

REPRESENTATION OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH IN WORKS DEDICATED TO CHILDREN

Annotation: This article acknowledges that the upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has risen to the level of state policy, and the main goal of the educational process is to develop the next generation of physically mature, free-thinking, well-mannered, well-rounded person with all moral qualities.

Key words: competent person, upbringing, moral qualities, inner world, friendship, honesty, diligence,

Today, due to the fact that the upbringing of a harmoniously developed person has risen to the level of state policy, the main goal of the educational process is to develop a well-rounded, free-thinking, well-mannered, well-rounded person with all moral qualities. Today, our government pays great attention to the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation, in general, in the field of education.

The value of fiction lies in the fact that it affects the development of the child in all respects. Fiction protects the child from the nature of the native land, the work and life of people, their deeds and heroism, the events of children's lives, children's games, hobbies and hard work. By illuminating the inner world of people, showing their characters, feelings, actions, as well as the writer's attitude to the events depicted, works of fiction make the child excited, sympathetic to the heroes of the work or condemn them. The interesting content of the children's book shows examples of friendship, honesty, diligence, camaraderie. Works of children's literature also have a great impact on aesthetic education. Children like

bright images of works of art, poetic landscapes of nature, musicality of poems, sharpness of language, expressiveness. Children feel the power of artistic expression, quickly and easily remember small fairy tales, folk songs and poems.

The formation and development of children's speech takes place through such fiction. The study of their speech helps to study the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of children. The study of sociopsycholinguistic features of speech communication of young children and students is directly related to the educational process. Given the age and psychological state of children, the study of their speech remains one of the most pressing issues.

The value of fiction lies in the fact that it affects the development of the child in all respects. Fiction protects the child from the nature of the native land, the work and life of people, their deeds and heroism, the events of children's lives, children's games, hobbies and hard work. By illuminating the inner world of people, showing their characters, feelings, actions, as well as the writer's attitude to the events depicted, works of fiction make the child excited, sympathetic to the heroes of the work or condemn them. The best works of fiction help children to do something good or bad, fair or unfair, right or wrong. The interesting content of the children's book shows examples of friendship, honesty, diligence, camaraderie. Works of children's literature also have a great impact on aesthetic education. The formation and development of children's speech takes place through such fiction. The study of their speech helps to study the pedagogical and psychological characteristics of children. The study of sociopsycholinguistic features of speech communication of young children and students is directly related to the educational process. Given the age and psychological state of children, the study of their speech remains one of the most pressing issues.

In the following example from M. Sodikova's work "She is sweet, she has a word", as a result of the change of sound based on assimilation, the pronunciation contradicts the norms of language in the speech process:

Nasiba, you pour us, we will escape.

It is noteworthy that the pronunciation of the word kuvla in the form of kula is common not only in the speech of preschool children, but also in the speech of adults who speak most urban dialects. It can be said that the change in sound was caused by discomfort in the pronunciation of the consonant of the tongue and lips. In this way, the author uses a pronunciation that contradicts the norm in order to fully reflect the reality.

Speech processes that are typical of preschoolers can sometimes serve as a source of laughter for adults. For example:

"Bear, did you put yogurt in my mouth?" Are you a germ? (I mean dill). (M. Sodikova. "She is sweet and her words are beautiful")

The following speech shows that a preschooler has a relatively limited ability to understand a word, even if he or she has heard it before:

Akram really wanted to be a good boy now. He wanted to tell her how happy he was with his father. When he came home, he showed his car to his mother:

"When I grow up," he said, "who will I be like my father?"

Muhabbat opa, who teaches at the school:

"Not a chemist, but a chemist," he corrected.

Grandmother Sabira enjoyed Aunt Akram's sweet tongue:

- Learn from my grandson who will be! He said. (P. Kadyrov "The Adventures of Akram")

Such cases are also observed in school-age children in the process of pronunciation of other language elements, in particular, words in their speech. We draw your attention to the following dialogue, which is reflected in the film "Magic Hat", based on the screenplay by director R. Muhammadjanov:

"Assalamu alaykum, Aunt Fatima!"

"Oh, Hashimjan, peace be upon you!" Are you ok

- Thank you. How is Giripmarket?

- Hey, giripmarketmas, boy, hypermarket.

The writer can also express the subjective attitude of the protagonist through child speech. For example:

To be honest, the snake player Samovar was a good boy. Just like my friend in the village, Mahmudkhan. Very compassionate, very kind. Besides, he reads only excellently in all subjects. (Kh. Tukhtaboev. "Riding the Yellow Giant")

In the example, the creator expressed the child's positive assessment of reality. School-age children also have speech impediments. In particular, when children between the ages of 13 and 16 have an intention not to disclose certain information, they try to disclose confidential information through a propositional act. Command sentences are also actively used in children's speech.

When his mother goes to work, Salimjon always appoints:

"Bear, bring me a big car, big candy and big shoes." (M. Sodikova. "She is sweet, she has a word") The large pair of shoes in this example serves the purpose of aesthetic pleasure and laughter.

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