

# Causes and Consequences of the Child's Discussion

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**Annotation:** Communication is the process of informational, emotional and subjective interaction that ensures the formation, realization and manifestation of a relationship. The role of communication in the formation of a child's personality is enormous. In the process of communication, certain personal relationships are formed. In this article, you can see the formation of communication in the child, the problems and solutions that arise in it.

**Keywords:** communication, child, upbringing, parent, trust, information, character, emotion, intimacy, relationship.

## Main part

The nature of a child's personality depends in large part on the nature of his interactions with others. A child's attitude toward adults can be trustworthy or unreliable, pleasant or unpleasant, and so on. Communication between people and its general laws are one of the most important conditions for human interaction in all aspects of life.

The culture of communication is, firstly, the ability to know oneself and understand other people, that is, to correctly assess their psychological characteristics, secondly, to be able to respond appropriately to their behavior and circumstances, thirdly, everyone the ability to choose the form, method, and style of communication that best suits the individual characteristics of the individual in relation to the person. To develop a culture of communication, it is necessary to develop from an early age the ability to treat other people with respect and sincerity, empathy, humanity and kindness. Social psychologists distinguish between barriers to communication: psychological, situational, contextual, and motivational. Psychological barriers are the fear of being disliked, misunderstood, rejected, or feared, or the fear that a partner may respond rudely in response to his or her sincere feelings and intentions. due to which it is a peculiar internal mental brake, which prevents the display and realization of personal possibilities of intellect, kindness, power. Situational barriers are related to the fact that interlocutors have different understandings and approaches to the same situation. Content barriers are usually caused by a misunderstanding of the interlocutor, the meaning of the sentence, what he or she is trying to convey, what he or she is referring to, what he or she is leading to, and so on. Motivational barriers are situations in which the speaker either does not fully understand the motives of the ideas he is expressing, or he is deliberately trying to hide them (the main motive).

In the process of communication, certain personal relationships are formed. The nature of a child's personality depends in large part on the nature of his interactions with others. A child's attitude toward adults can be trustworthy or unreliable, pleasant or unpleasant, and so on. (Freud's followers) believe that the mother's death is crucial in shaping children's attitudes toward adults. According to the scholar, the reason for this is that the mother meets the "island needs" of the child. But why is it that a child who has lost his mother is also developing physically and psychologically? How can it be explained from a neo-Freudian position that a child is so attached to adults who have only played or interacted with him who did not feed him? A psychoanalytic approach that coordinates the role of a biological factor cannot answer this question.

Schooling plays an important role in the development of children's speech. At preschool, a child speaks without thinking, and at school the language he or she speaks becomes a science that is taught and learned. In the process of learning grammar, the phonetic aspect of a child's speech becomes more accurate, and the syntax of speech improves. In the process of learning all the subjects taught in school, the vocabulary of the student's speech is enriched, the meaning of the words is deepened and expanded for him. Children's ability to write is an important part of their speech development. The child tries to express his / her thoughts in writing. When a student completes a written assignment on behalf of a teacher, he or she knows in advance that his or her

work will be evaluated based on the language in which his or her point of view is expressed. speech develops under the influence of adult speech. Therefore, educators need to teach children the culture of speech as well as the development of oral and written speech from an early age.

Communication with adults affects the development of children at all stages of early and preschool age. There is no reason to believe that the role of communication increases or decreases with age. It is safe to say that as a child's intellectual life becomes richer, his connections with the world expand, and new abilities emerge, his content becomes more complex and deeper. The main and perhaps the most striking positive effect of communication is the ability to accelerate the development of children.

The positive effects of communication can be observed in all aspects of a child's spiritual life - from cognitive processes to the formation of personality and self-awareness. All of the above gives us the right to emphasize that communication is indeed a crucial factor in the overall mental development of an early and preschool child. The most important way to influence communication is to help children develop mentally - to interact with, monitor and imitate the child's activities. Communication performs various functions in people's lives. Among them, we distinguish three functions: the organization of joint activities, the formation of interpersonal relationships, and people's knowledge of each other. Research aimed at studying the effects of communication on a child's overall mental development, as well as work on developing an internal action plan, the emergence and development of speech in children, their readiness for school, and more.

In the work on the internal plan of action, the hypothesis that the ability to move the mind appears at a very early age, that it is carried out in a certain way in the second year of life, was tested. an important factor in its development is children's interaction with adults, whose tasks require the child to improve their perceptual skills and work with images of people and things. The mechanisms of movement in the inner plane first appear in communication and only then spread to the child's interaction with the objective world. Further development of children's internal action plans also depends on their readiness for school in the broadest sense of the word. The formation of vague forms of communication with preschool adults helps to form a radically new level of movement in children internally - logical operations with concepts and the dynamic transformation of highly schematic models. The ability to move in the mind, which is increasing under the influence of non-situational forms of communication, mediates the development of other aspects of the child's psyche, such as arbitrariness in the regulation of behavior and activities, and so on.

Communication with the child and voluntary behavior is a method of determining the level of development of the character. This method was developed by L. Krasilnikova and is called "yes" and "no". Hint: We're playing a game with you right now. I will ask you questions, and you will answer them. But you shouldn't answer my questions with "yes" and "no." For example, "Do you have a toy?" If I ask you, you should say "I have a toy" or "I have a toy" without saying "yes". Or do I ask you, "Do people have wings?" When I ask you, you don't say no, you say, "People don't have wings," do you understand? What words should you not say? If the child does not understand, the instruction is returned. The methodical material has 10 "yes" answers, 10 "no" answers and 5 neutral questions. Questions. It consists of 25 pieces.

This method was obtained from the pupils of the 9th preschool educational institution of Termez, and a total of 22 boys and girls aged 4 and 5 participated in this method. In this diagram you can see the total amount. Due to the fact that there are no scales in this method, I have given a separate percentage through the columns.



In short, the family is the most important part of the social environment in which a child lives. Its influence on the development of the child's personality is enormous. A child's independence is relative, and in many ways he or she needs adult care and support. Parents' thoughts and attitudes become so motivating during this period that they serve as regulators of behavior and stimulators of mental development. According to the psychiatrist, raising a child with extreme rigidity is one of the factors that cause neurosis and psychostenia. Children who have difficulty communicating with their peers and whose need for communication is not sufficiently developed should not activate their relationships with their peers. It is best to start with 1 or 2 partners who share a common interest, and then gradually expand the circle of contacts. It is very useful to teach children to reconstruct the wrong communication motives, first of all, to take into account the thoughts of others.

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