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Features of speech formation in preschool children

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Annotation: Speech - a wonderful gift of nature - is not given to a person from birth. It takes time for the child to start talking. And adults should make a lot of efforts so that the speech of the child develops correctly and in a timely manner.

Keywords: speech, speech development, language, speech problems, future of speech.

INTRODUCTION

Preschool age is a period of active assimilation of the spoken language by the child, the formation and development of all aspects of speech - phonemic, lexical, grammatical. Full knowledge of the native language at preschool age is a necessary condition for solving the problems of mental, aesthetic and moral education of children in the most sensitive period of development. The sooner the teaching of the native language is started, the freer the child will use it in the future. At preschool age, the circle of communication of children expands.

As children become more independent, they move beyond narrow family ties and begin to communicate with a wider range of people, especially with peers. Expanding the circle of communication requires the child to fully master the means of communication, the main of which is speech. High demands on the development of speech are also made by complicating the activity of the child.

S.L. Rubinstein said that speech is the activity of communication - expression, influence, message - through language, speech is language in action. Speech, both one with language and different from it, is the unity of a certain activity - communication - and a certain content, which designates and, designating, reflects being. More precisely, speech is a form of existence of consciousness (thoughts, feelings, experiences) for another, serving as a means of communication with him, and a form of social reflection of reality. Speech is a process of communication, arises and develops under the influence of the need for communication and serves the purposes of public association of people. Speech is one of the indicators of a child's development. It fulfills several needs of the child: communicative, informative, cognitive (developing), which already speaks of its great importance. The primary function of speech is communicative. Speech is, first of all, a means of expression and understanding.

The development of speech for a child plays a fundamental role. The development of speech is the basis of communication in the family. The development of speech is the main means of achieving desires for the individual. Without the development of speech, full-fledged communication of a person in society is impossible. Speech development lies at the center of a child's learning. The development of the speech of preschoolers occurs over several age periods.

The most important period is the age from one to four years, when the child masters the basic laws of the language.

The child in the process of interacting with the world and the people around him enriches his experience, receives new impressions, in connection with this, his mental abilities develop, and, accordingly, speech.

Work on the development of children's speech should be comprehensive and solve problems related to all aspects of speech development - phonemic, lexical, grammatical. A comprehensive influence on the child's speech is a prerequisite for the development of coherent speech. But the spontaneous development of speech cannot raise the child to a high level, the help of an adult is needed, i.e. targeted learning and communication. In addition, an adult arouses a child's interest in language and encourages him to be creative. Timely and complete formation of speech at preschool age is one of the main conditions for the normal development of the child and his further successful schooling. Any delay and any violation in the course of the development of the child's speech is reflected in his behavior, as well as in his activities in its various forms.

Modern and full-fledged mastery of speech is the first most important condition for the formation of a full-fledged psyche in a child and its further correct development. Modern means started from the first days of a child's life. Full - means sufficient in terms of the volume of language material, encouraging the child to master speech to the best of his ability at each age level.

The speech development of children is considered as the development of the ability to understand and use the language: the development of phonemic hearing, sound analysis, vocabulary, grammatical categories, the development of communication skills, skills and abilities of coherent speech. Among the many important tasks of educating and educating preschool children in kindergarten, teaching the native language, developing speech, speech communication is one of the main ones.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

1. Features of the development of speech in children 2-3 years old.

By the end of the child's year, one can already talk about speech development, since the foundations of understanding are being formed, the child begins to use a few simple words. The verbal appeal of an adult to a child can calm him down, induce him to perform simple actions.

The second year of life is a period of intensive formation of speech. Connections between an object, an action and the words denoting them are formed 6-10 times faster than at the end of the first year of life. By the age of two, a child's active vocabulary grows to 200-300 words. The child understands the speech addressed to him and begins to speak himself. It is at the age of 2 that speech becomes the main means that a child uses to communicate with loved ones. Younger age is the most important period in the development of a preschooler. It is at this time that the transition of the baby to new relationships with adults, with peers and with the objective world around him takes place. By the age of 2, children practically master the skills of using singular and plural forms of nouns, tense and person of verbs, use some case endings. At this time, the understanding of adult speech significantly exceeds the spoken capabilities. At the age of 2 - 3 years, the peak in the development of the child's speech begins. He begins to actively listen, and remembers and analyzes information. During the 2nd and 3rd years of a child's life, a significant accumulation of active and passive vocabulary occurs, along with the expansion of which the assimilation of speech sounds also occurs.

2. Features of the development of speech in children 3-4 years old.

The age of 3-4 years is a very important stage in the life of a child. At this age, the foundations of the future personality are formed, the "foundation" of the physical, mental, moral development of the child is laid. It is still difficult for a three-year-old child to control his behavior. The formation of self-esteem begins, where the leading place belongs to an adult.

The development of speech in children 3-4 years old is especially fast. As a rule, by the age of 3, a child almost learns his native language. The active vocabulary of children from 3 to 4 years old is growing literally by leaps and bounds, up to about 100 new words per month. If at three years old a child needs only a few hundred words to communicate, at 4 years old this figure reaches 1.5 - 2 thousand words.

3. Features of the development of speech in children 4 - 5 years old.

The average preschool age of 4-5 years is characterized by increasing arbitrariness, premeditation, and purposefulness of mental processes, which indicates an increase in the participation of the will in the processes of perception, memory, and attention.

By the end of preschool age, the child accumulates sufficient reading experience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Thus, preschool childhood is a period of intensive development of communicative forms and functions of language activity, practical speech skills, and awareness of speech activity.

The development of speech in a child takes place as a process of mastering the native language, the richness of its vocabulary and grammatical forms, necessary for each person to understand other people and the ability to express their thoughts, desires, experiences.

Speech develops in the process of daily communication of the child with adults and peers. The success of speech development is ensured not only by the richness and correctness of adult speech, but also by the growing needs of the child. The need for communication, the desire to learn, understand something new, the desire to be understood, to tell another about something, the need to influence another are the motives that encourage the child to actively master the language.

CONCLUSION

The development of speech is becoming an urgent problem in modern society. The formation of the speech of the younger generation is the responsibility of teachers involved in the development of speech.

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