

EFFECTIVE WAYS TO PREPARE CHILDREN WITH PRESCHOOL SPEECH DEFICIENCIES FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

The goal of preschool education is to form a child's personality in a healthy and mature manner, prepared for school in accordance with the State requirements for the education of children of preschool age.

The tasks of pre-school education: to educate children in the spirit of the nation's rich national, cultural, historical heritage and spiritual and moral traditions, to form children's feelings of national patriotism, to form the need for education in pre-school children, and to train them regularly preparation for the educational process, development of children's thinking, formation of skills of independent and free expression of one's opinion, provision of physical and mental health of children.

The decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve the preschool education system in 2023-2030" further improvement of the preschool education system, strengthening of the material and technical base, network of preschool education organizations to expand it, to provide qualified pedagogic personnel, to fundamentally improve the level of preparation of children for school education, to implement modern educational programs and technologies in the educational process, to develop children in all aspects: intellectually, morally, aesthetically and physically was adopted in order to create conditions. Achieving the indicators set in the state requirements for the education and upbringing of children of preschool age, to fully prepare 5-7-year-old children for school, to master the education provided at school, to serve for the development of independent Uzbekistan prepares the ground for them to grow into perfect human beings.

Children of pre-school education age are mainly prepared for school education in pre-school education organizations and in the family. Development of children in pre-school education organizations and preparation for school education is carried out in 3 stages.

1. Development of children's speech.
2. Physical development.
3. Development of meaning.

Pre-school education provides a healthy, all-round development of a child, instills in him a desire to study, prepares him for regular education. Preschool education is carried out in the family, as well as in state and non-state (non-state) preschool education organizations until the child reaches the age of 5-7.

The main tasks of preschool education are defined as:

- educating children intellectually, spiritually and morally based on the rich national, cultural and historical heritage of the nation and universal values;
- formation of national pride and patriotism in children;

- forming the need for education in children of preschool age, the desire to study, and preparing them for the regular educational process;
- development of children's thinking, formation of skills of independent and free expression of one's opinion.
- sets goals such as ensuring children's physical and mental health.

Children of the same age, as well as children of different ages, can be admitted to small and preschool groups of preschool educational organizations.

The number of children in groups is determined as follows:

- From 3 to 4-5 years old - 20-25.
- 25-30 from 5-6 to 6-7 years old.

Pre-school educational organizations are organized taking into account the demographic, social, economic and other characteristics of the regions. Pre-school educational organizations are established and terminated in accordance with the Law.

Preschool educational organizations are divided into the following types according to their directions:

- state pre-school education organizations;
- non-state pre-school education organizations;
- joint preschool educational organizations;
- multidisciplinary specialized pre-school educational organizations.

The correct use of speech, communication, reading and writing skills is important for the successful functioning of every person in society. It is known that the literacy of the population is of great importance in the development of society today. Human literacy determines the level of the quality of his future life and makes it possible to successfully operate in the era of rapid technical development of today's world. Thus, to be literate is to have the key to knowledge.

Acquiring correct and fluent speech is a complex process that begins at birth and is influenced by several factors. During the development of speech, the child acquires a complex system of knowledge that develops and improves throughout his later life. The facial expressions and body movements used in infancy are quickly replaced by sounds, words and sentences. Thus, now they can express their thoughts and feelings, and at the same time they need to understand other people they are talking to.

Speech develops in the family, later, in school and society. Language and literacy development is based on the ability to express oneself in the mother tongue. The basis of the course "Speech, communication, reading and writing skills" is to listen and understand spoken speech, arouse interest in reading books, and develop writing skills. The domain of speaking, communication, reading and writing skills includes the following sub-domains, which consist of the following requirements:

- speech and language;
- reading skills;
- fine hand motor skills.

The following state requirements are set for the development of speech, communication, reading and writing skills of children aged 5 to 7 years:

- the child has the ability to listen and understand speech;

- the child should be able to speak and communicate;
- development of simple analysis and synthesis skills;
- vocabulary activation;
- forming the grammatical structure of speech;
- formation of connected speech;
- creative storytelling should be formed.

The child participates in competitions and debates and correctly executes the instructions he hears there. He understands the meaning of some special words (a doctor treats children, a teacher teaches children...). Easily tells stories heard from others or heard on radio, television, theater.

He knows his mother tongue very well, expresses his thoughts using simple, common phrases.

Has an elementary (simple) idea of the existing language system (sound, word, sentence).

Can distinguish sounds, vowels and consonants from words.

Says the names of things correctly, compares them with each other and understands some of their differences.

Can use different types of compound, simple, common and compound sentences in his speech.

Can make up a story about toys and objects.

Can create a story based on personal experience, meaningful pictures.

Can form sentences grammatically correctly.

Creates a meaningful story based on the photo(s).

Uses generalizing words, antonyms, comparisons.

Uses speech to plan actions.

He expresses his feelings and intentions verbally and participates in communication with his peers and adults.

Tells different stories, tries to invent stories, shows interest in rhymes and puns.

Memorizes and uses various fragments of speech from books and TV shows.

In order to implement these indicators, the teacher should approach education as follows:

He should organize competitions, debates and other activities, ask questions and direct the child to give the correct answer or follow the instructions.

It should stimulate children's desire to use new words and learn their meaning.

He should regularly tell stories to the child, take him to the theater, and discuss what he saw with the child. It helps to create a meaningful story based on the picture, special training and games for speech development, rhyme and word games, expressive reading of poems, telling fairy tales, helping to create stories from personal life need

It should attract the child to participate in creative dramatic, role-playing games.

The child is interested in printed materials, can distinguish letters and symbols.

The child learns writing skills. Development of simple analysis and synthesis skills.

Can sit with a book for a long time and look at it, holds the book in the right position.

Uses books to collect some information. Can tell some famous works and literary characters.

Narrates some fragments of literary works.

Knows the alphabet.

- Can read by syllables.
- Knows all the elements of writing (hook, hook, lines, sticks).
- Learns writing skills.
- Writes and draws 2-3 words from the sample.
- Writes his name and 2-3 words independently in printed letters.
- Speech is divided into words, words are divided into syllables.
- Can determine the position of certain sounds (at the beginning, middle and end of a word).
- Determines the sequence of sounds in a word.
- Can form words from syllables, sentences with the participation of words; Ø He can distinguish sounds by hearing.

In conclusion, it is important to study the process of adaptation of a six-year-old child to the school conditions from the first day to general secondary schools. In most cases, insufficient development of cognitive processes and lack of social adaptation in six-year-old children causes difficulties in the educational process. Educational activities are a natural form suitable for the educational requirements of the child's cognitive processes: attention, thinking, perception, imagination, memory, as well as enriching the mental capabilities of reading and writing skills, using games. ensures its development.

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