

USING GAMES AND ACTIVITIES TO ENHANCE SPEAKING SKILLS

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Abstract: This article contains information about the importance of developing children's speech, its tasks, and ways and methods of development. This article provides useful information for teachers, educators, and those conducting research on this topic.

Keywords: speech, language, oral speech, written speech, dictionary, homonyms, synonyms, polysemy, fairy tales, poems, exercises, external and internal speech.

Speech is a specific form of language life, which is used in the processes of expressing and exchanging thoughts, as a separate type of social activity. Speech is understood as the processes of its oral and written manifestation, that is, the process of speaking and its result. Speech is one of the highest, most complex, spiritual functions of a person. Speech has an internal and external appearance. Inner speech is considered a passive speech of a person speaking to himself. Therefore, this speech is directed towards himself, it cannot be controlled. Inner speech serves as the basis of oral and written speech.

External speech is active speech directed at others and controllable, 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, active speech in children begins to appear at the age of 2 - 2.5 years. During this period, the use of active speech in situations related to the child's practical cooperation with adults leads to the formation of speech.

The importance of paying attention to the development of a child's speech in the early stages is that during this period the child's brain grows rapidly and its functions are formed. Physiologists say that the functions of the central nervous system can be easily trained precisely during their natural formation. Without training, the development of these functions slows down and may even stop altogether. The first three years of a child's life are an important and crucial period for the development of speech.

If in the first three years the child's speech is not given enough attention, then in the future it will have to work very hard to make up for it. All children develop their speech differently at different stages of their development. After leaving the family, children receive education at preschool, primary, higher and further levels. Most importantly, after children leave the family, their first steps are often formed and grow

under the supervision of teachers through their education and upbringing. Their mental activity, mental state, and at the same time, their speech development are also of great importance during this period. At the first stage of speech development, children take the initiative in communicating with adults, ask a lot of questions, ask why? why?, and compose short stories based on various games and pictures. However, relatively weak children do not take the initiative in communicating with adults; such children use nonverbal means of communication.

To work with typical children and children of this type, it is necessary to perform the following tasks:

- encourage children to use words to describe objects, their movements, toys, fruits, and their colors, qualities;
- enrich their vocabulary with various plants, foods, pets, etc.;
- use words and sentences expressing actions when playing with children in the classroom.

The basis of the tasks related to the development of speech in young children is to work on increasing the vocabulary of children, to introduce children to new names of objects, their qualities, and generalizing names, to encourage the use of words with opposite meanings, and on this basis to compose 3-4 sentences and call for their reflection.

In developing vocabulary, the active use of forms such as antonyms, synonyms, and polysemy in speech allows children to deeply understand the meanings of words. It is natural for children to be encouraged to directly use the above-mentioned forms of words such as synonyms, antonyms, and polysemy in situations such as describing, comparing, and contrasting objects, human actions, and natural phenomena. When transforming the speech of primary school students into active speech, having them memorize poems on various topics and have conversations about them expands children's imagination, and especially the use of poems that reflect our homeland helps develop children's sense of patriotism.

During the lesson, you can conduct exercises with children on words first, and then on building sentences and compound sentences. These exercises can be organized with pictures as follows: two pictures with similar plots are selected. For example, we can take pictures of a child watering a flower and a child sleeping in a cool place. With the help of the teacher, children can build sentences like this: "This child is watering a flower, but the other child is sleeping" or use nouns: "Bobur is watering the flowers, and Batyr is resting in a cool place". Such games not only develop children's imagination, but also help them develop skills such as building sentences or expressing opinions.

The range of works read to young children is mainly folklore. They fully meet the needs of young children: because the melody, music and movements in them are typical

for children. In reading lessons, methods such as reading stories and fairy tales to children expressively and asking their opinions about this story are also used. If the fairy tale is not very long, it can be told two or three times, or interesting parts can be repeated. After telling it, we can ask the children questions such as what would you do if this situation arose. Also, organizing small performances based on these fairy tales can raise children's spirits and serve as an important tool in developing their creative abilities.

In modern practice, preschool education is faced with a number of problems that require the development of preschool education. Modern technologies, including multimedia tools, mobile applications and innovative methods such as virtual reality (VR), can be an effective tool in developing children's attention. 1. Multimedia tools: digital educational platforms, video lessons and interactive presentations play an important role in attracting children's attention. Colorful graphics and animations can increase children's interest. 2. Mobile applications: mobile applications aimed at developing speech, for example, game-based applications, allow children to test their speech skills in practice. Through these applications, children learn through play and at the same time develop their concentration skills. 3. Virtual reality (VR): VR technologies allow children to test their skills in an interactive environment.

In conclusion, speech is an integral part of our life, we need to develop it, constantly shape it. Speech development is a complex, multifactorial process of assimilation of socio-historical experience, which is central to the individual psychological development of a child. Our great thinkers also conducted many studies on speech, words and language. A. Navoi expressed words, speech and their importance in human life in a highly artistic form through images. Y.A. Komensky, proceeding from the idea of comprehensive development of natural abilities, set the task of teaching children to know, act, and speak from an early age. He believed that it is necessary to pay equal attention to the development of "mind and speech". Because, thanks to speech, a child expresses his thoughts, by mastering speech, he understands the world around him, and as a result of communication with other children, speech and thinking develop in a child. Therefore, we should pay great attention to the speech culture of children, its development and formation as correct, clear and expressive.

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