronounce words correctly, to connect meaningful words, and to make his speech rich, to read age-appropriate books, to tell the meaning of the book he has read, to express an independent opinion on positive and negative images, that is, to connect moral education with intellectual education. read fairy tales, talk more with the child, calmly answer his questions, teach the child speech culture and conversation etiquette from a young age, read books to increase vocabulary, memorize poems. It is known that the more poems a person memorizes, the stronger his memory becomes.

Look, that is, human look, plays an important role in etiquette. "It is known that in a person's gaze, in his facial expression, in his hand movements, his unspoken, unspoken feelings and demands are reflected. For example, waving your hand without listening to the end of the interlocutor's speech means rude behavior. Sometimes a look speaks louder than words ».

Communication in the family environment is the interaction between family members regarding everyday, household problems. Because, acknowledging the role of radio, television, newspapers, magazines, artistic and scientific literature in the education of worldview, belief and faith, conscience and responsibility, which are formed in the human mind, it can be said that face-to-face influence, looking at the face and eyes of a person Meaningful words and feelings are incomparable. That is why, when it is necessary to explain a necessary idea, the parent turns his child's face towards him, and with the help of paralinguistic tools, when psychologically analyzed, with the facial expression and sincerity in the eyes, he begins to express the idea. And such communication will be fruitful. Such an effect is clearly visible in the communication of mothers and grandmothers, who are more psychoemotionally affected. In this sense, M. Kholmatova said, "The spiritual image of a person, his appearance, behavior, and behavior are expressed in the culture of communication. He expresses his feelings, inner feelings, and hopes in the process of communication »,- he writes.

In family upbringing, it is necessary to give great importance to the formation and development of a view of beautiful and meaningful, impartial people, to teach them not to look down on others, regardless of any problem or bad mood. M. Umarova: "If the behavior culture, family traditions, traditions, and customs characteristic of Uzbek national families are instilled in the mind of the growing generation in the form of concepts, specific knowledge, and understood relationships, they play an important role in the formation of social imaginations that are proportionate to family values in teenagers. ».

The family is the natural and basic unit of society. The society consists of large and small families. The stronger these families are, the stronger the community will be. In the just civil society that we are building, the family is a unique social unit. This feature of the family is primarily expressed in its connection with the interests of society and its social duties. In the country, work is being carried out based on the program goals aimed at strengthening the well-being of every family and every person, and the harmony of citizens. Studies show that childhood, faith, sanctity of the family, mutual support, continuation of the family, work, respect and love for the elders prevail in the mentality of the Uzbek family. In this way, we are very different from Western families.

Etiquette can be divided into the following types: husband and wife, parents and children, men, women, young people, elderly people, colleagues.

These types of etiquette are based on the duties and responsibilities of each person.

Duties of the husband in the family: to love and respect the wife, to consult with her, to provide the family with financial resources, to provide for his wife and children, to take care of him, to manage the family, to educate, control and protect him, to be loyal to the family, to his wife, to make the children knowledgeable and skilled. to treat all children equally, to treat his wife's parents and relatives with respect.

Duties of a wife in the family: love, respect, obey her husband, give birth to children, take care of her, raise her, do household chores, observe order and hygiene rules, tidy up, appreciate and use sparingly what her husband has earned, do not allow extravagance, to consult with the husband in every matter, to get his consent, to be loyal to the husband, to respect the husband's parents and relatives, to be kind to him, to be patient, to always pay attention to the husband and children, and to monitor their behavior and thoughts with vigilance and demand follow up "A mother instills the most beautiful morals in her children's souls. It teaches to love others, to be polite to relatives, to show respect to elders, to show mercy to children, to help the weak and vulnerable. He likes to do things beautifully and beautifully, to be the right word. It inculcates keeping one's promise, being fair in one's judgments, and similar morals in the child's mind and heart, and constantly helps one to become a responsible, well-behaved person. ».

In our opinion, parents' duties towards their children can be divided into two stages:

The first stage is before the birth of the child: creating material and spiritual conditions. Acquiring the necessary knowledge in the care and upbringing of a newborn child. For this, we must read and study the heritage left by our ancestors and special books written in the present era, create social conditions, pay great attention to the care of pregnant women, eat foods rich in vitamins, follow the nutritional culture, get advice from specialist obstetricians and gynecologists, and find experienced midwives. , to keep in touch with them, to understand and take care of their parents, brothers, sisters, relatives, and respect them, to have peace and tranquility in the family, to prevent wars and quarrels, to keep the house tidy, clean, should keep in order.

The second stage - after the birth of the child: an experienced midwife should help the young mother in the first days to take care of the child., to give a beautiful, meaningful name, to raise the child step by step, depending on the age, to teach the child to love books from a young age, to read interesting books, especially Uzbek folk tales, to ask how he understood the fairy tale that was read to him even when he was 3-4 years old, by fairy tale it is necessary to ask short questions and teach the child to answer these questions gradually and without haste, parents should treat their children with patience, attention, respect, kindness, demandingness according to their daily habit, and their children on various topics in the family talking with, teaching morals, manners, imparting knowledge, teaching skills, teaching independent thinking, teaching cleanliness from infancy.

Duties of children: respect parents, listen to their advice, do not harm them, consult with parents in everything and get their consent, help with household chores, get education, get a profession, get married, material and spiritual support of parents, brothers and sisters, even if they live separately.

REFERENCES

- 1. Hossein Vaiz Koshifi. Futuvvatnomai Sultani or the sect of youth. T.: 1994, p. 66.
- 2. Sher A. Ethics. T.: 2003, p. 204.
- 3. Khalmatova M. Problems of improving the culture of family relations and raising a healthy generation: Ph.D. Tashkent State Agrarian Union. Tashkent, 1998. Page 68.
- 4. Umarova M.M. Socio-psychological conditions of the formation of ideas about family values in teenagers: Dis... Psi-hol. science. candidate: 19.00.05/ Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan. UzMU named after M.Ulugbek. T., 2004. Pages 10-11.
- 5. Daughter of Fatima Khan Sulaiman. Issues specific to women. T.: Movarounnahr. 2003, p. 109.