

The Role of the Family in the Formation of Communication Skills of Younger Schoolchildren

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Annotation: The article raises the topic of the relationship between children and their parents, their impact on the further development of children.

Keywords: children's development, relations between children and parents, personality formation, skills formation, etc.

Introduction

The upbringing of a new generation has always been an urgent problem in every society. Undoubtedly, this is the path of education and upbringing that will lead the younger generation into the future. Upbringing and education are inseparable. The main means of education is action and word, and they should not be connected with each other.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the United Nations in 1989. It says: "In order for a child to develop comprehensively and harmoniously, he must grow up in a family where there is a happy atmosphere of kindness and mutual understanding, with great interest. Also, since children are not yet fully developed physically and mentally, they need special kindness, care, especially legal, both before and after birth." Development of talent, physical and mental abilities; respect for human rights, respect for the child's parents, his culture, language and values; to teach to appreciate the national wealth of the people; to prepare the child for a conscious life in a free society in the spirit of cooperation, mutual understanding; it is necessary to introduce the education of compassion for the environment.

J. Aimautov, in his article "Education" (1918), first of all emphasized the role of the family in the upbringing of children, saying that "the diversity of human character, intelligence is due to the diversity of education ..." He also noted that family members have a huge influence on the further development of the child. The character of a child is like a young wand.

The success of modern education and upbringing depends on the experience, professionalism, cultural cooperation, and mutual understanding, and interaction, unity of views and goals of parents.

It is known that family education; family life today is not only a matter of parents, but also a matter of the state. In sociology, the concept of "family" is considered in three aspects:

- a social group in which a person's social life begins and is one of the main factors of his socialization;
- a social institution that controls and controls various aspects of life based on the principles, norms and rules adopted in society;
- The specific status and roles of all members of the social system are defined.

In the broadest sense, the family is the smallest social group based on marriage, kinship and whose members are connected by common features of everyday life, mutual moral and material responsibilities.

In the process of development of pedagogical science, the problems of family education are supplemented with specific theoretical content. K. D. Ushinsky, L. N. Tolstoy, P. F. Lesgaft, Y. Altynsarin, M. Zhumabaev, N. Kulzhanova and others studied the need to organize family education of children taking into account their age and personal characteristics, anatomical and physiological characteristics, the level of mental development.

N. K. Krupskaya, A. S. Makarenko, V. A. Sukhomlinsky considered the organization of children's activities in the family, the formation of relationships in it, general conditions that positively affect the interaction of school and family.

Everyone knows that the family has the following responsibilities:

- ✓ a constructive task that determines the methods of raising children, customs and traditions;
- ✓ the organizational task of organizing classes, work and recreation for children;
- ✓ A communicative task that sets the norms of such relations between parents, between parents and children, between children and close relatives.

The process of developing the communication skills of younger schoolchildren is based on the principles of morality and humanism. Properly organized relationships in the pedagogical process of the family have a significant impact on the formation of children's views, behavior, interaction of children with other people, because young children are trusting, imitative, attentive.

Children of primary school age continue to absorb all the qualities of the family, based on their own observations, empirical conclusions, ways of communication and behavior. It doesn't matter what you tell them, what matters is what you show them by example, they will repeat after you.

Children of this age are not able to independently distinguish between the pros and cons of relationships. Through mistakes and experiences, the child learns simple norms of life in human society.

In addition, the relationship between boys and girls in the family develops cultural skills, and the relationship between future men and women plays an important role in their minds.

Many parents associate the lack of time for raising children with the current socio-economic, market conditions and want to shift responsibility for the moral behavior of their children only to school. It is worth quoting Makarenko 's words about parents: "When talking to children, do not think that we educate them only when we teach them something or order them to do something. You are raising your children at every moment of your life, even when you are not at home. How you dress, how you talk to other people, what you say about other people, how you rejoice, how you grieve, how you communicate with your friends and enemies, how you laugh, how you read the newspaper - all this has a huge significance and impact on the child.

Consistency in the actions of adults in the family, moral stability, compliance with moral norms and requirements is the most important guarantee that the child's behavior is directed in the right direction and protects him from negative influences.

If the relationship in the family is sincere and generous, then the children will try to maintain such good qualities in communicating with other people. Mutual assistance in the family, role models for younger children, support for each other, respect for the elderly, joy from common achievements as

a result of joint work, joint recreation - all this leaves a special mark in the hearts of younger schoolchildren.

Parents should encourage the activity of children, not only make them a subordinate subject, but also create conditions for their free development and disclosure of their inner abilities, taking into account their personal qualities. In pedagogy, parents are required to consider a child not only as a child, but also as a participant in equal relations with him, taking into account his ideas, views and interests.

The following features stand out in the relationship between parents and children:

- parents' communication skills;
- features of the parent-child relationship;
- the ability of parents to creatively organize communication;
- personal characteristics of children.

For parents, mastering the art of communication depends on inviting children to an open conversation, being able to keep their secrets and riddles. Such trust is based on parents' trust in their children. If the parents do not keep their word, if they do not keep their promises, the child will have distrust in his heart, the child will not be able to reveal the secret, and the parents will lose dignity.

Thus, the formation of communication skills in the family is based on the following important joint actions of children and parents:

- ✓ joint reading of folk tales;
- ✓ tell a child a fairy tale, listen to it;
- ✓ help with homework, control:
- ✓ school: close communication with teachers, students;
- ✓ organization of joint outdoor games;
- ✓ open conversations;
- ✓ a personal example of parents;
- ✓ joint vacation,
- ✓ trips, outdoor recreation, walks;
- ✓ joint analysis of children's feature films;
- ✓ formation of a healthy lifestyle;
- ✓ analysis of the results of joint work.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the relevance of the pedagogical problem posed above is evidenced by the popular saying "What you see in the nest, you will catch on the fly". The child is brought up primarily by the family, what he sees in the family, he does outside the house.

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