

SOCIO-PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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***Annotation.** This article is devoted to socio-psychological factors affecting the speech development of preschool children, as well as to the study of pedagogical and psychological features of specific aspects of the problem of speech of preschool children, conducting research and developing appropriate scientific and practical recommendations on this basis.*

Introduction. Speech is a special way for people to deal with and communicate with each other through language. With the help of his speech, a person is able to communicate his knowledge, thoughts, feelings and desires to other people and master the thoughts of other people, learn the feelings and desires of other people. People communicate with each other in this way in their activities and daily lives. In the process of communicating with a speech medium, everyone receives most of the knowledge from other people. Communication with the medium of speech is a constant need of a person, and this communication serves to receive thoughts. A person cannot live without dealing with other people through speech. When a person is left alone, they often talk to imaginary interlocutors "inside". When a person falls in the middle of one or more people unfamiliar to him, then the need to say something or hear something from these people will certainly arise. When this need ceases to be met, a feeling of "tenlessness" is born, which makes a person gloomy. The same need arises in the absence of a person's "have one thing to say". In such cases, he does not know "what to do". In such cases, it contains the phrase "What are I talking about?", "what if I started", "what if I started!" begins the search for

the topic of the sentence. Each person's speech grows from childhood, the reason for which is also the need to keep in touch with other people. When we talk about speech, and at the same time about language, we should pay attention to the following:

The terms "speech" and "language" are often used in the same sense. But it is impossible to confuse the meaning of these terms with each other. Although with speech, the language is intertwined, but the two of them are not one thing. We ask someone, "what language (or languages) do you speak?", we make a clear distinction between that person's speech, speech, and what language (or languages) he uses in his or her speech. Depending on the age, knowledge, general level of research of each person, his speech will have its own peculiarities. The characteristics of the profession of certain people, what these people are interested in, their client and the like are manifested in the speeches of the ulniig. Each person speaks in their own way using one or more languages. everyone has their own speech. Speech, which is a special function of human consciousness, is studied by the science of psychology. And language is a social phenomenon. Language exists independently in some person. And the creator of the language is the people themselves, the nation itself, historically composed. When we say Russian, Uzbek, Chinese, German, etc., this is what we speak in this sense. Each generation encounters the language developed by previous generations and takes possession of that language, that is, it uses that language in its treatment through speech. Speech consists of complex psychic activity in different manifestations and types. It is classified into expressive and impressive speech. Expressive (recollection) speech is the statement of one's own opinion with the help of language, which is directed outward and goes through several stages: an idea – internal speech – to say one's own opinion externally.

Imressive (perceptual) speech is a process of understanding (oral or written) the speech of those around them, as well as going through several stages: the perception of a speech message is the separation of Information moments – the formation of internal speech in a scheme of the perceived general meaning.

Speech activity is distinguished into an independent General four types, of which the expressive speech includes oral and written speech (like a letter), and the impressive speech – the understanding of oral speech and the understanding (reading) of written speech.

Oral speech-covers a complex, multifaceted process:

- phonetic aspect of speech (meaningful separation of sound from speech);
- lexical-grammatical (words, phrases, data);
- kuy-intonation (intonation, voice, coloring);
- tempo-rhythmic (tempo and rhythm of speech).
- Can be oral dialogue and monologue.

Written speech is built and developed on the basis of oral speech, which can be written independently or without saying and read.

Conclusion

Having studied the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of the specific aspects of the problem of speech of children of preschool age, we came to the conclusion at iuyu. We found out that problems with speech of preschool children depend on the level of upbringing of parents, and the observance of the rules of the psychological law of preparing children for school in preschool educational institutions plays an important role in the formation of speech of older preschool children.

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