

ETHICS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING
Umurzakova D.I.¹, Gulomjonova U.G.² (Republic of Uzbekistan)
Email: Umurzakova333@scientifictext.ru

¹Umurzakova Dilfuza Ilhamovna – Teacher;
²Gulomjonova Umida Gulomjon qizi – Student,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES,
FERGANA STATE UNIVERSITY,
FERGANA, REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Abstract: *in this article you come across as public speakers, one of the first ethical areas we should be concerned with is information honesty. While there are cases where speakers have blatantly lied to an audience, it is more common for speakers to prove a point by exaggerating, omitting facts that weigh against their message, or distorting information. We believe that speakers build a relationship with their audiences, and that lying, exaggerating, or distorting information violates this relationship. Ultimately, a speaker will be more persuasive by using reason and logical arguments supported by facts rather than relying on emotional appeals designed to manipulate the audience.*

Keywords: *distorting information, persuasive, omitting, disclose, exaggerating, maintain credibility.*

ЭТИКА В ПУБЛИЧНЫХ ВЫСТУПЛЕНИЯХ
Умурзакова Д.И.¹, Гуломжонова У.Г.² (Республика Узбекистан)

¹Умурзакова Дилфуза Илхамовна – преподаватель;
²Гуломжонова Умида Гуломжон кизи – студент,
кафедра английского языка и литературы, факультет иностранных языков,
Ферганский государственный университет,
г. Фергана, Республика Узбекистан

Аннотация: *в этой статье вы столкнетесь с одной из первых этических областей, о которых мы должны заботиться как публичные ораторы - честность информации. Хотя бывают случаи, когда ораторы явно лгут аудитории, чаще говорят о чем-то, преувеличивая, опуская факты, которые влияют на их сообщение или искажают информацию. Мы считаем, что ораторы создают отношения со своей аудиторией, и эта ложная, преувеличивающая или искажающая информация нарушает эти отношения. В конечном счете, оратор будет более убедителен, используя аргументы и логические аргументы, поддерживаемые фактами, а не полагаться на эмоциональные призывы, направленные на манипулирование аудиторией.*

Ключевые слова: *искажать информацию, убеждать, упускать, раскрывать, преувеличивать, поддерживать доверие.*

The study of ethics in human communication is hardly a recent endeavor. One of the earliest discussions of ethics in communication (and particularly in public speaking) was conducted by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato in his dialogue Phaedrus. In the centuries since Plato's time, an entire subfield within the discipline of human communication has developed to explain and understand communication ethics.

As public speakers, one of the first ethical areas we should be concerned with is information honesty. While there are cases where speakers have blatantly lied to an audience, it is more common for speakers to prove a point by exaggerating, omitting facts that weigh against their message, or distorting information. We believe that speakers build a relationship with their audiences, and that lying, exaggerating, or distorting information violates this relationship. Ultimately, a speaker will be more persuasive by using reason and logical arguments supported by facts rather than relying on emotional appeals designed to manipulate the audience [1, c. 154].

It is also important to be honest about where all your information comes from in a speech. As speakers, examine your information sources and determine whether they are biased or have hidden agendas. The second part of information honesty is to fully disclose where we obtain the information in our speeches. As ethical speakers, it is important to always cite your sources of information within the body of a speech. Whether you conducted an interview or read a newspaper article, you must tell your listeners where the information came from. We mentioned earlier in this chapter that using someone else's words or ideas without giving credit is called plagiarism. The word "plagiarism" stems from the Latin word *plagiarius*, or kidnapper [1, c. 157].

Speakers tend to fall into one of three major traps with plagiarism. The first trap is failing to tell the audience the source of a direct quotation. In the previous paragraph, we used a direct quotation from the American Psychological Association; if we had not used the quotation marks and clearly listed where the cited material

came from, you, as a reader, wouldn't have known the source of that information. To avoid plagiarism, you always need to tell your audience when you are directly quoting information within a speech [2, c. 176].

The second plagiarism trap public speakers fall into is paraphrasing what someone else said or wrote without giving credit to the speaker or author. For example, you may have read a book and learned that there are three types of schoolyard bullying. In the middle of your speech you talk about those three types of schoolyard bullying. Typically, the only information you do not need to cite is information that is general knowledge. General knowledge is information that is publicly available and widely known by a large segment of society.

The third plagiarism trap that speakers fall into is re-citing someone else's sources within a speech.

Ethical communicators will be receptive to dissent, no matter how strongly they may disagree with the speaker's message because they realize that a society that forbids dissent cannot function democratically [2, c. 178].

Show respect for your audience. Don't insult your audience in any way. Racial slurs and profanity are obviously unethical, but in addition, don't show disrespect for people's gender, backgrounds, positions, appearances, or nationalities. Don't put people down because of their lack of knowledge of a topic; sometimes their lack of information is the very reason you have been asked to speak. Don't embarrass any member of your audience. Don't play a joke on anyone without seeking permission first. Even if you do receive permission, playing a joke on an audience member can backfire because the rest of your group might become fearful they will bear the brunt of your next joke, causing them to lose trust in you.

Reference / Список литературы

1. *Lewis D. Michael* Correction a positive approach to language mistakes. Thomson Australia, Canada, UK, US., 2002. (p. 154-158).
2. *Maley Alan*. Extensive Reading: Maid in Waiting in B. Tomlinson English Language Learning Materials: a critical review. London/New York, 2008. P. 176-178.
3. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.sboyd.com/> (дата обращения: 09.11.2017).