Factors That Influence On Preschoolers’ Language In Cognitive Development

Yuldasheva Nilufar Sherquzi qizi

Pedagogy-psychological faculty, Psychology direction, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

E-mail: nilu-yuldasheva@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

Preschool children’s language is just an evolving period and they have already learned a lot of words in their native language until 5 and 6 years old. Children are actively involved in observing others and interaction with their peers and encouraging of adults to speak can help to improve language development. There are some factors which impact on language acquisition of children such as family interaction, peers’ influence and watching television. We discussed these factors in our article.

Keywords: preschoolers, language, television, social interaction.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a processing beginning early in human life. It is a complex means of social communication to learn but learning by children seems simple process and comprehend this process is very interesting topic for developmental psychology. Infants start without knowing a language, yet by 10 months, babies can distinguish speech sounds and engage in babbling. The language is the use of a set of rules and rules for meaningful communication. People play the role of a mediator in bringing information to each other. It is evolved as a result of human activity. Human beings are also differentiated from animals by using meaningful language. Animals can also exchange information by means of certain characters, sound and gestures. But human language is incredibly complex and productive. Although language is one of the most complicated and abstract knowledge we have, all children of the nation understand the language from an early age and use it as a means of communication. In fact, children start speaking before they start walking. After many years and literally thousands of studies, researchers have concluded that five kinds of knowledge underlie the growth of linguistic proficiency: phonology, morphology, semantics, syntax, and pragmatics. Phonology refers to the basic units of sound, or phonemes that are used in a language and the rules for combining these sounds. Each language uses only a subset of the sounds that humans are capable of generating, and no two languages have precisely the same phonologies – a fact that explains why foreign languages may sound rather strange to us (D. Shiffer and K. Kipp, 2010). When babies begin to speak, they first distinguish between the phonetic sounds and have to pronounce the sounds correctly in order to properly understand their speech. Many factors influence children to be fluent in their mother tongue. Below we will introduce with these factors.

Family interaction influence on language development

The family is the first factor that effects the development of the child. As the child grows, he continually observes the environment and by this he will construct new schemas. Likewise, language of children can also be traced by monitoring family communication. The child listens to a regular conversation because his family is constantly living around the child. Today, people who are learning a new language are encouraged to listen in the same language. Since the child is in the family circle every day, he keeps track of some of the family members’ actions. And they use seep when they are doing something. The observer child compares theirs actions or circumstances to what he says and tries to understand speech. Furthermore, parents and other members of family teach language to young children. How? For example, they tell the child something of a name or repeat words in daily conversations during their work. The child will keep in mind what he has heard about them. The child begins to say the expression (ddddd, bbbb, mmmm). Until 5 years old the child will have learned many words in language. This is achieved
with the help of family members who are in constant contact with him. However, when the child is talking with adults he uses such words even adults do not know real meaning of these words. How did children learn these kinds of words?

**Effects of television in language development of children**

Today it is not a lie when every child is born becomes a television audience. Different TV shows are so bright and colorful that not only children’s but also adults’ attention can be easily attracted when people focus on something more active, their learning processes work more effectively. So the focus of the child’s attention on the television will continue as a set of schemes for all the data in his memory. It is much more interesting for him to pay attention conversation on the television than people’s around him. I have come to this conclusion, observing the baby watching the TV one month old. May nephew Bahora’s mother put her in a room with full of guests. Bahora was watching TV without paying attention to the guests. TV completely attracted her attention. What is more, her sisters and brothers were sitting in front of TV not paying attention to the noise in the room. When it comes to television, many people talk about its negative sides. Of course, the negative aspects are many, but there are also advantages. For instance, it helps to increase the child’s vocabulary. While the child is watching TV, he listens to the conversation. Recognition processes that have remained at one point in time are also very active, when they are attracted by which sense organ. When you talk to the child he uses the beautiful words in the literary language and you are surprised. Sometimes you think “When he learned these words?” Where did the child these literary words? The child is at home all day without going out. The children learned from a variety of television shows on TV that can show the entire world. The beautiful conversations on the TV reach the child through words he has never heard and the child adds these words to his linguistic wealth. As the child understood words, he began to add his speech. Sometimes he asks for its meaning if he can not understand what he has just met. It is difficult to answer to their question for adults, as well. Because some of the literary words they say are not well known by older people earthier. Asking for the meaning of the words will continue until the child’s vocabulary is reached. Indeed, a person can not master a single language perfectly until the end of his life. The child’s linguistic wealth and speech can also be used to support television animations, children’s programs and other movies. It is also interesting to hear the speech of the people and it deeply affects the child’s emotions and takes a deeper place in his memory. However, adaptive animation for adults on TV does not help to improve the child’s speech. For, the child can not grasp the basic meaning behind them. Such shows and animation can increase the scope of the child’s attention but do not raise his speech. The best way of increasing the child’s speech is live communication.

**How peers and garden educator influence on developing language acquisition**

As they get older, children’s use of language also becomes more mature and complicated. For instance, children start to understand the use of basic metaphors based on very concrete ideas, such as the saying “hard as a rock”. According to scientists’ findings, the most effective way to learn the language is to communicate lively. Likewise, the child’s language needs to be communicated to others. Children interact freely with their peers and in addition, children use the new words they learned in the same way as other children. Connecting communication with peers will increase the confidence of the child. In the kindergarten there are regular exercises with children and most of the workshops are designed for language development. For example, groups of children are taught in different ways in terms of their age stages. That is, children between the ages of 3-4 are taught the simple form around them and are called animal names. Children aged 4-5 will be taught more sophisticated words. At the age of 5-6, children’s vocabulary begins to explore some of the words that need to be scrutinized. These are mainly pre-school preparation classes. In addition, in the kindergarten kids are taught tales, puzzles and proverbs. The fairy tale grows the child’s vocabulary and makes language smooth. Because, after listening to fairy tales children will tell it to other children as a teacher and thus the children’s vocabulary does not have to face the challenge of communicating.

2. **METHOD**

In order to identify television shows or other programs effects on language acquisition we organized a small experiment. According to our experiment, we selected 15 children who are 5 years old. The children were sat in front of TV and they are showed interesting cartoons which they never seen.
before. The cartoon is full of new words for them and it is also for adults not only for children. After watching the cartoon we observed their speech when they were talking each other.

3. RESULT AND CONCLUSION
Result showed that all children two and three new words which they have heard from the cartoons. The cartoons can help to grow the children’s vocabulary because of their curiosity. In summary, the development of the child’s language is influenced by the impact of his family and social environment. When talking to a child, it is necessary to say without reducing words to make the pronunciation good. For example, many parents say the bread (non) “nanna” or food (ovqat) “ashsha”. As a result, these words in the riches of a child’s language, takes the same form and delays the development of the tongue. Critically saying television is the best assistant for parents, when the children sit in front of the television all day long, parents can easily do their works. But television programs can be a good influence on the baby’s progress. In most cases, it just attracts the child’s attention. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the time spent on children watching television. The most effective way to make the child’s language beautiful is to have a live chat with him, because the child learns to express his thoughts during the interview.

REFERENCES