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Ancestral Heritage as an Important Resource in the Development of Children's Speech in Preschool Education

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Annotation

In the framework of the article, it is scientifically analyzed that the study of the heritage of ancestors is an effective method in the development of children's speech in the field of preschool education.

Keywords

Preschool education, oral and written speech, mentality, moral qualities.

From the first days when Uzbekistan gained its independence started to build a new, developed society. Our hardworking people With his dedicated work and peaceful life, he began to implement deep reforms in all areas in order to take a strong place among the developed countries in the world. All the historical changes and updates that are being implemented to build a great future state have a great impact on the hearts, minds and consciousness of our compatriots. The main idea of the Uzbek people, who have entered the 21st century, in the way of national development is to build a free and prosperous Motherland, a free and prosperous life. Of course, in the implementation of this idea, along with political, economic, and social directions, bringing up a mature generation and developing their speech is important. The development of a child's speech largely depends on his psyche, healthy, vigorous growth. Ethical qualities depend on ensuring the standard implementation of the educational program and the consistency of the manuals. These issues should be addressed in pre-school education and should be focused on raising children to be able to speak their mother tongue fluently.

The problem of education and upbringing has been around for a long time. He is medium considered in the works of Western and Eastern thinkers of the centuries. The great thinkers of those times Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sina, Yusuf Khos Hajib, Ahmed Yugnaki, Jalaluddin Davani, Alisher Navai and others made an incomparable contribution to world science, culture, and education despite the strong opposition of feudal oppression and bigoted priests.

In the past, the relationship between workers and their youth In order to further strengthen the educational influence, it is necessary to learn not only to restore a number of forms and methods of folk pedagogy, but also to understand the objective general social laws governing the formation of a person, and the way of life of the people.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi, an encyclopedic thinker of the Middle Ages East (873-950) puts the ways and methods of improving people in all aspects, leading them to general happiness, in the center of his socio-political doctrine, which proves that his worldviews have a universal basis. It is these goals that form the main content of Farabi's outlook on the upbringing and education of a person, his improvement and his active role in solving social problems is enough.

According to him, education and upbringing can be done in the family, with the help of the teacher in the school and in the society based on goodness with the help of its leader. According to Farabi, education is the foundation of not only mental development, but also spiritual development in general, including moral development. Education and upbringing are interdependent; they are different ways of bringing a person to spiritual maturity. Farabi paid special attention to the regulation of social education and its management. He concludes that work is an important means of education.

Abu Rayhan Beruni (about 971 - 1050) as an encyclopedic scholar entered history. He believed that it was necessary to separate science from religion, otherwise, in his opinion, scientific knowledge could not be real. The scientist's critical attitude to religion largely determined his attitude to upbringing and education.



Beruni in his works of education is continuous, demonstrative, clear that it should be directed to the goal and based on a specific system emphasized the need to be held. Beruni believed that the personality of a young man is formed in the process of education. He gave a special place to work. Beruni's views were limited, because he, like many other scientists of that time, believed that science and knowledge were of absolute importance in the development of society. However, the opinions about the importance of science, knowledge, and work were correct. Beruni believed that acquiring knowledge is a labor that requires effort, time and patience.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that it is necessary to emphasize the issues of learning and teaching a foreign language, teaching young people, who are our future, to express their opinion independently, to correctly understand the opinion of others, to pay attention to the possibilities of expressing opinions, to effectively use and apply foreign experiences.

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