

## **METHODS OF FORMING SPEECH CULTURE IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN**

Axmetova Bibisora Abibullayevna

Director of Preschool Educational

Organization No. 9 of the Lower Chirchik District

### **Abstract**

Today, improving the preschool education system and ensuring the comprehensive development of children is one of the priority areas of state policy. In particular, the speech development of preschool children is of great importance in their intellectual, social and personal development. A child with developed speech can clearly and fluently express his thoughts, communicate freely with others, and actively participate in the process of acquiring knowledge. The issue of forming a speech culture in senior and preparatory preschool groups is of particular relevance. Because it is at this stage that the child is psychologically and speechically prepared for school education. Insufficient formation of speech culture can cause the child to encounter difficulties in the learning process. Therefore, creating effective pedagogical conditions for the formation of a speech culture is one of the important tasks.

**Keywords:** Digital resource, Educational platforms, learning programs, multimedia tools, virtual teaching, game-based learning, social networks

### **Introduction**

Speech culture is the ability of a person to express his thoughts clearly, fluently, intelligibly and effectively, while adhering to the norms of the literary language. Speech culture is directly related to the child's vocabulary, grammatically correct sentence construction, compliance with the rules of speech etiquette and proper behavior in the process of communication. Speech culture for preschool children includes not only knowledge of the language, but also the ability to use it in accordance with social situations. Therefore, the process of forming a speech culture is inextricably linked with the personal, social and intellectual development of children

Speech culture consists of the following main components:

- Vocabulary - expanding the child's vocabulary and correctly using the dictionary in different situations.
- Grammatical correctness - compliance with the rules of sentence construction, use of various grammatical forms.
- Fluent and expressive speech - speech is fluent, understandable and aesthetically beautiful.
- Speech etiquette - respecting the rules of etiquette and culture in the process of communication.
- A child with a developed speech culture is free in communication, can clearly express his thoughts and establish effective communication with others.

Speech actively develops in children of the older and preparatory groups. This period is characterized by the following aspects for children:

- Expansion of vocabulary - children master new words and phrases and actively use them in everyday speech.
- Formation of dialogic and monologic speech - children learn to share their thoughts, communicate through questions and answers, and tell short stories.
- Working with complex sentences - starting with small sentences, they learn to build complex sentences.
- Development of thinking through speech - children organize their thoughts through speech, understand cause-and-effect relationships.
- Social adaptation - speech helps children form their place in the team, relationships with friends, and a culture of communication.

Research shows that if preschool children have insufficiently developed speech culture, they will face difficulties in the process of studying at school. Therefore, the development of speech culture is one of the priority tasks of the pedagogical process.

The formation of speech culture in the preschool education system is explained by the following theoretical foundations:

1. Pedagogical theory - systematic and planned activities aimed at developing children's speech. Based on this approach, educators organize classes in the form of games, stories, questions and answers, and dramatization.
2. Psychological theory - according to L.S. Vygotsky's educational theory, a child's speech development is formed through social communication. Speech

development is inextricably linked with the social environment and the activities of the leading educator.

3. Linguistic approach - speech culture is based not only on vocabulary and grammatical rules, but also covers the lexical, phonetic, and stylistic aspects of the language.

4. Comprehensive approach - the formation of speech culture is carried out through several activities (games, fiction, communication, speech exercises). At the same time, an individual approach also plays a special role.

Therefore, the formation of a speech culture in the preschool education system serves the future success of children. Speech culture includes a child's vocabulary, grammatical correctness, communication culture and expressive speech. The development of speech culture in children of the senior and preparatory groups is an important pedagogical task for the personal, social and intellectual development of children.

The role of the developing environment in the formation of speech culture is of great importance. Children in senior and preparatory groups actively communicate with the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the group room and educational activities in a way that develops speech. The developing environment may consist of the following elements: a literary corner - a corner enriched with fairy tales, stories, poems, pictures. Children work in this corner independently or together with a teacher; visual aids - pictures, boards, cards - facilitate speech exercises and involve children in active communication; game and didactic materials - are used to increase vocabulary, consolidate grammatical forms, and develop dialogical speech. Studies show that a developing environment increases children's speech activity, develops their ability to think independently and express creative thoughts.

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