

THE ROLE OF THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIVE SKILLS IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

This article provides valuable information about the role and importance of the family and preschool education organization in developing communicative skills in children of preschool age.

Key words: honesty, enthusiasm, kindness, courtesy, love for the country, intuition, perception, attention, thinking, imagination, communication, family, pedagogue, psychologist.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, at the meeting dedicated to the fundamental improvement of the preschool education system, said: "The preschool education system is the primary, most important link of continuous education. According to the scientific conclusions of specialists and pedagogues, 70% of all the information and information that a person receives during his life is received by the age of 5 years. This evidence alone clearly shows how important kindergarten education is for our children to grow up to be mature and well-rounded individuals." There is no need to go far in search of additional proof of this. It is not difficult to notice that there is a big difference between the level of thinking of a child raised in a preschool education organization and a child who did not go to a preschool education organization. "That's why we raised the issue of revision of the preschool education system to the level of state policy and started major work in this regard. "If we do not do this work carefully, it will be difficult for us to achieve a quality change in the entire education system, to ensure the continuity of education," they said.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. As stated by Mirziyoyev, it can be seen in these comments that bringing up the young generation, who are being formed as creators of the fundamental reforms implemented in our Republic, to acquire knowledge at the level of the requirements of the time, to mature as individuals, to learn the secrets of primary education and prepare them to solve daily life tasks. the issue of going is a major problem in the educational process.

The mental development of the human personality and its formation is a complex research process. After all, basic scientific knowledge of its specific features and laws is necessary to influence the child's personality pedagogically and psychologically. Mental development of children from preschool age In Ontogeny, the period from 3 to 7 years old is the period of kindergarten age. . In the process of development, the child interacts with the world of objects and events created by his generation. The child actively learns and acquires all the achievements of mankind. In this case, it is necessary to take over the world of objects, the actions performed with their help, language, relations between people, the development of activity motives, the growth of abilities, and it should be carried out with the direct help of adults. Basically, from this period, the independent activity of the child begins to increase.

Kindergarten is the period of education given to children, mastery of their complex movements, formation of elementary hygiene, cultural and labor skills, development of speech, and formation of the first buds of social ethics and aesthetic taste. One of the noticeable features of children of preschool age is their mobility and imitability. Through the relationship with adults and peers, the child begins to learn about moral standards, understanding of people, as well as positive and negative relationships. A child of preschool age can now control his body well, his movements are coordinated. During this period, the child's speech begins to develop rapidly. He feels the need to reinforce what he knows about acquiring news. It is characteristic of children of this period to hear the fairy tale that they know over and over again and not get bored of it. The needs and interests of preschool children are growing rapidly. First of all, this is the need to reach a wide range, the need to interact and play. Due to the fact that children of preschool age have mastered speech somewhat and are extremely mobile, they have a need to interact with adults and peers who are close to them. They begin to strive for a wider range of relationships from a narrow one. The need to learn everything increases, one of the strong needs characteristic of the nature of a child of preschool age is his desire to see everything as something new and learn it in every way.

Curiosity plays a big role in the life of preschool children and their mental growth. Interest, like need, is one of the factors that motivates a child to do something. That is why interest can be called a complex mental phenomenon related to the cognitive process.

According to the formation of the personality of children of kindergarten age, this period can be divided into three stages:

the first period is between the ages of 3-4 and is associated with the strengthening of the child's emotional self-control;

the second period is 4-5 years of moral self-management;

and the third period is characterized by the formation of personal work and entrepreneurial character. My child's communication with adults during the preschool age deepens due to the development of their speech.

M.I. Lisina emphasized the non-situational nature of the communication of preschool children with adults and showed two forms of it.

- When the child is 3-4 years old, the cognitive form of cooperative communication is formed. The leading motive in this form of communication is knowledge. In this, they get to know their surroundings in cooperation with adults, the process of "theoretical cooperation" with adults takes place. The child asks a lot about "Why?" about animals, objects, planets, what they are made of. asks questions. Adults are perceived by the child as a source of knowledge, they demand seriousness and respect for their questions and themselves. The importance of this need is that it is manifested in the quick irritability characteristic of children of this age.

- When the child reaches the age of 7, the highest form of communication is transferred to the personal side outside the situation. In this case, the child starts asking adults questions about the family, where he works, and what he does. Now adults appear as social cognition for the child. The child's communication with adults is exchanged with sympathy, mutual understanding, striving for commonality of views.

For a 3-4-year-old child, a peer becomes a participant in joint practical activities, a peer becomes a communication partner in his individual characteristics. At the age of 4-5, he sees his partner

as an equal being and compares himself with him. By the age of 5-7, a peer becomes an individual in the eyes of a child. The child perceives himself and his peer as a whole person. According to S.A. Akhundzhanova's research on the topic "Characteristics of speech functions and forms of speech in various communication situations of a preschool age child", the rhythm of productive activity with peers is also a favorable condition for the development of speech forms at this age. These types of activities are goal-oriented and require a certain degree of voluntariness.

In conclusion, it can be said that the issue of developing communicative skills of preschool children is one of the important issues of pedagogy and psychology. In the development of communication skills in a child, the normal development of the child's mental characteristics, the increase of personal and interpersonal communication will lead to further development of communication skills over the years. The role of adults, i.e. parents, siblings, is very important in the development of the child's communication skills, and the more and more they communicate with the child, the more likely it is that there will be no defects in the child's psyche in the future.

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