

Enhancing the Speech Activity of Preschool Children in the Family and in Preschool Organizations

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Annatation: This article highlights the importance of the work being done in the family and preschools to increase the speech activity of preschool children, and the increase in the speech activity of the child depends on the vocabulary of parents, the culture of mutual respect. Educators are highlighted with important tasks in creating an environment that develops children's speech

KEYWORD: speech activity, vocabulary, psychological climate, positive behavior, speech development

The family is the child's primary source of upbringing, and the child develops his or her first verbal skills in a family environment. It has a profound effect on a child's personality. Increasing a child's speech activity in the family depends on the vocabulary of the parents and the culture of mutual respect.

Always using the same words for a child can delay a child's speech development.

Timely and correct formation of children's speech Parents should pay attention to the following:

- Frequently practice sounds that are unfamiliar to the child
- Teach the child to listen, to distinguish people's voices
- Regularly improve the child's imitation of adults
- Raising a child to feel the need to grow old

As the child's speech develops in the family, it is advisable to teach him to correct mistakes in speech, to teach him to speak in terms of grammar and phonetics. Speech development is a difficult process, so the help of parents is very important.

The psychological climate in the family, that is, the nature of communication with children, the way they are treated with love and attention, play a very important role in the formation of the moral image of the growing person. That is why the upbringing of a well-rounded person requires, first of all, a healthy family environment.

Educational work in the family is carried out directly by educators. It is important for educators to teach the children in the group discipline, the rules of behavioral culture, behavior in the circle of peers, the formation of communication skills. It is also important to create an environment that develops children's speech. Educators need to consider the following when creating an environment that develops children's speech:

- Have a set of recommended items, pictures, books for children to see independently
- Educators tell children interesting stories and fairy tales
- Develop the skills to communicate with adults and peers
- Creating reasons for communication processes
- Introduce children to age-appropriate books and develop storytelling skills based on pictures

Not only sound education but his alertness and dedication too are most required.

To greet and say goodbye to all the staff of the institution, to teach them to address by name, to thank for the help and attention, to share toys, so that children develop the skills of mutual positive behavior and simple behavior. teach to use the words "thank you", "please", "sorry". A preschooler likes to ask about a lot of things going on around the child, everything that is going on, and everything that grabs the child's attention in general. The fact that every question is left unanswered increases the interest of the child. addressing a friend by name Mutual kindness benevolence, mutual assistance not only forms human qualities in the child, but also increases the child's speech activity.

Sociometric experiments show that if the warm family environment is based on a democratic relationship between parents and children, the child has a higher position in the community among his peers, while children from unhealthy families have a lower position. will be.

The psychological climate in the family, that is, the nature of communication with children, the way they are treated with love and attention, play a very important role in the formation of the moral image of the growing person. That is why the upbringing of a well-rounded person requires, first of all, a healthy family environment. Since the role of the family in the formation and development of the child's personality is invaluable, family members must create a healthy family environment to ensure the mental development of their children, to become the main helpers of educators. Communication with other children is important for a child's mental development. Interest in peers develops a little later in a child's later years than in adults, but it becomes more pronounced, especially during kindergarten.

The most severe punishment for a 4-5 year old is to deprive him of communication with his peers. The individual development of a child from the time he or she is placed in a group of children cannot be considered and studied without considering his or her relationship with members of the 'children's community'. Kids strive for a team of their peers. However, they do not always have a positive relationship with their peers. Some kids are more active in the group and feel like "fish in water." Some feel very uncomfortable, insecure, and dependent on others. Why is that? Positive relationships with peers can help a child develop a sense of solidarity and a strong bond with the group. However, a lack of positive relationships can make a child depressed, anxious, or aggressive. It can also lead to negative attitudes towards children and people in general, and can lead to isolation.

Studies in families with many children show that siblings also have a strong influence on the development of the child's personality. Brothers and sisters are part of the microenvironment closest to the child. Some researchers even believe that as the number of family members increases, the influence of parents on children decreases and the influence of siblings increases. In the company of

older brothers and sisters, the child feels emotionally protected. Brothers and sisters will have the opportunity to show their kindness and organizational skills. Among them, the child can share his worries and interests. Brothers and sisters can meet his needs, including the need to communicate. This means that kindergarten children develop more complex and diverse types of relationships with other children, and these relationships to some extent determine their personality development. Children who have difficulty communicating with their peers and whose need for communication is not sufficiently developed should not intensify their relationships with their peers. It is best to start with 1-2 partners who share common interests, and then gradually expand the range of communication. It is often helpful to teach children to take into account the opinions of others, first of all, to reconstruct the wrong communication motives.

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