

THE ROLE OF MOTHER LANGUAGE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH

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Abstract: *This article talks about how important our mother tongue is in the development of children's speech.*

Keywords: *children, speech, pronunciation, communication, language, sound, imagination.*

It is known that language is very important in the development of society. It is impossible to imagine the political and cultural development of the peoples of the world without language. Because language is the most important means of communication, and society cannot develop without communication.

The mother tongue plays a key role in solving important and vital tasks such as giving elementary concepts to children, improving the efficiency of kindergarten education, preparing children for independent education (school education), educating conscious builders of a new society. K. D. Ushinsky said, "A child begins to learn the elements of national culture at an early age, and learns them first of all by learning his mother tongue. Therefore, in our opinion, it is necessary to use the mother tongue appropriately in the implementation of educational activities in the family and kindergarten. The Uzbek literary language, as the only normalized language of the Uzbek people, has developed and perfected over the centuries in oral and written form. According to the stage of development, the Uzbek literary language can be divided into two basic languages: the old Uzbek literary language and the modern Uzbek literary language.

The old Uzbek literary language is a literary language founded by Navoi, a great thinker of the Uzbek people, and later developed by democratic poets such as Muqimi, Furqat. Written monuments created in this literary language are a source for studying the history of the development of the Uzbek people and their language, as well as the basis for the modern Uzbek literary language. Modern Uzbek literary language is a continuation of the old Uzbek literary language, enriched in all ways based on the development of the economy and culture of the Uzbek people in new conditions. All-round development of a child is carried out only on the basis of mastering the centuries-old experience of mankind due to communication with adults who are the custodians of human experience, knowledge, abilities and culture. This experience can only be given through language, the most important means of human communication. Teaching children's mother tongue and developing their speech has a special place in the educational work of a preschool educational institution. The purpose of this work is to:

- an important form of speech communication for children
- teaching to acquire oral speech in accordance with the standards of literary language, to understand and engage in active speech in full form.

Speech comprehension.

Expanding the reserve of easy-to-understand words and simple phrases that reveal the simplest household situations, processes and game situations familiar to the child. It is recommended to use works rich in pronunciation from the age of three months. From 3 to 6 months of age, it is useful to imitate folk musical instruments (taka-tum-bak, dili-bom, tili-bom, etc.) They develop the child's vocal abilities. As soon as the child begins to cry (56 months), it is better to use emotional short phrases and sayings, which are repeated several times and consist of syllables expressed by voice. From the age of 9 months, it is important to develop speech imitation and expressiveness of the voice based on familiar and learned situations. From the age of 12 months, the child should be encouraged to engage in speech communication based on the elements of small folklore works (hide-and-seek, etc.), to perform actions in accordance with the sounding text. The second year of a child's life. Our young people are making great use of such opportunities and are achieving great heights in all fields, be it learning the secrets of science, choosing modern knowledge and professions, using information and communication technologies, the Internet. In fact, we have such advanced young people that no one can deny that they have more knowledge than professors in many fields. Today's youth are so demanding and inquisitive that they surprise everyone by making various discoveries. Therefore, in our country, the greatest attention is focused on raising independent-thinking, enterprising, enthusiastic young people, and this task is based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth", 2017 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5106 of July 5, "On improving the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan", January 25, 2018, "General secondary, secondary Decree No. PF-5313 "On measures to fundamentally improve the system of special and vocational education", as well as many decisions and other legal documents related to youth. In particular, it is no exaggeration to say that the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Policy Regarding Youth" was an innovation in the field of creating legal mechanisms for comprehensive support of young people. It is known that this law consists of 4 chapters and 33 articles, which is implemented by the state and envisages the creation of conditions for the social formation of young people and the development of their intellectual, creative and other potentials. The norms defined in it ensure the rights and freedoms of young people. Also, in this law, additional measures of state support for young people, state support for gifted and talented young people, youth entrepreneurship, norms for youth social service are reflected. For example, the International Olympiad of Young Mathematicians named after the great scholar Muhammad al-Khorazmi was successfully held in Uzbekistan, as a logical continuation of which Ahmed Farghani in physics, Abu Rayhan Beruni in chemistry, Abu Ali ibn The organization of international science Olympiads named after Mirzo Ulugbek in China and astronomy is to support gifted and talented young people. Here, in practice, the main purpose of introducing state awards such as creativity, presidential schools, specialized schools, the introduction of gold and silver medals, science Olympiad winners, Zulfiya, "Brave Boy", "Builder of the Future", the viability of the law and is to ensure its execution. Another important aspect of the law

is that it aims to solve important tasks such as creating conditions for young people to engage in entrepreneurship, protecting them from various harmful effects, and early prevention of crimes. In each article of this law, it is necessary to focus on young people, organize activities to raise healthy and well-rounded young people, increase their role and activity in the life of society, support young people socially, science, sports, science. The goal was to implement a number of issues, such as the development of the creative talent of young people in the field of art and culture. Young people are the future bearers, the pride and pride of Uzbekistan. The great future and sustainability of our country depends mainly on our talented, creative and enterprising young people who are currently being educated in schools, higher and secondary special educational institutions. Because these young people are creative in the economy, culture, and production sectors of our country and create the foundation of our future. If our young people grow up mentally and physically healthy, our country will progress, and our future life will be filled with light.

The family is the true school of health and benevolence; The attitude towards one's father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, brothers and sisters is a test of humanity. An important task of a preschool educator is to explain to parents that they play a special role in the formation of a child's personality, to help them acquire the necessary pedagogical knowledge and skills. The role of the neighborhood in ensuring the spiritual maturity of children is also great. A neighborhood is primarily a healthy social environment. Public opinion, which has a strong influence here, regulates the behavior of the residents of the neighborhood on the basis of justice and moral criteria. The neighborhood consists of people of different social backgrounds, nationalities, clients, and families. Important tasks such as uniting the heads of these families, strengthening them spiritually, materially and physically, and educating young people are also carried out in the neighborhood. The neighborhood unites families in one community, social group, institution. It forms and develops harmony, cooperation, cooperation, sympathy, feelings in them. Person-family-neighborhood trinity is of great importance in the life of every citizen. This is a unique system of our oriental way of life, and most importantly, it is an important tool for a person to integrate into the life of society and become a participant in social relations. A person's faith, manners, morals, conscience, and thinking formed in the family are further enhanced in the environment of the neighborhood and are aligned with the interests of the people, feelings of mutual friendliness and cooperation, and lead to the formation of healthy relations in the society. Just like language, thinking that appears and develops during the joint work of a person is a reflection of the existence that surrounds it. The strong organic connection of language with thinking occurs due to the need for people's productive activity, exchange of ideas and joint action. Although language and thinking cannot exist without each other, they are not related to the same phenomenon. Thinking is a reflection of an objective existence, and language is a way of expressing, consolidating and conveying an idea to other people. Word and concept are dialectically interrelated. The rule about the interrelationship of thinking with language is of decisive importance for the development of the system of teaching children's mother tongue, and for justifying the demand for the interdependence of education and upbringing. Intellect, that is, the ability to understand

the external world with the help of memory, imagination, imagination, thinking, as well as speech – these are important characteristics that distinguish a person from an animal. And both intelligence and speech appear in a person in early childhood, and in a teenager and a young man, they rapidly improve, not only because his organism is developing, but also when this person also learns speech.

If the adults around the child teach him to adjust correctly from the cradle, then such a child will develop intellectually normally: he will develop the ability to imagine, second thoughts and fantasize; this ability improves with each age. Along with the development of the child's intellect, his emotional-will sphere also improves. Therefore, if the types of exercises that are organized through various means in the development of children's speech are organized in a step-by-step manner starting from infancy, we will achieve perfect development of oral and written speech of our future generation at the same time.

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