

FACTORS THAT IMPROVE FAMILY EDUCATION IN A MULTILINGUAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract:

This article deals with the factors of improving family education in a multilingual environment. We know that family is the root of many things. So I try to explain multilingual environment of the family.

Keywords: factor, root, reputation, case, determine

INTRODUCTION

The social prestige of the family, the reputation of which arises from the economic status of the father, the husband, the son, and the woman – determined by the number of children, her professional status in most cases negatively affects the social status of the family, the spouse, while the authoritarian of the father in the eyes of the Pharisees is lowered, in some cases the Multilingualism, polilingvism (yun. roP-lot and lot. Ppyopa-language) - the application of several languages within the framework of a certain social unit (primarily the state); the use of several languages at once by a single person (kigpilar guru\i). Each of the tnls used in the BUP is selected depending on the specific communicative situation. Both cases are interrelated (the need for communication-interaction is the representatives of a multilingual Association, in a certain part of the IP, the multilingualism is not fixed), but the interdependence of udar is not decisive: the predominance of single-lingual in society does not deny that its well-known representatives are multilingual, and, aksin-cha, the multilingual of the state can be coordinated with Therefore, with" individual "multilingualism, it will be necessary to distinguish between" national " multilingualism. On a larger scale, multilingualism is a characteristic feature for multinational States (India, Russia, USA, Nigeria, etc.). Forms of interaction in the conditions of multilingualism (languages, dialects. dialects, as well as social and professional jargons) functionally constitute hierarchy (leap), for example: 1) limited means of Group Communication ("tame" languages); 2) inter-group communication in marriage-specific means of intervention in a particular place (the "market" language in the multi-tribal rural communities of Asia and Africa); 3) administrative (or national) regional language; 4) the language of the kup nationalist Region; 5) the language of you can). If the languages of the first two stages serve mainly for informal oral communication, then for later stages, in addition to these subjects, more mass and official (often written) communication services are also added, which should be translated into education, media, literature , culture, fap. Multilingualism in most cases increases with practice in the form of two-lingual (bi-lingvism). Mass possession (cognition) of more than three yeki uptil is relatively low three-rail. The functional status of practically applicable languages and their (genetic or typo-logical)

affinity are important. On the basis of multilingualism, the interaction and rapprochement of languages occurs bs-radi, the Union of languages is formed. Monogamous family is a family (detocentric) phenomenon that arose at the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century in the interest of the child. It is explained by the increase in the role of women in social life, as well as the increase in the rights of children. In such cases, the saying goes more often not about the number of children in the family, but about the appreciation of the presence of a child in the family as a whole. Parents in such conditions are more likely to be who the child will be in the future, the careers he should occupy, who cares about his prospects, therefore the main part of the family budget is spent on providing him, giving him the necessary education and upbringing. As a result of the growing needs associated with children, the country also has a large number of industrial enterprises specializing in the development of children's supply, their nutrition, clothing, toys, and children's cultural and educational facilities. The emergence of various educational centers of children and young people, the direct connection of new techniques and technologies with the interests of children, the work on improving the professional education of young people, the duration of their studies and acquisition of knowledge leads to their late penetration into the sphere of Labor. That is, in relation to ilgarigi, children sooner begin an independent life. As a result of this, the age of marriage is also becoming more and more. The increase in anxiety caused by an adult to a child, as well as an increase in the number of births, in turn, leads to a decrease in the number of births of children. Children are erka, and the husband grows up, the whole attention of the parents is drawn to them. This category is so in the interest of the child in the family that sometimes there are cases when the mother simply thinks about the child, prefers to pay attention to him, to give up even from her husband. If the languages of the first two stages serve mainly for informal oral communication, then for later stages, in addition to these subjects, more mass and official (often written) communication services are also added, which should be translated into education, media, literature, culture, fap. Multilingualism in most cases increases with practice in the form of two-lingual (bi-lingvism). Mass possession (cognition) of more than three yeki uptil is relatively low three-rail. The functional status of practically applicable languages and their (genetic or typo-logical) affinity are important. On the basis of multilingualism, the interaction and rapprochement of languages occurs bs-radi, the Union of languages is formed. Monogamous family is a family (detocentric) phenomenon that arose at the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century in the interest of the child. There are also different views of the family, which are in the interest of the child, one of which is the authoritarian type. On the one hand child number one or two parent's infinite care, they are arranged in parallel with the reputation. For example, such is the family of many officials. The parent is the most influential in the eyes of the child, the mind is capable of everything, so the motivation for the child to grow up as if he were a father or mother would be strong.

A child in an ambivalent detocent family is more likely to be in the influence of emotional-emotional care of the parent. For example, if this is a girl, then she is great only in anticipation of the constant caresses of her father or mother, or two, and eventually gets used to such a situation. The idea that a family relationship should only be so, sometimes seriously interferes with his skills in a new apartment, when he himself builds an independent family.

In the quasi-autonomous detocentric family, the rights of the child are almost equal to that of adults, they will be given the right to make decisions in their own way, the right to perform family chores in addition to adults. Of course, there are both positive and negative aspects to this.

The couple's family appeared in the 60-th years of the XX century, which is considered as a consequence of the processes of emancipation of both women and children. The relationship in such a family will largely depend on the relationship between the man and the wife, how sincere he is, how warm he is. A woman is given the opportunity to show her will as much as possible, to achieve it in a certain sense independently. He often plays the role of a loved one, a husband and a necessary yor to his wife. Golod distinguishes 4 different aspects of the couple's closeness to each other: sympathy (liking), sincerity, gratitude and erotic attachment. On the basis of multilingualism, the interaction and rapprochement of languages occurs bs-radi, the Union of languages is formed. Monogamous family is a family (detocentric) phenomenon that arose at the end of the XIX – beginning of the XX century in the interest of the child. It is explained by the increase in the role of women in social life, as well as the increase in the rights of children.

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