

New Ways to Grow Children's Speech

Normo'minova Nazokat Kenjaevna

Elementary education teacher

nazokatnormominova587@gmail.com

Normo'minova Elinur Asqarali qizi

Teacher of chemistry

elinurnor@gmail.com

Abstract: This article contains the methods used to grow children's speech, as well as various exercises that are carried out.

Keywords: Psycholinguistic literature, semi-linguistics, social expectation, communicative orientation, social situation, emotional experiences,

In order for there to be developments, ups and downs in society, of course, the roll of physically and spiritually high younger generations is great. Today, the role of theoretical and practical training, which leads to a higher level in the education of children as educated and potential incomparable. We as we live in the age of progress, which is currently developing rapidly, we must instill in the minds of every younger generation a lot of news and innovation. Children 8-9 years old have the ability to remember quickly and keep them in their brains no matter what information you tell them.

But most children do not have the ability to express their opinion. They are unable to disclose all the information and knowledge they know. The main reason for this is a slight drawback in parental education. The upbringing of the child is mainly engaged in by the mother. The father will be more occupied with the material provision of his children on the street, because this is his task. And spiritual and cultural upbringing was entrusted to the role of a mother. It is not for nothing that in our people it is said that when a woman is scientific, society becomes scientific. That is why our women should be spiritually high, only then will children be learned. Parents should now have their speech more attentive to their growing children, and they should hear what they speak without resisting their speech. If the child is now striving to speak freely, we must support him and praise them for what they are talking about. Next, it is advisable for teachers to also be attentive, listen quietly when talking about the topic and teach where they do not know. Children will come to tell someone from their family what they have learned from the school district, because after receiving new information, they will tell others and prove their "strength" in some way. At that time, parents should support all the thoughts that the child is talking about. The lack of satisfaction of children's need for communication with an adult person leads to emotional alienation between them. It manifests itself in different ways: some children remain silent, crying even to something trivial; others – negativism, show aggression. Adults, communication with cats and peers allows the child to realize his "I". It is in communication that the formation of the image of "I" occurs. In favorable educational conditions, that is, when adults and peers treat a child with goodwill, his need for approval, positive assessment, recognition is satisfied. The experience of negative communication leads to aggression, insecurity about oneself, to remain human. Communication of a child with adults and peers is an important condition for full-fledged social development. From this, it is necessary to educate such qualities as striving for communication in a child, responding to the demand of partners in communication, flexibility in social behavior and politeness. It is necessary to carry out many activities to increase speech communication in school-age children, only then children will be able to speak flat and fluently.

Many Speech Communication and skills in children are formed outside of training. In the process of Labor - household, manual and agricultural labor, the vocabulary of children is enriched, identified and activated. During the game activity, the teacher forms an independent speech activity in them. In children, the knowledge gained in vocabulary, training is strengthened and activated. The participation of an educator in games contributes to the enrichment of vocabulary, the upbringing of a culture of speech communication. Textual, mobile musical Games, staging games help to form the expressiveness of a child's speech, practice the right pace, breathing, Good Diction. In the process of many games, children are introduced to artistic texts,

remembered and begin to apply them independently. With the help of didactic Games, knowledge of the environment is strengthened in children, vocabulary is strengthened, clarified and activated. Children's fiction serves as a powerful tool for the comprehensive development of children, it has a tremendous impact on the development and enrichment of children's speech. Children's books in poetic images reveal and explain to the child the life of society and nature, the world of human feelings and relationships. An artistic word enriches a child's speech, makes it figurative, expressive, helps to understand the beauty of a resonating mother's speech. According to its didactic purpose, training is divided into the following types: training that generates new knowledge and skills, training that strengthens acquired knowledge, control training and complex training. We can easily use these activities to further develop children's speech. We need to expand the ranks of children whose thinking is thoughtful and support them spiritually. Our President Shavkat Miromonovich Mirziyoyev said: "We have always thought another important issue that comes is the etiquette of our young people, their behavior, in a word, their worldview. Today The Times are changing rapidly. Who makes these changes feel more than everyone else – young people. May young people be in harmony with the demands of their time. But at the same time, do not forget about oneself. Let the call to who we are, what kind of generation we are, always resonate in their hearts and encourage them to remain true to their self. What do we achieve this at the expense of? At the expense of upbringing, upbringing and only upbringing," he noted. Indeed our future will flourish when young people are educated.

References;

- 1) "Pedagogika metodologiyasining ahamiyati" X.M. Baxtiyorovna.
- 2) "Psixologik mahorat" A. K. Markova