

**METHODS OF DEVELOPING CHILDREN'S SPEECH IN PRESCHOOL
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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada bolalarning aqliy jarayonini takomillashtirish uchun ularning nutqini o'stirish, so'z mazmunini anglay olishi uni o'z nutqida bemolol ifodalashga muvofiq bo'lish usullari ochib berilgan. Savodga o'rgatish bosqichida Maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalar bilan olib boriladigan ta'limiy-tarbiyaviy ishlarni olib borish metodlari yoritib berilgan.

Abstract: This article reveals ways to improve the mental process of children, to develop their speech, to be able to understand the content of words and express it freely in their own speech. The methods of conducting educational work with preschool children at the stage of literacy training are explained.

Аннотация: В данной статье раскрываются пути улучшения психического процесса детей, развития их речи, умения понимать содержание слов и свободно выражать его в собственной речи. Объясняются методы проведения воспитательной работы с детьми дошкольного возраста на этапе обучения грамоте.

Preschool education, in general, involves the education of a child formed as the first part of continuous education. A child adapted to the system of concepts learns to speak and express his ideas. In the activities for the development of oral speech, the main focus is on the development of children's oral speech, the correct development of speech from the grammatical point of view: continuing the development of morphological and syntactic aspects of speech: forming simple and compound sentences, teaching children to use all word groups, developing the skills of correct use of number to noun, adjective to noun, adjective to verb, development of sounds and words attention is paid to correct pronunciation, fluent speaking, and free storytelling.

It is necessary that the stories of the children of the preparatory group are connected in content, in a certain consistency, and grammatically correct. In the course of literacy training, in the elementary "reading and writing" teaching, there should be a requirement for the students to work and strive for speech activity, and conditions should be created for them to be able to express their ideas orally or in writing. The use of educational games encourages idle students to express their thoughts to the general public, to actively participate in the debates that take place in the classroom. Proper selection of games used during the lesson and clear organization of questions will have a great effect in order to activate the students. For this, it is necessary to clearly define the goal of the lesson and the topic, and to carefully consider the way and method of achieving this goal. Therefore, the teacher should be able to foresee what he will give when using each educational game and organize the lesson correctly. use in games is important;

When educational processes are conducted in the form of games in "Language and Speech" development centers, the opportunities and unique abilities of the students begin to emerge. Even children who have a certain deficiency or deficiency in speech "forget" these defects during the game. As students' abilities in language learning and mastering speaking skills emerge, their self-confidence increases. In this way, the importance of working on language and speech skills can be seen in the following:

- a) develop practical conversational skills;
- b) the ability to understand and explain is formed;
- c) vocabulary increases;
- g) learn to pronounce words correctly;
- d) skills of imitation are formed;
- e) memorization skills increase.

"What's up?" on the topic "Things". The game is one of the effective ways to develop the skills mentioned above. A child (student, pupil) is selected and goes out of the training room, i.e. into the corridor. The others identify something (or someone) and call it in. The boy asked his friends, "What's wrong?" he asks. They tell about the signs and characteristics of the object (someone) in question. You are given the opportunity to ask up to five or six times and the right to guess two (three) times.

The "Know Yourself" game, which is used in passing the topic "Professions", gives a good result in expanding children's worldview. One player is chosen from among the children. The name of a profession, animal or plant is assigned to him without informing him. The player tries to identify the chosen profession (animal or plant) by asking a question to any friend. For example: if the word "sheep" is given, "Is it alive or not?", "Where is it?", "Who is responsible for it?" questions like Through this game, children learn about a profession or an animal, and their vocabulary increases. It will be interesting for everyone to choose the profession of father, mother or other relatives, well-known people in the family and explain it through questions.

The game "Find the opposite of the meaning of the word" on the topic "Words with opposite meanings" teaches children to be clever. Based on the equality of the number of children, they are divided into two groups. The groups find words for themselves from the main five and three reserves. The first group says the first word to the second group. (He can choose anyone from the second group). That child should immediately say the opposite meaning of the words. If he says, he gets 1 point, if he doesn't, the asking group gets 1 point. When called by name, everyone must answer at once. If the selected words are identical, the reserved words should be used. In this case, a deeper understanding of the meanings of words is required, knowing their pairs of opposite meanings. The game is played by adults in the circle of family and relatives in order to sharpen their minds. It is also convenient that it does not take much time.

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