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THE INTEREST OF JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE STUDENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON SPEECH PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

The article A 7-year-old child will have experience in managing his / her emotions, all of which are acceptable to the principles of that the child is ready in terms of school psychology, one of the important conditions in the preparation for school education is all that he/she said above. In the organization of pedagogical work in primary classes, it is necessary to take into account the level of social development of anatomical physiological characteristics of children of small school age.

KEYWORDS: *Fulfill The Various Requirements, Junior School Age Of Children, Physically And Psychologically.*

INTRODUCTION

The period of junior school age of children is from the age of 7 to 11 years of study in primary classes. The childhood period in the kindergarten age is over. Before coming to school, the child will be physically and psychologically ready to receive education, in other words, to fulfill the various requirements imposed on the side of the most important period of his life, that is, the school period, according to the following. The child will have a clear in drawing lessons, in the work of making something from plasticine, and in the simplest drawing lessons. Dressing the experience for a while will have the child make independent organization of their attention in the management of their attention. The vocabulary room of the 7 young children is also rich enough and the amount of concepts is much higher. The child understands what he hears, wide enough. As it turned out from the research of specialists, well-organized education develops the thinking

of children from the age of 6 to the age of 7 years. They will be able to draw up and eat simple exercises and issues. The feeling of duty and responsibility in them begins to wane. A 7-year-old child will have experience in managing his / her emotions, all of which are acceptable to the principles of that the child is ready in terms of school psychology, one of the important conditions in the preparation for school education is all that he/she said above. In the organization of pedagogical work in primary classes, it is necessary to take into account the level of social development of anatomical physiological characteristics of children of small school age.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

D.N. As Levitov correctly noted, at the age of one school does not depend on the state of Health and social development of the junior school age Max. The child develops from the age of 7 to 11 years in a relatively calm and uniform way physically. Height and weight the vital volume of the lungs of the body's clarity develops much more flat and smooth Psychologist L.S.Slavina shows that in the beginner class, children with insufficient cognitive activity can meet.

Such children become normally developed in terms of aspiration. This development is wetting in their game and practical activities. Active thinking is for them. Such pupils should be carefully looked at by the teacher. It is necessary to associate the performance of educational tasks with the game and practical activities in the early days, so that they have a comprehensive support of their achievements, adapting them to the activities of their thinking.

All the reading activities of junior school age students have been specifically targeted. First of all, students should be able to master the skills of reading, writing, and counting, improve their knowledge in arithmetic, native-language, history, geography and Natural Science, much larger than the elementary foundations of geometry. Secondly, the child's level of knowledge and interest in cognition develop well. The third is the development of cognitive processes, the development of reason. For active independent creative activity, the ability to find content and a productive attitude towards reading, the direction of reading should find high Factors in reading. We cognitive processes of junior school age students and their progress in their activities.

Understanding

Children of small school age differ in the purity of their perception. The perception of the students differs from the fact that they are given specific knowledge as a spectator.

Attention

The main characteristics of the attention of students of junior school age are in their voluntary weakness. At a small school age, attention will be limited to the ability to adapt and manage it with willpower.

Although the period of junior school age is not a period of silencing, which is fraught with the development of the individual, in our opinion, such a period is a period of adolescence, nevertheless, the content of the individual in this period is noticeable enough. As already mentioned above, entering the school is a turning moment in the life of the child. A new relationship with adults (teachers) and peers (classmates) comes to the field. The child is attached to a whole system of communions (general school, class). The inclusion of a new type of activity in the study, in which the teacher put before him a number of serious requirements,

forces the student to categorically organize his life, obey the rules and the regime. All of them have a decisive influence on the content and consolidation of the new system of relations in relation to the surrounding reality, education to other people, the collective, and the obligations associated with it. We find the content of the will of the circle of interests, determines the progress of abilities.

Memory

It develops in two directions with the effect of memory education in junior school age students. Word logic is the role of understanding and remembering the memory and its connotation, to the possibilities of regulation.

Due to the relative predominance of the activity of the first alarm system, in small school-age students, the visual-figurative memory becomes more developed than the memory called the word logic memory. Small school-age students look at the rules and explanations that make up concrete information, realities, images that make things and objects better quickly remembered and stored firmly in their memories.

It's a dream. Fantasy is one of the important psychic cognition processes. Without the fantasy that an inactive teacher is talking about and not knowing how to make an impression of what is written in the lessons, as well as working with visual images, We cannot really master what kind of educational subject.

The dream of a junior school age student is compounded by the impact and demands of his / her teaching activities. Along with this, direct taxis go and see, see the cinema, go to the exorcisms, work on the school land plot, etc.) Also develop the imagination.

Will be able to tell other people and absorb the thoughts of other people, will know the feelings and desires of other people. People communicate with each other in this way in their activities and everyday lives.

In the process of communicating with the means of speech, each person receives most of the knowledge from other people. Communication with the means of speech is a constant need of a person, and this communication serves to gain ideas.

A person cannot live without being treated by speech with other people. When a person is left alone, they often talk "in themselves" with the interlocutors in their dreams. If a person falls into the middle of one or more people who are unfamiliar to him, then the need to say something or hear something from those people will definitely arise. When this need is not met, a feeling of "unevenness" is born that makes a person sad. Such a need arises even when a person has "nothing to say". In such cases, he does not know "what to do". In such cases it appears that what should I talk about?", "as long as I'm talking about something", when the search for the topic begins. Depending on the age, knowledge, general level of research of each person, his speech will have its own characteristics. Characteristics of the profession of some people, what these people are interested in, their client and similar characteristics are manifested in their own speeches. Everyone speaks on their own, using one or more languages. each person has his own speech. Speech, which is a special function of the human mind, is studied by the science of psychology. And language is a social phenomenon. Language exists independently in some

person. And the creator of the language is the people's own, the nation's own, historically composed.

With speech, the language is different, but at the same time it is impossible to distinguish them from each other; both speech and language are interconnected, they exist in unity. This unity is an expression that every language has emerged and grown in the course of historical progress in the process of connecting people with the means of speech communication. The way each language lives depends on what people speak in that language. If people do not speak a language, then this language also disappears: it becomes a "dead language". We know from written monuments that there are "dead" languages, where this language is reflected. For example, ancient Greek (Greek), Latin, here are such "dead" languages. The unity of speech with language is further manifested by the fact that each person uses a language in his speech, while some use several languages. In the interaction of people, their speech is manifested in different meanings or functions.

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