

## SYSTEM OF ACTIVITIES FOR SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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**Annotation:** This article discusses the aims and Objectives Of the theory and methodology Of speech development, the Of coherent speech, the role Of educational games in enriching children's and the main ways Of preparing children for literacy.

**Keywords:** Language. speech. emotional communication, theory, speech culture, general pedagogy, coherent speech. communication (educational, visual, cidactic, oral games), preparatory period, literacy instruction.

### Introduction

Language is considered the most important means of human communication. Language is a social phenomenon. There is a close relationship between the theory and methodology Of speech development and the following discipli

1. General pedagogy — a science that studies the general laws of social upbringing. the theoretical foundations of education and upbringing processes, methodology, and pedagogical principles.
2. Speech culture — the ability to express thoughts correctly and clearly using all language tools.
3. Chiki psychology — creates the foundation for the formation Of moral—ethical, spiritual—intenectual, and emotional—volitional qualities in a child's personality.

Another specific human characteristic is the need for communication with other people, that is, the need for emotional communication. It was precisely because Ot this need that language first emerged. The science Of the theory and methodology Of speech development studies the laws Of providing comprehensive education and upbringing to children up to the age Of seven.

Another human-specific characteristic is a unique human need — the need to communicate with other people, that is, the need for emotional communication. It was precisely due to this need that language first emerged. The science of the theory and methodology of speech development studies the laws of providing comprehensive education and upbringing to children up to the age of seven.

### Main Part

The purpose of the theory and methodology of speech development is to develop oral speech in preschool children, to form the principles of developing oral speech at preschool age, and to prepare children for speech development work. The main content of the methodology of speech development is to form childrenS oral speech and their communicative speech skills in interaction with others.

Coherent speech is the fluency of thought; it reflects the childS logical thinking, the ability to reflect on what he or she perceives, and to express it correctly. The formation of coherent speech begins from early childhood and develops gradually. Language is the unique treasure of a nation and is constantly manifested in both oral and written forms. Where there is no speech, the limitless possibilities of language cannot be revealed. If the language is a weapon, speech is its ammunition; the power of the weapon also depends on the power of the ammunition.

Through educational games, children are provided with new knowledge and concepts. In such games, the child's comprehensive development, learning process, sensory culture, speech activity, and intellectual abilities are improved. Educational games widely use natural objects and materials. The following types of educational games exist: a) games with objects and toys; b) tabletop games; c) oral word games. The following types of didactic games exist: a) games with objects and toys; b) tabletop games; c) rule-based movement games.

In order to develop children's intellectual processes, it is necessary to develop their speech. In the lessons conducted for preparing for literacy, literacy instruction is divided into two stages: 1. Preparatory stage; 2. Main stage (literacy preparation).

The tasks of the preparatory stage of literacy instruction are planned in the months of September and October. The lessons conducted in preparatory groups throughout the year must correspond to the age of the children and be carried out consistently. Preparation for school education includes physical, psychological, and pedagogical readiness.

#### Games Used to Develop Children's Speech

The use of the following with children forms the system of speech development. These include:

1. "Creating a Story Based on a Picture" game. Through this game, children's thinking, descriptive vocabulary, and monologic speech develop. The picture serves as a support for the child's imagination and makes storytelling easier.
2. "Remember the Picture" game. In this game, a picture is shown to the children and then removed. Children describe it from memory. As a result, children's memory, recall, and descriptive abilities develop.
3. "What Has Changed?" game. For example, six toys are placed on the table. The positions of two or three are changed, and children must identify what has changed. As a result, descriptive speech and observation skills develop.
4. The use of multimedia tools in lessons increases the effectiveness of education, develops thinking, enhances children's abilities, motivates them, helps them learn multimedia tools, and improves literacy.
5. "Rule-Based Movement Games." Playing physical movement games aimed at children's physical development is also effective. In these games, children mainly walk, run, sit, climb, and crawl. Through such games, children develop speed, agility, and quickness.
6. "Hero of the Day" game. During the game, a child who actively participates and gives correct answers receives a star. At the end of the lesson, children count their stars, and the child who has collected the most stars is the hero and is rewarded.

Through encouraging games, children's interest in speech, confidence, activity, and creative initiative increase. In such games, every correct answer or action of the child is encouraged with praise, a medal, a star, or a gift.

The Role of Games in Developing Coherent Speech Games play an important role in the development of coherent speech. Through games, the following qualities develop in children:

- Vocabulary
- Logical thinking
- Story creation
- Descriptive speech
- Communication culture

#### Tasks for Developing Speech Culture in Preschool Children

In order to successfully solve the following tasks in developing speech culture in preschool children, the following objectives must be achieved:

1. Formation of correct pronunciation of sounds (at first, the child develops the ability to hear and later masters pronunciation).
2. Formation of clear pronunciation (pronouncing words and word combinations clearly and distinctly).
3. Working on correct stress placement when pronouncing words.
4. Development of orthographic correctness of speech.
5. Formation of speech tempo.
6. Formation of speech skills.
7. Formation of speech breathing.
8. Formation of the ability to express one's thoughts freely and consistently.

Speech Development Of Preschool Children is Carried Out Through the Following Activities

1. Lessons on familiarization with natural objects;
2. Lessons on phonetic work;
3. Instruction in literacy.
4. Various tasks during socially useful labor activities.

Recommended Interactive Methods

In order to expand children's knowledge and ensure their active participation, it is necessary to make greater use of interactive methods aimed at participation. These include: Brainstorming, short stories, question—answer activities, and stimulating exercises.

Rules to be Followed in Didactic Games

1. Taking turns to speak.
2. Answering when asked.
3. Listening to classmates' opinions.
4. Not disturbing others during the game.
5. Following the rules of the game.
6. Admitting one's own mistakes.

Conclusion

The following methods can be applied in the process of speech development:

1. for developing oral speech.
2. Use of fiction and literary works.
3. perception and observation activities.
4. Creative activities.
5. Technical and modern teaching tools.
6. Pronunciation and phonetic exercises.

All of the above methods together help to expand children's vocabulary, correct their pronunciation, and increase their confidence in communication.

Teaching children to correctly name objects, understand their similarities and differences, recognize their shape, color, quality, and properties, activate vocabulary related to category and type, form the grammatical structure of speech, develop speech culture, improve dialogic and monologic speech, and ultimately prepare them for literacy are of great importance.

A child's speech develops when he or she correctly follows the laws of language, perceives adult speech, and as a result of his or her own creative activity.

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