

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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Abstract: The development of speech in preschool children, their speech is formed and improved in the process of communication with adults. In this process, children should receive comprehensive assistance from adults: parents, educators, and mentors.

Keywords: Child speech, adult speech, speech development, voice control, articulation, diction

ЗНАЧЕНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ РЕЧИ ДЕТЕЙ ДОШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА

Аннотация: Развитие речи детей дошкольного возраста формируется и совершенствуется в процессе общения со взрослыми. В этом процессе детям должны всесторонне помогать взрослые: родители, воспитатели и наставники.

Ключевые слова: Речь ребенка, речь взрослого, развитие речи, управление голосом, артикуляция, дикция

МАКТАБГАЧА ТА'ЛИМ YOSHIDAGI BOLALAR NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING AHAMIYATI

Annotatsiya: Maktabgacha ta'lim yoshidagi bolalarning nutqining rivojlanishi, kattalar bilan muloqot jarayonida uning nutqi shakllanib, takomillashib boradi. Bu jarayonda bolalarga kattalar: ota-onasi, tarbiyachi ustozlar har tomonlama yordam berishi lozim.

Kalit soʻzlar: Bola nutqi, kattalar nutqi, nutqning rivojlanishi, ovozni boshqarish, artikulyatsiya, diksiya

Introduction. The physical health and intellectual maturity of our children, who are our tomorrow and future, largely depends on us adults, especially on the development of their speech activity. It is known that socio-historical experience is reflected in language. On this basis, the child strengthens not only their personal knowledge, but also their social knowledge. The process of a child's mastery of being encompasses the isolation and consolidation of important properties of the organs of being. For a person as a social individual, the consolidation of a sign is carried out with the help of the main tool developed by society - language, and the process of mastering the means themselves, that is, the acquisition of language signs, determined by the "nature of sensation," is the last process in the acquisition of being.

Analysis of literature on the topic (Literature review). According to the concept of L.S. Vygotsky, "psychological weapon" is the active activity of the individual and the direct connection of a person with the objective world. [2, p. 70]. The linguistic sign is understood here as a means of connecting a person with the objective world and experience accumulated in the process of activity. The concept of objects, their connections and interrelationships is manifested through language and is fixed in the child's consciousness, as a result of which the process of communication arises.

Timely and correct speech development in early childhood is the foundation of active development. Through speech, various relationships are established between a child and an adult. Well-developed speech has a great influence on the development of mental processes (memory, thinking, imagination, etc.), on the activities of children during and after preschool education. With the development of children's speech, the role of adult speech as a means of upbringing increases. The most favorable stage for the development of a child's speech, thinking, and cognitive activity is the period up to three years of age. "By this time, the native part of the brain has anatomically matured, the child has mastered the basic grammatical forms of the native language, and has a large vocabulary. If insufficient attention is paid to the speech of children under three years of age, then in the future it will be necessary to expend great effort and energy to eliminate the mistakes and shortcomings made."

Research Methodology. In the period from 2 to 6 years, when all aspects of a child's speech are rapidly developing, it is necessary to pay attention to their clear and understandable pronunciation of words and phrases, to cultivate in children the ability to imitate speech at a slow pace, clearly pronouncing all sounds in words, clearly pronouncing all words in phrases. However, good diction cannot always be achieved through mere imitation. This can be hindered by insufficient development of the ability to listen to speech, insufficient mobility of the organs of the articulatory apparatus, inability to control one's voice, and other shortcomings. Inconsistent diction often occurs in children who cannot listen attentively to speakers' speech and have insufficiently developed self-control, cannot focus their attention on one thing, and easily get angry. The speech of such children is vague, mixed. In this process, children should receive comprehensive assistance from adults: parents, educators, and mentors. First of all, it is necessary to take into account the mental state of the child and organize individual work with him. For the systematic and consistent implementation of games and exercises for the development of sound culture of speech, work on the "live" voice should be taken as its basis. At each age stage, it is necessary to gradually increase the complexity of the material, including exercises for the development of sound culture of speech. Gradually, as a child learns to listen attentively to others and their own speech, develops speech breathing, articulation, and voice control, their diction also improves.

Analysis and results (Analysis and results).

Human behavior is the behavior of signs. Controlling one's behavior means controlling signs. Its essence lies in the fact that language signs (psychological tools) are used as managers. As a result of the consistent continuation of these processes, our children manifest themselves in our actions and speech. Therefore, from the first month of a child's life, upbringing should not be

limited to just caring for them. From an early age, it is necessary to cultivate the child's hearing ability, as well as to awaken the child's emotional sphere - smiling, laughing, and voice tone. All this together contributes to the development of speech. The development of speech activity in children creates the possibility of rational perception and understanding of the speech of others, further expands the scope of interpersonal communication.

In the process of communication with adults, a child's speech is formed and improved. This fundamentally restructures mental processes. According to A.R. Luria, speech activity is the basis for complex management issues arising in a child's behavior. [3, p. 53].

Conclusion/Recommendations.

The correct formation of speech in a child depends on the speech of others, mainly on the speech in the family and the correct speech environment. Parents are a speech habit for a child. Therefore, it is important to pay attention not only to what is said, but also to how it is said. Starting from the first day, wake up the baby's speech:

- talk to the child as much as possible - pronounce words clearly, slowly, but emotionally;
- perform all your actions aloud, without limiting yourself to everyday speech;
- Read rhyming poems intended for children - it was advisable to say all of this rhythmically and in a way that resonates well with the ear;
- together, more precisely, study, observe the pictures in your child's favorite book and ask questions about the picture;

In these processes, the child initially shows only what you asked for, and after prolonged conversations, begins to try to repeat after you.

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