

TASKS OF VOCABULARY WORK IN THE CULTIVATION OF SPEECH OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.

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Annatatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarning nutqini o'stirishda lug'at ishidan qanday qilib foylanish kerakligini bilib olishimiz mumkin.*

Kalit so'z: *Nutq, o'qitish, tafakkur, aqliy, tovush, to'g'ri talaffuz, fonetika, orfoepiya, tarbiyachi, lug'at ishi, tarbiyalash, faoliyat.*

Abstract: *In this article, we will learn how to use vocabulary to improve the speech of preschoolers.*

Key words: *speech, learning, thinking, mental, sound, correct pronunciation, phonetics, orthoepy, teacher, vocabulary work, education, activity.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье мы узнаем, как использовать словарный запас для улучшения речи дошкольников.*

Ключевые слова: *речь, обучение, мышление, психическое, звуковое, правильное произношение, фонетика, ортоэпия, педагог, словарная работа, образование, деятельность.*

Speech is a means of teaching people, the formation of human thinking. R.E.Levina promoted the correlation of speech with other aspects of mental development, the approval and conduct of speech mediated by mental processes. Ya.Vigotsky notes that the initial task of a child's speech is to establish contact with the outside world. The child must first of all master the sound side of the language, that is, correctly pronounce the sounds. Work on the sound side of speech is based on the phonetics and orthoepy of the Uzbek language. The child gets used to the correct use of accents in words, imitating adults. Absorbs the intonational side of the native language and gets used to pronouncing words correctly. Especially the child is taught to speak in a sincere tone, burro and clearly when communicating with those around him. The upbringing of such qualities of speech in each child is important in his future life, that is, in education at school, higher educational institutions, in independent labor activity, in the community, in the community, in order to fully and intelligibly express his thoughts.

If the educator does not pay attention to the defects in the child's speech, sound talallosis, tone and tempo, diction (clearly, speaking burro), the content and expressiveness of his speech, the child who went to school with such defects will not be able to absorb knowledge, and this will also have its negative effect in his future independent life, that is, the speech All this also affects his spiritual development.

Vocabulary work in kindergarten is a planned expansion of children's active vocabulary at the expense of unfamiliar or difficult words to them. It is known that the

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expansion of the vocabulary of children of preschool age is carried out at the same time by introducing them to the surrounding reality and bringing up the correct attitude towards it.

The specific tasks of vocabulary work in kindergarten are to teach children to distinguish the colors, size of subjects. On this basis, words denoting parts of the torso (head, arms, legs, nose, mouth, eyes and haokazo), volume (large, small) and colors (red, yellow, blue, green) are included in the child's vocabulary.

S. Vigotsky wrote: "the meaning of the word is from a psychological point of view, it is nothing more than communication or understanding, as we have repeatedly been convinced of this throughout our research." And further: "we have the right to consider the meaning of the word as a phenomenon of thinking." Therefore, the process of mastering vocabulary is closely related to the essence of concepts and therefore has its own characteristics. One of them can be part of the children's dictionary.

By enriching children's vocabulary, we understand that we regularly introduce them to new words that are difficult for them to master independently. The work of enriching children's vocabulary can be carried out in three directions:

1. Introducing items and phenomena that increase in quantity with slowness.
2. Tevarak is the introduction of words denoting the name, quality, characteristics of the objects and phenomena surrounding us, their relationship.
3. The introduction of words denoting elementary concepts based on differentiation and generalization depending on the signs of the subjects.

The work carried out in three areas of dictionary enrichment work is relevant for all groups and differs only in content. For example, when introducing natural phenomena, objects, phenomena of social life, etc., the content of work varies among themselves in different groups, from simple to complex.

Teaching children to use their vocabulary in various types of activities (in training, in the process of play, labor, household activities and daily routine) is a necessary condition for them to grow their speech, since the language can only be mastered in the process of its use. Children's speech communication with adults is considered a valuable tool in activating their vocabulary. Also, give assignments, that is, go to the stylistic room and ask the senior educator for a didactic (educational) toy or photo; tell a nanny about a walk; what is the name? What is the color? what material is it made of? Why is it necessary? to ask questions such as; to directly tell and remember the words known to children, to make a new word by analogy (depending on the task of the items) (candy for sugar, milk jug for milk); to choose the qualities and verbs typical for the object (what story? - funny, cheerful, like a fairy tale); to say and fill, finding words dropped by the Educator (his needles are in winter ... - like Silver; Bears tuberculosis in the carriage... - shaking) it is possible to activate the children's vocabulary using methods such as. In place of the conclusion, it can be said that the more correctly, nurturing young people carry them as if they were our future, the higher the achievement we will achieve. Vocabulary work in kindergarten is a planned expansion of children's active vocabulary at the expense of unfamiliar or difficult words to them. It is known that the expansion of

the vocabulary of children of preschool age is carried out at the same time by introducing them to the surrounding reality and bringing up the correct attitude towards it. The specific tasks of vocabulary work in kindergarten are to teach children to distinguish the colors, size of subjects. On this basis, words denoting parts of the torso (head, arms, legs, nose, mouth, eyes and haokazo), volume (large, small) and colors (red, yellow, blue, green) are included in the child's vocabulary.

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