

types belong, and only 7% were informed about the sugar level of a healthy person and a person with diabetes. One of the most important issues is awareness in first aid, it is worth dwelling on.

To the question "How and what is first aid for hypoglycemia (low sugar)?" the respondents gave the following answer

* 96% – take 1.2 pieces of sugar, one candy or a piece of white bread.

* 4% – inject insulin

* 0% – make a blood transfusion

Conclusion. The following conclusions can be drawn from the above data. Most of them have basic ideas about such a disease as diabetes mellitus, but the main purpose of the study is to study the awareness of students in the field of first aid. The study showed that almost 100% of the respondents have an idea about the actions for hypoglycemia, but 4% of students are not informed in this area, as a result of which it can be concluded that young people need information about the disease itself and first aid measures.

It should be remembered that awareness in the field of diabetes mellitus is a necessary condition for maintaining your health and your loved ones, as well as strengthening your health.

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THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN THE FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCIES IN EARLY CHILDHOOD: A PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

Elizaveta Leshkevich

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

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The formation of the child's communicative sphere occurs not only in the world around him, but also in the family. Mastering the initial competencies allows the child to solve problems of varying complexity in everyday conditions and in various types of activities.

The Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Rights of the Child" in article No. 17 states that "... parents (guardians, trustees) must create the necessary conditions for the full development, upbringing, education, strengthening the health of the child and preparing him for independent life in the family and soci-

ety. Violation of the rights and legitimate interests of a child by parents (guardians, trustees) entails liability provided for by legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus ..." [1].

The purpose of the work is to determine the historical role of child-parent relations in early childhood in the formation of communicative competencies in children.

Material and methods. The method of studying and analyzing theoretical works of scientific content was used.

Findings and their discussion. The family is the most important institution for the development, upbringing and socialization of a young child, since it is family education that gives the child the widest range of ideas about the life around him. The family is the most important thing in life for each of us. The family is the closest and dearest people. It is in our own family that we learn relationships with loved ones, love and responsibility, care and respect. For the education of a comprehensively developed person, a human society is necessary, and for the development of communicative qualities, an environment of adults is required, a pattern of behavior in society is needed. A modern child is immersed in a children's society - kindergarten, school, interest groups and sports sections. The contact of children with adults is minimal, in communication an adult is the leader.

The most important function of the family is psychological. Close relationships in the family create conditions for mutual openness, remove the need for psychological protection, provides self-confidence, confidence in protection, open self-expression and mutual empathy. The analysis of the child-parent relationship tools is presented in Table 1.

Table 1 – Tools of child-parent relations

Tools	Emerging competencies
Speech	culture of speech
Games	socialization, relationships in the children's collective
Art	socialization, outlook

Speech is one of the necessary components of communication. The baby's speech is formed in communication with the outside world. Adults should understand that they are fully responsible for the perception and development of a child's speech in the first years of life. Thus, it is necessary that the speech of adults should be a model for children. The culture of speech largely depends on parents, on their education, upbringing, cultural level (speech, intellectual, mental, emotional). Sometimes the child's reactions to significant changes in his life are reflected in the development of children's speech. The development of a child's speech and emotional perception of the environment largely depends on the level of his environment, on social circumstances, norms and rules established in his society. A child may have a well-developed speech, but it is scary to be among strangers at first, seeing a friendly attitude towards himself, the child calms down and begins to communicate, he can explain what he wants at

this moment, what worries him. You can adapt a child in a peer group in any way, using various means.

Games help to solve many problems that arise in children at an early age, affect the formation of personality, their socialization, the development of relationships in the children's collective. The game is the main and favorite activity of children. The game forms a positive emotional state, helps to assert oneself, and corrects the communicative problems of a small person. A game for young children is the main form and content of educational and developmental situations. Imitation games contribute to the development of creativity and imagination, in these games children take the image of kittens, dogs, bunnies, birds - in the game they convey character, imitate vocal onomatopoeia. The game allows you to reveal the individual capabilities and features of the baby, his creative potential.

The importance of art and folk art in socialization cannot be overestimated. With the help of literary works, oral folk art, we can expand the mental horizons of the child. The first knowledge, the first steps in the world of beauty, the child makes in his family, listening to mom's and dad's songs, nursery rhymes, relying on close people, perceives them as a standard of behavior. Therefore, the values of his family and his parents are very important for the little man.

Conclusion. It is important to teach a child not only to speak, but also to be able to listen to other people. When adults make a remark to a child that "I'm talking, wait a minute" - they make it clear that they will listen to him, but you should not interrupt the speech of others, "good children don't do that." In life, colloquial speech accompanies a person in all kinds of activities. The tasks of parents are to expand the child's social circle. The child gets the joy of communication when spending time together, if possible, to discuss what he saw. It is important for a child to have relatives and close people who are able and willing to communicate with him.

According to V.M. Tseluiko: "... everything – good and bad – is laid in a person from the first days of his stay in this complex and contradictory world. Familiarization with life consists of the fact that the child, firstly, imitates adults, and, secondly, that adults themselves cultivate in him. In our world, the influence of the personality of parents on the child is now great, since they are the first source of the necessary life experience ..." [2]. From time immemorial, fathers and mothers performed different functions in the family, respectively, the paternal upbringing was significantly different from the maternal one. Traditionally, the father was the head of the family, which could not but leave its mark on his relationship with children. It was the indisputable authority of the father in the family that was the main force, the most effective means of male education. The mother was the keeper of the hearth and the emotional core of the family, passed on and instilled in her children those qualities that the poet N. Zabolotsky perfectly called "the grace of the soul." Therefore, the children, being in their father's house and under their mother's roof, equally "absorbed" all the good and bright things that their father and mother tried to convey to them.

The famous teacher A. S. Makarenko, who warned parents against rash actions, believed that "no recipes will help if there are shortcomings in the very personality of the educator" [3]. Children are very observant and sensitive to the slightest changes in the mood and behavior of adults, all the turns of whose thoughts reach them in invisible ways, although adults themselves usually do not notice them. "Your own behavior," noted the famous teacher, "is the most decisive thing. Do not think that you are raising a child only when you talk to him or teach him, or order him. You bring him up at every moment of your life, even when you are not at home. How you are dressed up, how you talk to other people and about other people, how you are happy or sad, how you treat friends and enemies, how you laugh, read the newspaper - all this is of great importance for the child" [4].

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PROSOCIAL TENDENCIES OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ekaterina Mikodina

VSU named after P.M. Masherov, Vitebsk, Belarus

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Helping behavior has been studied for decades by foreign psychologists (Fehr, Rockenbach 2004; Stevens, Hauser 2004; Tomasello 2006, 2007; Piliavin, Charng 1990; Fehr, Rockenbach 2004; Warneken,), aspects such as caring for one's neighbor, help and mutual support, altruism [3]. The problem of prosociality is also studied by modern domestic scientists (S.A. Kirilova, E.A. Kleimenova, V.E. Kupchenko, N.V. Kuhtova, N.V. Molchanova, E.F. Nester, A.E. Osinsky, E.A. Sotnikova, N.S. Thorik, N.I. Tsirkunova, S.A. Chernyaeva, T.E. Yatsenko and others) [2]. Diagnostic tools are also available, but not all ages are covered by the study using standardized techniques. For young children, observation, experiment, as well as projective methods are used. So, there is no questionnaire for analyzing the prosocial behavior of infants and young children. To this end, we have attempted to develop and test the methodology "Diagnostics of prosocial tendencies of infants and young children".

Material and methods. The methods used are analysis and synthesis of psychological literature on infants and young children, its prosocial aspect, ques-