



Journal Website:
<https://theusajournals.com/index.php/ijp>

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

SPEECH DEVELOPMENT OF PRESCHOOL - CHILDREN EXERCISES AND METHODS

Submission Date: February 14, 2023, **Accepted Date:** February 19, 2023,

Published Date: February 24, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijp/Volume03Issue02-08>

Rasulova Zamira

Teacher Of The Department Of Preschool, Elementary And Special Teaching Methods Of Namangan Regional National Center Of Teaching New Methodologies To Teachers, Uzbekistan

Kambarova Nazira

Teacher Of The Department Of Preschool, Elementary And Special Teaching Methods Of Namangan Regional National Center Of Teaching New Methodologies To Teachers, Uzbekistan

Aliyeva Ravshanoy

Teacher Of The Department Of Preschool, Elementary And Special Teaching Methods Of Namangan Regional National Center Of Teaching New Methodologies To Teachers, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The level of speech development significantly affects the success of school. Children with a high level of speech development, as the rules do not have difficulties in learning, quickly master the skills of writing and reading. In children with a low level of speech development, difficulties in communication and literacy are found. Preschool Children's Communication skills are vital to their overall development that lay a foundation for a successful future. Cognition, social interaction, oral-motor development are some of the key factors that influence a child's communication development. Listening, understanding and using spoken language are the most important components of communication.

KEYWORDS

Language development, preschool children, communication, improve.

INTRODUCTION

Speech development of children is one of the main components of their readiness for schooling. The development of language is a strong bridge for a child's brain and cognitive development. Yarrow's studies reveal that "having a huge terminology increases creativity and helps the individual come up with new ideas." ¹ Speech is a means of acquiring knowledge, developing all mental functions, expressing oneself and knowing others, the main means of communication. How can a preschooler improve speech? How Can Parents Help?

- 1.Focus on communication. Talk with your baby, sing, and encourage imitation of sounds and gestures.
- 2.Read to your child. Start reading when your child is a baby. ...
- 3.Use everyday situations. To build on your child's speech and language, talk your way through the day.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Communication is a social activity based on interaction and means to share experiences, feelings and activities. It is based on participation and mutuality. The need for a functioning communication is decisive for a child's health and wellbeing. ² Speech activities may include games, specific words and language to use during play, flashcards or worksheets. Of course, many speech activities can happen at home, as well. Parents can engage in speech activities with children

anywhere, at any time. There is a variety of methods that can be used to stimulate children's language development. Methods of teaching speech development are defined as the way in which educators and children work, ensuring that children acquire speech skills and abilities. There are three groups of methods - Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic - that can be conventionally distinguished in the method of teaching the native language.

Visual methods are used in kindergarten much more often than other methods. Children that understand and learn best when information is presented to them visually. These children love picture books, maps, and cartoons. Seeing information helps these students visualize concepts taught. There are many different visuals for kids that can help the teacher explain the study material, engage the children in the learning process and invite participation. Some of these are flashcards, puzzle boards, storybooks, and timelines. Let's see how you can use First/Then boards and schedules to help children learn, for example.

Discussion and result.

Activity . First/Then board. They help teach logical sequences of events, e.g., "First wash hands, then eat." They visually clarify step-by-step instructions. They also help motivate children to engage in less-preferred activities, knowing that a preferred activity will follow.

kommunikation [To interpret children's signals. Play and communication in children with profound and multiple disabilities] (Dissertation). Stockholm University, Department of education.

¹ Yarrow, L. J. (2014). Development course on parental stimulation and its relationship of mastery motivation during infancy. *Developmental Psychology*, 20.

² Brodin, J. (1991). *Att tolka barns signaler. Gravyt utvecklingsstörda flerhandikappade barns lek och*



Auditory methods that understand and learn best when information is presented to them in an auditory manner. Kanar argued that auditory learners like listening and speaking, have compatible personalities, and have difficulty in following written instructions. They have to listen to an explanation and hear it to understand and learn. These people do not necessarily paint in their minds as visual learners do; on the contrary, they filter through the ability to listen and replicate incoming information³. Hearing information helps these students internalize concepts taught. These children usually enjoy music and pay attention to sounds. They prefer to tell them what to do. They enjoy talking and listening to conversations. Children who are auditory learners often love music and can remember the words to songs they hear.

Kinesthetic methods children that understand and learn best when information is presented to them kinesthetically. Using their hands or bodies helps these students experience the concepts taught. Children who are kinesthetic tend to describe that their minds

work more effectively when they are engaged in physical activity. Maal says “Kinesthetic learners need movement and action,” therefore teaching kinesthetic learners requires active, creative lesson planning⁴. Kinesthetic Learning can be a LOT of fun. Bodily Kinesthetic Intelligence can be used for learning in non-traditional ways.

These requirements include new aspects of the child's speech, features necessary for him to solve various communicative issues. The speech of a child of kindergarten age begins to perform the function of establishing social relations. For this, it is necessary for the child to develop internal speech and develop a monologic character. An important feature in the development of a child's speech at preschool age is that speech becomes a tool of thinking. There are 2 important aspects in the growth of a child's vocabulary - quantitative and qualitative aspects. According to D. B. Elkonin, the quantitative growth of vocabulary depends directly on the child's life conditions and upbringing. In recent years, in studies devoted to the

³ Kanar, C. C. (1995). *The confident student*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

⁴ Maal, N. (2004). *Learning Via Multisensory Engagement* Association Management, November, p. 61.

study of the vocabulary of children's speech of one age or another, higher quantitative indicators have been determined compared to previous studies. For example, according to V.Logina, by the age of 3, a child's vocabulary contains 1,200 words, and the active vocabulary of a 6-year-old child includes 3,000-3,500 words. However, studies conducted 40-60 years ago indicated that the vocabulary of a 3-year-old child is 400-600 words, and the active vocabulary of a 6-year-old child is 2500-3000 words.

Stages of speech development:

Experts have determined the stages of speech development in preschool children:

- 3-4 years... The child names the shape, color, size of the object, gives its quality characteristics. Generalizing words are used: vegetables, clothes, furniture. The child answers adult questions in monosyllables, makes short sentences from pictures, retells his favorite fairy tales.
- 4-5 years old. In speech, children use adjectives to describe the characteristics of things, and verbs and nouns are used to describe actions. The child is guided by the time of day, the location of things, describes the mood of people. Skills improve through communication. The child answers and asks questions, tells short stories and makes up short stories from pictures.
- 5-6 years old. All parts of speech are used in the correct form. The child tells small literary works in the correct sequence, makes up stories. Easy communication with adults.
- 6-7 years old... Children have a rich vocabulary, synonyms and antonyms are used in speech. Communication culture is developing. The child easily composes stories, independently conveys the content of the work he heard. Games for the development of speech of preschoolers The best

option for a child is the development of speech through games. And a loving parent spends at least 15 minutes a day with his child for short lessons. Experts recommend using games that build vocabulary, develop logic and help acquire coherent speech skills.

All exercises for the development of speech with children are conducted in a game form. Only with this occupation is remembered most of the information. Exercises will also be useful for a person of any age category who wants to improve speech.

Activity "Guess what the sounds are". The game is suitable for children aged 2-3 years. You will need a screen, a drum, a hammer and a bell. Show your child musical instruments, name them and ask them to repeat them. When the baby remembers all the names, let him hear how they sound. It is better for the child to hit himself with a hammer, beat the drum and ring the bell. Then place the screen and use each tool behind it in turn. At the same time, the child guesses exactly what will be heard. Make sure your child says the names clearly.

Activity "Magic Bag". The game is suitable for toddlers, but will also be fun for children under 4 years old. Materials needed: any bag, children's toys such as duck, frog, gosling, pig, tiger cub. Put the toys in the bag and take out one of the children and call out loud. The task is to ensure that the child names all the animals clearly and accurately.

Activity "Who is doing what" is a game for children aged 4 to 6 years. This will help you build your vocabulary with verbs. For the game, you need thematic cards with images of objects. Here is a real opportunity for imagination. You can show your child anything you want - objects and things that are used in

everyday life. Show the card and ask questions: "What is this?", "What are they doing?" or "What's that for?"

"Proof". The game is an excellent opportunity to develop the speech of a 5-7-year-old preschool child. You will need topic cards. It is acceptable to play this game with a small group of children. The child selected by the leader takes the card and checks it without showing it to anyone. Then he asks the rest of the participants questions: "What does it look like?", "What color is this thing?", "What can you do with it?" Each of the children offers an answer option, after which the presenter shows the image to everyone. Children must "defend" their versions, argue for them. Contradictions both excite the game and stimulate children's active speech activity, teach them to defend their point of view. When the child moves to the older age group, he should pronounce all the sounds. But parents and teachers need to develop phonemic hearing and articulation.

To sum up, we can say, that speech development is important children's development. Language makes people who they are and one's relationship to the other matters a lot in language development. Communication begins even before a child is born. Children develop language in sequence from 0-5 years according to each month or year expected capacity for proper human interaction in the world of life. The child at this age identifies source of voice with the right focus on varying sounds, example, telephone, doorbell and clock. Understand frequently used words such as bye-bye, no, stop and looks when hears his or her name, understand common instructions when aided by gestures and context. Also use speech sound to communicate with adult's example, sounds like "baba", "no-no", "go-go". At about year, begin to use simple words like "dada", "mama among other". Enjoy action

rhymes and songs and try to copy other people speech and lip movement.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the effectiveness of pedagogical influence on children's speech depends on the correct choice of means of speech development and their interconnection. In this case, the decisive role is played by taking into account the level of formation of speech skills and abilities of children, the nature of cognitive and linguistic material and the possible options for using methods and techniques of speech development.

REFERENCES

1. Yarrow, L. J. (2014). Development course on parental stimulation and its relationship of mastery motivation during infancy. *Developmental Psychology*, 20.
2. Brodin, J. (1991). Att tolka barns signaler. Gratt utvecklingsstörda flerhandikappade barns lek och kommunikation [To interpret children's signals. Play and communication in children with profound and multiple disabilities] (Dissertation). Stockholm University, Department of education.
3. Kanar, C. C. (1995). *The confident student*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
4. Maal, N. (2004). *Learning Via Multisensory Engagement Association Management*, November, p. 61.
5. Sibgatova V.D. Modern gaming technologies in the development of speech of preschool children: tips from practice for beginner teachers of preschool education // *Science and Education Today*. 2019. № 8 (43). P. 49-50.
6. Babayeva D. R. Nutq o'stirish nazariyasi va metodikasi. –Toshkent, 2018. –334 b.

7. <https://intellect.ml/means-and-methods-of-development-of-childrens-speech-1037>.

