

DEVELOPING A LISTENING CULTURE

Homiyatova Mavluda Amon qizi

Uzbekistan, Navoi State University

Teacher of the Department of Preschool Education

Annotation

The development of listening culture is formed from childhood and is developed throughout its life through the environment, upbringing and activities. Parents sometimes make unintentional mistakes during the upbringing and maturation of their children. For example: the child was one of the first to correctly cope with the issue that his teacher gave him in a mathematics lesson at school. His teacher praised him in front of the whole class. The child came home gladly his mother opened the door, while the child was trying to tell his mother this news, his mother said: change your clothes quickly, the food is ready then he replied that we will talk. This condition can occur in most families. When a child's opinion is not heard in the family, it is ignored 286 in the future, there are cases when this condition is not heard by the child by his parents when the parent is old. Most unheard of children in their own family can meet a number of obstacles in society.

Keywords

Culture, listening, upbringing, family, Child, Parent, Society.

Аннотация

Развитие культуры слушания формируется с детства и развивается на протяжении всей жизни через окружающую среду, воспитание и деятельность. Родители иногда совершают ошибки, не осознавая этого, на протяжении всего воспитания и взросления своих детей. Например: ребенок одним из первых правильно выполнил задачу, поставленную учителем на уроке математики в школе. Его учитель похвалил его перед всем классом. Мальчик пришел домой счастливым, его мать открыла дверь, когда мальчик собирался сообщить маме эту новость, Мама сказала: быстро переоденьтесь, еда готова, тогда мы поговорим. Это состояние может возникнуть в большинстве семей. В семье, когда мнение ребенка не слышно, когда его говорят, игнорируется в будущем, когда родитель становится старше, наблюдаются случаи, когда ребенок не слышит своих родителей. Дети, о которых большинство не слышит в своей семье, могут столкнуться с рядом препятствий в обществе.

Ключевые слова

Культура, слушание, воспитание, семья, ребенок, родитель, общество.

Listening is not just hearing, but hearing and paying attention. Listening is the purposeful perception of sound information. By listening, people open up to purpose and new opportunities and experiences. By listening, we allow ourselves to connect more deeply with others and gain knowledge that helps us grow. Listening is an often underestimated skill. We live in a world full of noise and distractions, and it can be difficult to really listen to someone or something. But when we take the time to really listen, it can be a beautiful and enriching experience. Listening has many benefits. Let's take a look at a few. Listening strengthens communication. When you



listen to someone, you show that you value them and their opinions. This helps build strong bonds and long-term relationships. Listening leads to learning. When you listen to someone, you give them the opportunity to share their knowledge and experiences with you. It can help you expand your own understanding of the world and grow as a person. Listening can be healing. If you create a space to truly listen, appreciate, and understand someone, it can help them feel better. Sometimes the act of healing others can heal us or create a new awareness that eases our own frustrations or pain. Listening is a skill worth developing, and there are many benefits that come with it. Listening starts in childhood. A culture of listening is formed in the family, and family members must both teach and model it. Why do we say it starts in the family? Most parents want their children to listen to them, to give them advice, and to obey them without question. But do parents treat their children the same way? Are they really listening to their children, or are they just pretending to? Parents whose children do not listen to them would be wise to try to find fault not with their children, but with themselves. If their children do not listen to them, then they are not a good example. There is a wise saying of our wise people: If you want to raise a child, start with yourself. Because no child does what he sees, not what he hears. The most effective way to raise a child is to be an example. Children are imitative. That is why they imitate what they see. If you listen to your child when he speaks, not just as if you are listening to him, but really, they will listen to you. For example: a child was the first to correctly solve the problem given by the teacher in class. The teacher praised and encouraged him in front of the whole class. The child wanted to share this success with his mother. When he came home, his mother opened the door, and the child said: Mom, do you know what happened today? He said excitedly. Then tell me, change your clothes, the food is ready, hurry up, said his mother and went to the kitchen. Then the child becomes very upset and various negative thoughts start coming to his mind: my mother does not love me. Another example: a child envies his friend who is going to the music club and wants to go to the music club. The music teacher told him: your voice is very sweet, you should study music. In the evening, he wanted to tell his parents about this. During dinner, the child said that my friend brought an electronic piano to the music class today and was about to start, but his father looked at him and said: eat your food and said that you will talk after dinner. After dinner, the father was sitting in his room reading the newspaper and drinking tea, when the child came in. The child started to say, "Father, do you know?" but his father did not take his eyes off the newspaper and did not pay attention to the child. Father: What did you mean? The boy said, "Speak, my friend brought an electronic piano to music class today. Unfortunately, the father was busy reading the newspaper and drinking tea. He pretended to hear the boy, but in reality, he didn't hear the boy at all. If the father really heard him, he would have put down the newspaper in his hand, sat the boy down next to him, looked him in the eye, and said, "Speak, son, I can hear you." The boy felt that his father wasn't listening to him, stopped talking, and left the room. A person who doesn't know how to listen doesn't know how to speak. A person who doesn't hear can't speak. You know! It's no exaggeration to say that listening is harder than speaking.

If you witness a conversation or quarrel between two people who are ignorant and seem rude when they speak, you will see that they are both talking and neither of them has the patience to listen to each other. Although in some discussion programs the goal is to listen to the other side, in most cases they do not listen, but act as if they are listening. Is the person speaking right? No? No attempt is made to understand him. One of the situations that occurs in many families is that the adults speak and the children sit quietly. This situation is due to the mentality, but rather to the upbringing style. There are such rules in the concepts of etiquette and morality. It is considered a sin for the children to interfere in the words of the adults, but there should be a norm in this too. If parents and family members do not listen to the child, one day he will find



another stranger who will listen to him. He will move away from the family, values will change, and the rules that we consider to be upbringing will be violated.

There are several recommendations for improving listening skills:

- Real and effective listening is interest. Listening that includes warm human feelings such as respect and empathy.
- When you listen to a child, the words that should be said to him: I love you, I try to understand you, I hear you
- When your child speaks to you with emotion, stop what you are doing and turn your body or eyes to him.
- Avoid giving advice, blaming, criticizing, or lecturing while listening.
- Let your child know that you are really listening to him, for example: nod your head, close and open your eyes, use words like hmm, yes, like that, wow
- Try to understand your child's fears, joys, excitement, doubts and hesitations.
- Do not criticize or ridicule the feelings of the child or your interlocutor
- If you want to give him advice, ask permission before directly giving your advice. For example: do you want to know my opinion on this situation. You know, I have an idea in my mind, if you give me permission, I will tell you.

Children who are not given the right to speak in the family, when their parents talk to them, especially when they are giving advice, pretend to listen to their parents, but their minds are elsewhere. Psychologists call such situations listening to the deaf. If you want your child to listen to you, do not pretend to listen to them, but really listen to them.

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