

ANCESTOR HERITAGE AS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH IN THE FIELD OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

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Annotation

The article provides a scientific analysis of the study of ancestral heritage as an effective way to develop children's speech in preschool education.

Keywords

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

From the first days of Uzbekistan's independence embarked on the path of building a new, developed society. Our hardworking people with its selfless labor and peaceful life, it began to carry out profound reforms in all spheres in order to gain a firm foothold among the developed countries of the world. All the historical changes and innovations that are taking place to build a great state of the future have a great impact on the hearts, minds and consciousness of our compatriots. The main idea of the Uzbek people on the path of national development, entering the XXI century, is to build a free and prosperous homeland, a free and prosperous life. Of course, in the implementation of this idea, along with the political, economic, social directions, it is important to bring up a harmoniously developed generation, to develop their speech. The development of a child's speech depends in many ways on his psyche, healthy, vibrant growth. Ethical qualities depend on ensuring the standard execution of the curriculum, the similarity of the manuals. These issues need to be addressed in pre-school education and focused on educating them to be fluent in their mother tongue.

The problem of education and upbringing has existed since time immemorial. He is middle considered in the works of Western and Eastern thinkers of the twentieth century. The great thinkers of that time Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Abu Ali ibn Sino, Yusuf Khas Hajib, Ahmad Yugnaki, Jalaliddin Dovani, Alisher Navoi and others made invaluable contributions to world science, culture and education despite the feudal oppression and fierce opposition of the clergy.

In the past, the workers attributed their attitude to his youth In order to further strengthen its educational impact, it is necessary to study its experience 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 personality, the people's way of life.

Abu Nasr al-Farabi, the encyclopedic thinker of the Middle East (873-950) puts at the center of his socio-political doctrine the ways and means of improving man in all respects, leading them to general happiness, which shows that his worldview has a universal basis. Such goals are the main content of Farabi's views on the upbringing and education of the individual, his improvement and his active role in solving social problems reaches In his view, education and upbringing can be done in the family, in the school with the help of a teacher, and in a society based on goodness with the help of his leader. According to Farabi, education is the foundation not only of mental development, but also of spiritual development in general, including moral development. Education and upbringing are interrelated and are different ways of bringing a person to spiritual maturity. Farabi paid special attention to the regulation of social education, its management. He concludes that labor activity is an important means of education.

Abu Rayhan Beruni (c. 971 - c. 1050) as an encyclopedic scholar made history. He believed that it was necessary to separate science from religion, otherwise, in his view, scientific knowledge could not be true. The scholar's critical attitude toward religion in many ways also determined his attitude toward upbringing and education.

Beruni in his works is a continuous, demonstrative, clear of education should be targeted and based on its specific system stressed the need to be transferred. Beruni believed that a person is formed in the process of upbringing in a young man. In this he gave a special place to labor. Beruni's views were limited in that he, like many other scholars of the time, knew that science and knowledge were of absolute importance in the development of society. But the very idea of the importance of science, knowledge, labor, was correct. Beruni himself saw learning as a labor that required strength, time, and patience.

In conclusion, it is necessary to teach young people who are our future to express their opinions independently, to understand the opinions of others, to pay attention to the possibilities of expression, to use and apply foreign experience, to learn and teach a foreign language.