

THE IMPORTANCE, TASK AND WAYS TO DEVELOP CHILDREN'S SPEECH

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ABSTRACT: This article contains information about the importance of developing children's speech, its function and ways of developing it. This article provides useful information for educators, educators and those who are doing research on this topic.

KEYWORDS: speech, language, oral speech, written speech, dictionary, homonyms, synonyms, ambiguity, fairy tales, poems, lessons, external and internal speech.

INTRODUCTION

**“Language is a weapon of speech with so much honor.
If the speech turns out to be unacceptable, it is a disaster of the tongue. ”**
(Alisher Navoi)

Speech is a specific form of life of language as a separate type of social activity, which is used in the processes of expression and exchange of ideas. Speech refers to the processes by which it is expressed orally and in writing, that is, the process of speaking and its outcome. Speech is one of the highest, most complex, spiritual tasks of man. Speech has an internal and external appearance. Inner speech is the passive speech that a person speaks. Therefore, this speech is focused on the mouth, it cannot be controlled. Internal speech serves as the basis of oral and written speech. External speech is active speech that is focused on others and can be controlled, and it has an oral and written form. Language is an integral part of our lives, so it is common for all people to expect a child to say a word from infancy, to teach him to speak, and then to listen to him with interest. Usually children's active speech begins to appear at the age of 2 - 2, 5 years. During this period, the use of active speech in situations involving the child's practical interaction with adults leads to speech formation.



The importance of paying attention to the development of a child's speech in the early stages of life is that during this period the child's brain grows rapidly and its functions are formed. Physiologists point out that the functions of the central nervous system can be easily exercised precisely during their natural formation. Without exercise, the development of these tasks slows down and may even stop altogether. The first three years are an important crucial period in a child's life for speech development. If in the first three years the child's speech is not given enough attention, then in the future he will have to work hard to replace it. As all children grow over the years, their speech formation will vary at different times. After family, children receive education in pre-school, primary education, higher education and later. Most importantly, after children are separated from their families, their first steps are often formed and developed through their education and upbringing under the supervision of educators. Their mental activities, mental states as well as their speech development are considered important during this period. In the early stages of speech development, children take the initiative in communicating with adults, asking many questions why? what for? ask questions, play various games, make short stories based on pictures. However, relatively sluggish children do not take the initiative in communicating with adults, and such children use nonverbal means of communication.

In order to work with normal children and this type of children, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

- Encourage children to use words to describe objects, their movements, toys, fruits and their colors and qualities;
- enrich their vocabulary with various plants, foods, pets, etc .;

- The use of words and phrases that express actions during the game with children during the game. The task of developing the speech of young children is to increase the vocabulary of children, to acquaint children with new names of things, their quality, generalizations, to encourage the use of opposite words, and on this basis 3 - It consists of composing 4 sentences and inviting him to think. In the development of vocabulary, the active use of such forms in speech as antonyms, synonyms, polysemy allows children to gain a deeper understanding of the meaning of words. In situations where children are in situations such as things, human behavior, description, comparison, comparison of natural phenomena, it is natural that words encourage the direct use of such forms as synonyms, antonyms, polysemy. Memorizing poems on a variety of topics and engaging in conversations expands children's imaginations, especially the use of poems that reflect our homeland, to help children develop a sense of patriotism. will give.



During the lesson, children can be taught to form sentences, first on words and then on sentences. These exercises can be organized with pictures as follows: two pictures with a close plot are selected. As an example, we can take pictures of a child pouring water on a flower and a child sleeping in the cool. With the help of the teacher, the children can compose the following sentences: "This child is watering the flower, but the other child is sleeping" or they can use the names "Bobur is watering the flowers and Botir is resting in the cool". Games like these not only develop children's imagination, but also help them develop skills such as speaking or expressing ideas.

The range of works read to young children is mainly folklore. They fully meet the needs of young children: because the tone, music and movements in it are specific to children. Reading lessons also help children with expressive reading of stories and fairy tales and asking for their opinions about this story. If the fairy tale is not so big, you can tell it two or three times, or repeat the interesting parts. After saying it, we can ask the children questions like what would you have done if this situation had arisen. The organization of small performances based on these fairy tales also gives children a good mood and serves as an important tool in the development of their creative abilities.

In short, speech is an integral part of our lives, we must develop it, constantly shape it. Speech development is a complex, multifactorial process of mastering the socio-historical experience that plays a central role in a child's individual mental development. Our great thinkers have also done a lot of research on speech, speech and language. A. Navoi expressed words, speech and their importance in human life in a highly artistic form through images. Comenius, based on the idea of comprehensive development of natural abilities, set tasks from an early age to teach children to know, move, adjust. He believed that the same care should be taken for the development of 'mind and speech'. Because the child expresses less thoughts due to speech, by mastering speech he understands the world around him, and as a result of communication with other children the child develops speech and thinking. Therefore, we must pay great attention to the culture of children's speech, its development and its formation in a correct, clear and expressive way.

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