

SCIENTIFIC ETHICS AND ETIQUETTE OF UZBEK STUDENTS IN WRITING

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Annotation

This article reveals scientific ethics and etiquette in the process of writing, which is one of the most pressing issues today, on the example of works written by Uzbek students.

The concepts of scientific ethics and scientific etiquette are considered as a new concept in the formation of writing skills, because previously ethics and etiquette were considered in other fields and were not scientifically important. As the development of science has progressed, scientific works, in particular, in the process of writing articles, the observation of cases of enriching the ideas related to research with information obtained from social networks or using the works of other authors without citing the works of other authors, proved that the concept of ethics and aesthetics is also necessary in the scientific direction. Formation of scientific ethics and etiquette for students in higher education institutions is the object of the article, and step-by-step teaching of academic foreign language is taken as the main task.

Keywords: *Scientific ethics, scientific etiquette, integration, plagiarism, intellectual property*

Annotatsiya

Maqolada hozirgi kundagi eng dolzarb masalalardan biri bo‘lgan yozish jarayonidagi ilmiy etika va etiket o‘zbek talabalari tomonidan yozilgan ishlar misolida ochib berilgan.

Ilmiy etika va ilmiy etiket tushunchasi yozish ko‘nikmasini shakllantirishda yangi tushunchalar sifatida qaraladi, chunki avvallari etika va etiket boshqa sohalarda nazarda tutilib ilmiy jihatdan ahamiyatga ega bo‘lmagan. Ilm fan taraqqiyoti rivojlangani o‘laroq ilmiy ishlar, xususan, maqola yozish jarayonida tadqiqotga tegishli fikrlarni ijtimoiy tarmoqlardan olingan ma‘lumotlar boyitish yoki boshqa muallifning ishlarini iqtibos keltirmasdan foydalanish hollarini kuzatilishi etika va estitika tushuncha ilmiy yo‘nalishda ham zarurligini isbotladi. Oliy ta‘lim muassasalarida talabalarga ilmiy etika va etiketni shakllantirish maqolaning obyekti bo‘lib, akademik chet tili fanini o‘qitishda bosqichma-bosqich o‘rgatish asosiy vazifa sifatida olingan.

Kalit so‘zlar: *Ilmiy etika, ilmiy etiket, yaxlitlik, ko‘chirmachilik, intellektual mulk*

Аннотация

В данной статье на примере произведений, написанных узбекскими студентами, раскрывается научная этика и этикет в процессе письма, что является одним из наиболее актуальных вопросов на сегодняшний день.

Понятия научной этики и научного этикета рассматриваются как новое понятие в формировании навыков письма, поскольку ранее этика и этикет рассматривались в других областях и не имели научного значения. По мере развития науки научные работы, в частности, в процессе написания статей, наблюдение случаев обогащения идей, связанных с исследованием, информацией, полученной из социальных сетей или использованием работ других авторов без цитирования работ другие авторы доказали, что понятия этики и эстетики необходимы и в научном направлении. Формирование научной этики и этикета у студентов вузов является предметом статьи, а в качестве основной задачи взято поэтапное обучение академическому иностранному языку.

Ключевые слова: *Научная этика, научный этикет, интеграция, плагиат, интеллектуальная собственность*

Introduction

Etiquette is considered as the set of norms of personal behavior in society and occurs in the form of an ethical code of the expected social behaviours that accord with the conventions and norms observed and practiced by a society, social class or group. In modern English usage, the French word *étiquette* (label and tag) dates from the year 1750 (Brown et al, 1993). In the 18th century, during the Enlightenment Age, the adoption of etiquette was a self-conscious process for acquiring the conventions of politeness and the normative behaviours (charm, manners, demeanour) which symbolically identified the person as a genteel member of the upper class. To identify with the social élite (Klein, 1994). In the 18th century, Philip Stanhope, the 4th Earl of Chesterfield, first used the word *etiquette* to mean “the conventional rules of personal behaviour in polite society.” (William Hoare)

Coming to the XXI century outlook through the etiquette has been complicated covering more fields in globe, such as in medicine, in education, in science as well.

Science and Everyday Ethical Decisions

Sometimes, science can help people make ethical decisions in their own lives. For example, scientific evidence shows that certain human actions—such as driving cars that burn gasoline—are contributing to changes in Earth’s climate. This, in turn, is causing more severe weather and the extinction of many species. A number of ethical decisions might be influenced by this scientific knowledge. I asked them an ordinary question.

Q:Should people avoid driving cars to work or school because it contributes to climate change and the serious problems associated with it? What if driving is the only way to get there? Can you think of an ethical solution?

Most students’ answers were the same like:

A:This example shows that ethical decisions may not be all or nothing. For example, rather than driving alone, people might share cars with others. This would reduce their impact on climate change. They could also try to reduce their impact in other ways.

For example, they might turn down their thermostat in cold weather so their furnace burns less fuel.

As for being an Academic English teacher, I took the science point because students at university regard it as a new notion. We will look through the attitude to scientific etiquette by Uzbek students in writing.

Initially, I tested their comprehension on ethics, especially scientific ethics before stepping to the scientific etiquette.

Research methodology.

Ethics is an important consideration in science. Scientific investigations must be guided by what is right and what is wrong. That’s where ethical rules come in. They help ensure that science is done safely and that scientific knowledge is reliable. Here are some of the ethical rules that scientists must follow:

- Scientific research must be reported honestly. It is wrong and misleading to make up or change research results.
- Scientific researchers must try to see things as they really are. They should avoid being biased by the results they expect or hope to get.
- Researchers must be careful. They should do whatever they can to avoid errors in their data.
- Researchers must inform coworkers and members of the community about any risks of their research. They should do the research only if they have the consent of these groups.
- Researchers studying living animals must treat them humanely. They should provide for their needs and take pains to avoid harming them.

In logical writing, the composed matter must be true.

We depend on taking after innovative groups, which are considered the benchmarks for composing around logical inquiry. Discoveries detailed in Joined together students’ diary procedures of the university appeared that of 200 withdrawn articles. Three fourths of the withdrawals for extortion or suspected extortion were for most of the withdrawals for plagiarism or duplication, which screens the logical writing for literary theft, has cleaned up the research arena to an expansive degree by analysts within the faculties at World Languages University. (Rashidova, 2023)

Analysis and results.

Scientific etiquette refers to the set of guidelines and norms followed by scientists in their professional interactions and conduct within the scientific community (Hanna, 2019). Adhering to scientific etiquette helps maintain professionalism, integrity, and mutual respect among researchers. Here are some key aspects of scientific etiquette:

1. Integrity: Scientists should always prioritize honesty and integrity in their work. They should accurately report their findings, methods, and data without manipulating or fabricating results. Plagiarism should be strictly avoided, and proper credit should be given to the original authors.

2. Collaboration: Scientists often collaborate with colleagues and researchers from different institutions or disciplines. In such collaborations, it is important to establish clear communication channels, share credit and responsibilities, and respect the intellectual contributions of all team members.

3. Peer Review: Peer review is an essential part of the scientific process. Scientists should participate in peer review by providing candid, constructive, and unbiased feedback on research papers, grant proposals, and other scientific work. The review process should be conducted confidentially, and conflicts of interest should be disclosed.

4. Authorship and Publication: Authorship should be based on substantial contributions to the research project. All authors should meet the criteria for authorship and should have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript. Honorary or ghost authorship should be avoided. When publishing research, scientists should select appropriate journals and follow the journal's guidelines and ethical standards.

5. Intellectual Property: Scientists should respect intellectual property rights, including patents, copyrights, and licenses. Proper attribution and citation of previous work is important to acknowledge the contributions of others and avoid plagiarism.

6. Professional Conduct: Scientists should maintain professional behavior in all scientific interactions, including conferences, seminars, and discussions. They should listen to others' ideas respectfully, engage in constructive criticism, and avoid personal attacks or derogatory remarks. Honoring confidentiality and privacy agreements is crucial, particularly when working with sensitive data or in collaborations with industry partners.

7. Data Management and Sharing: Scientists should follow good data management practices, including proper documentation, storage, and archiving of research data. They should be willing to share data and materials with other researchers, subject to legal, ethical, and privacy considerations.

Conclusion

Because of exceptional development within the numbers of both analysts and logical distributors, there are productive increments in articles that depend on literary theft. There are five essential sorts of literary theft: duplicate and glue, word switch, fashion copyright infringement, allegory, and thought literary theft. Any content or information from other sources ought to be put in citation marks with legitimate references or acknowledgements. Changing several words and fixing the content with some modern phrases does not pardon the creator from citing the initial source. There is no set run the show as to how much literary matter can be replicated from a commentary, but less than 20% is frequently overlooked by the publication board of major universal diaries. That is not cruel that you simply can duplicate 20% from five articles to make 100% of a "new" article. Editors consider the length of the article, the nature of the source, the conveyance of the cited content, how much is cited, and whether it is appropriately referenced sometime recently choosing to forward the article for audit.

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