



The Importance of Games in the Development of the Child's Speech

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Abstract: This article presents the importance of games in the development of a child's speech and examples of games that develop the speech of preschool children.

Keywords: preschool age, speech development, social behavior, communication, game, speech activity, training.

Scientific studies show that the first periods are very important in the development of a child's intellectual, personal and social behavior. As the great Russian writer Leo Tolstoy said, by the time a child reaches the age of 5, he has fifty percent of the intelligence of a 17-year-old child. That is why it shows how important the education of children of this age is.

Raising the level of ability to structure the speech of preschool children is one of the main tasks of preschool education. Language and speech are two important tools that ensure the psychological development of preschool children and their initial memory, thinking, perception, emotion and passion. A child learns about the world through speech. According to psychologists, knowledge about the environment is acquired through speech. A preschooler sees facial emotions better than "speech". Therefore, achieving a mutually acceptable relationship between a child and a mother or a child and a teacher is the first condition for the formation of child behavior.

That is, it is necessary to know what the mother or caregiver is "informing" the child about, and the child, in turn, must feel and "see" the emotional reactions of the mother or caregiver. Expressing mutual relations through signs is a complex task of perception.

It is characteristic that a slightly higher level of perception dominates only in children of senior preschool age. Also, it is easier for children to understand their emotions (joy, anger, etc.) from the gestures of the characters. In addition, games are also very important in the development of communication skills in children. The game is the main activity of children of preschool age, through which the child is formed as a person. The game determines the extent to which children's future educational and work activities, attitudes towards people are formed. On the basis of game activity, the child's cognitive activity develops, the richness of speech increases, the better the child plays, the better he studies at school.

Psychologists consider play to be the leading activity during kindergarten age. In the game, all aspects of the child's personality are formed by interacting with each other. By watching a child playing, you can learn about his interests, perceptions of the environment, and his attitude towards adults and friends. The game plays an important role in the system of physical education of children, in the educational work of preschool educational institution, moral, labor and aesthetic education.

In the game, the demands and needs specific to the young organism are satisfied, vital activity increases, unity, freshness, and cheerfulness are cultivated. Therefore, it is advisable to properly plan each game training. When planning the game training, it would be appropriate to always determine the goal and the expected results from the training.

After that, it is determined which game; task or exercise will be used to achieve the goal. For this, it is necessary to take into account the following:

- Interdependence and sequence of selected data;
- Striving from simple to complex;
- Paying attention to diversity (combining speech activity with different actions, quiet games with dynamic games);
- Determining the time limits of classes (at what time you will work with children and for how long).

Only when children have the opportunity to express their opinions during the training, their interest in the training and mutual confidence will increase.

There are a number of principles of sports training, the main ones of which are as follows:

1. Free participation in games.
2. Mutual respect.
3. Understanding the rules of the game.
4. Reflection.

The principle of free participation in the game - if the game is interesting and gives a cheerful mood, every child will try to participate in this game. If for some reason the child refuses to participate in the game, it is possible to offer another game that he can play. It is necessary to create an opportunity for children to leave the game and return to it easily.

The principle of mutual respect is similar to the rule in relationships, that is, each participant of the game has the right to freely express his opinion, the right to choose, everyone's opinion is heard. Understanding the rules of the game is an exercise. Before starting the game, children are introduced to the goals and rules of the game. If some of the children do not understand these things, the rules of the games are explained again.

Reflection - feedback is important to reinforce the knowledge and skills learned. At the end of the game, the leader makes a conclusion with the children. Children are asked what they liked the most, what they did not know and what they learned. For children aged 1.5-2 years, the following games can be recommended: "In the animal world" game - for this three -4 photos of animals are needed. (photos must be in color and clear). Show these pictures to the child. Make the same sound that each animal in the picture makes (for example, a dog howl, a cow "mu-u-u", a goat "me-e-e", etc.). Then make these sounds together with your child. Gradually explain to your child why people keep these animals at home. After some time, introduce the children to wild animals.

When teaching about domestic animals and wild animals, do not threaten children by saying, "Now he will eat you" or "If you don't do what I say, I will give it to him."

Otherwise, you can make the child timid or bored with such activities.

The game "Collection of objects". Give your child a basket. Spread several brightly colored objects on the ground. The child's task is to pick objects of the same color. True, children may not yet know the names of the colors, but he must first pick the objects of the indicated color into the basket. If your child throws an object of a different color into the basket, explain that it is a different color. At the beginning of the game, you can use only two colored objects, the next time you can use other colored objects. This game helps the child to distinguish colors from each other. It also helps to learn the names of objects and pronounce them correctly. During the game, it is necessary to repeat the names of the colors gradually. As children of 2-3 years old are very curious, it is necessary to try to give clear answers to every question asked by them.

You should give a clear answer and express the words in a simple and fluent way. Often, children cannot control themselves during this period. "Shut up!", "Sit down!" or "Don't riot!" The following

games can be recommended for children of kindergarten age up to 3-5 years old: "Third plus" game. 1. Adults must say three words. For example, "eagle", "sparrow", "tiger". The child must say that all the words are alive, but the eagle and the sparrow are birds, and the tiger is an animal. Memory game. 1. Put some objects on the table. They should not exceed six. Cover the objects while giving the children a few minutes to look at them. Children have to say what objects are on the table after a few seconds.

2. After the children have looked at the objects for a few minutes, close their eyes and take one object and replace the others. Children will have to tell the name of the removed object.

3. Without removing one of the objects on the table, on the contrary, add another object. This game helps children not only to improve their attention, but also to develop their memory. The interesting thing is that with this game method, not only children, but also adults can check their attention and memory. In the evening, when all the family members gather together, it will be very interesting for them to check the attention and memory of adults and their little ones.

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