



PARTICIPATION IN TEACHING PRESCHOOL CHILDREN LEARNING SPEECH, THINKING AND COMMUNICATING

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th March 2022 Accepted: 8 th April 2022 Published: 28 th May 2022	This article focuses on children's speech development. It describes concepts such as listening, thinking, and communication, which are key factors in the development of preschool children's speech, and provides a scientific basis for the development of children's speech as a result of their interdependence.
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Along with parents, preschools play an important role in the upbringing of preschool children. "In fact, the role and importance of the pre-school education system in the life of our society, which is the most important link in the upbringing of our children, cannot be measured by anything. It is the focus on pre-school education that lays a solid foundation for the country's future development".[1]

Therefore, today's preschools have a great responsibility and responsibility. One of the goals of children's pre-school education is to enrich their speech. Behind this goal is the development of children's listening, thinking and communication skills. According to I. Tikhiyeva, regular teaching of speech, methodological development of speech and language should be the basis of educational work in preschool education [2].

We also need to keep in mind the need for preschoolers to develop their listening, thinking, and communication skills in order to improve their speech. That is, children need to listen first. Children do not always imitate what they hear or see. They only listen to people who are interesting, understandable, and attractive because of their age. For example, children like classical music, modern music and cartoons more than national movies. They like to listen to fairy tales rather than stories. We hear a lot about listening and listening in our daily lives. But we are not interested in the meaning of these concepts. We can just take it for granted. If we consider that hearing is the ability of humans and animals to receive sound waves through the auditory organ and the auditory analyzer [3], listening means listening attentively [4]. It turns out that the only concept of attention in hearing and listening is the difference. Attention is the first step in the learning process. We cannot understand, learn, or remember what we have not heard or seen. [5]

There is also the concept of active listening, which requires some recognition. Hearing is the process of perceiving and giving meaning to visual and

auditory stimuli. Active listening involves focusing, understanding, remembering, evaluating, and responding [6]. If the child is able to concentrate, understand and analyze the information he or she hears, and express his or her attitude to it, we will achieve our goal. Then the child thinks about what he has heard. A thinking child is considered to have his own worldview. If he can translate his worldview into oral speech, he will need to communicate. That's why we think it's important to teach preschoolers to listen. A child who listens carefully to information will definitely feel the need to think. If we teach children to listen carefully, we will give them a basic education in thinking. "The education of the mind is the most necessary, the most esteemed, the most sacred, the most sacred duty of teachers." [7]

In addition to listening and thinking, communication is also an important factor in the formation of a person. So what are the factors that make communication effective? In our opinion, the first thing to do when a child is active in communication is to:

Social environment. The environment in which a child lives is bound to affect his mood. As a result, children feel comfortable and at ease with their peers and are more active in communication. The age of the people around you is also one of the reasons why people feel free and comfortable in communication. The same is true for children. It is natural for a small group of children to have difficulty communicating with their students. The differences in their thinking, the uniqueness of the mental world, the diversity of interests, and other similar factors are among the reasons why children prefer communication around their peers. Friendship in communication, understanding of the child's needs, and a warm attitude can work wonders in raising a child.

Family relations. Family relationships are important not only for children but also for the whole family. It is important to listen to children in the family



first, to be able to take the first steps in communicating with them from the family. The reason is that the child strengthens the foundation of family upbringing in preschool education. A child who is free in the family can communicate freely on the street. According to Kaikovus, people need to learn a good language, that is, to get used to speaking politely.

Self-awareness, the formation of the concept of "I". Confidence in children is important for their development as individuals. Having confidence in relationships with children helps to stabilize children's self-perceptions. That is, in addition to children believing that they are great, believing in themselves, they always have to know who their child is, who they should be in the future, who they should imitate some ideal person, and so on. He realizes that he needs to be active.

Satisfying the need to support entrepreneurship. Children want a lot. They usually think only of themselves. They can create as much as they want for something that is comfortable, good and enjoyable. However, these desires are not always supported by parents. But today's pedagogy advises children not to say no. It is enough to explain to them that it is impossible to do so. Shutting down a child's initiative can lead to a decrease in the need to listen to the next conversation, a loss of motivation to think, and a consequent decrease in the desire to communicate. In the development of speech in preschool children, first of all, the correct use of the integration of teaching listening, thinking through listening, thinking through listening, helps to achieve the goal without difficulty. When we teach listening comprehension, children begin to think. A thinking child does not have difficulty speaking. On the contrary, it is active in communication.

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