

**WAYS OF DEVELOPING THE UNDERSTANDING OF LANGUAGE AND  
SPEECH IN CHILDREN**

**Raupova Nodira**

*Denov Institute of Entrepreneurship and Pedagogy A student of the Uzbek  
language department of philology and language teaching*

**Ravshankulova Gulnoza**

*Denov District No. 2 Specialized Boarding School 7.1 Grade A student*

**Abstract:** *This scientific article presents information about the mental development of children of preschool age, as well as ways to improve their understanding of language and speech.*

**Key words:** *memory, imagination, imagination, thinking, events, laws of nature and society, ability, observation.*

The development of the preschool education system is one of the ambitious tasks raised at the level of state policy. The main goal of this system is to ensure that children become healthy and developed individuals, to awaken their desire to study from an early age, and to prepare them for systematic study. The main goal of TMM is to prepare children to study at school, to form a well-developed independent person and to develop a passion for systematic education to reveal abilities. In addition, the President said about this: "One of the most important and urgent issues before us is to educate young people with high spirituality, modern knowledge and professions, independent thinking in the spirit of national and universal values."

In the pre-school educational institution, the goal is to educate children in all aspects, i.e. physically, intellectually, morally, aesthetically. This goal is realized in the process of teaching children their mother tongue. As a result of developing oral speech in kindergarten, the child develops mentally and his general cultural level increases. He understands the surrounding events, laws of nature and society. The development of speech in a child helps him improve mentally.

The child has the ability to learn about the outside world with the help of mental processes such as memory, imagination, imagination, thinking, as well as with the help of speech. However, children's intelligence, that is, mental processes (memory, imagination, imagination, thinking, etc.) do not appear only with the growth and improvement of the child's organism, but also appear and improve with the development of speech.

If a child is taught to speak correctly from an early age, then such a child develops in a normal state, that is, the ability to imagine first, and then to think, imagine, and this ability improves at each age stage. Along with intelligence, mental processes such as will also develop in children.

## "INTEGRATION, EVOLUTION, MODERNIZATION: WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND EDUCATION"

Many experiments show that a child whose speech is not developed does not develop as a complete person. Therefore, the educator should always remember that speech is a tool that helps the development of all mental processes in children of preschool age. At the same time as teaching the child his native language, the ground is prepared for him to study successfully at school, he is taught to approach work creatively. In all the educational activities of the kindergarten, children's speech is cultivated by teaching their mother tongue. In particular, speech development activities are planned for each child. Children are taught the content of all activities only through their mother tongue.

Vocabulary makes it possible to quickly and thoroughly absorb the knowledge given in all classes and to express this knowledge and concepts through speech. This, in turn, paves the way for the child's development. It also teaches to acquire knowledge carefully and to apply it slowly to life. The mother tongue is the source and means of intellectual education.

The mother tongue serves as a powerful tool for developing patriotism and international feelings in children, and for raising the cultural level of children. So, the mother tongue is a means of educating children morally. The child learns about the world and existence through observation and speech: he learns to tell the names, qualities and signs, characteristics, similarities and differences of the surrounding things and objects, events and phenomena.

Through the mother tongue, children learn about the history, culture, values, and traditions of their ancestors, get acquainted with folklore, fiction, and art.

It is recommended to carry out training for children between 1 and 3 years of age in the form of didactic games, fun games, and stage performances. They should not only be entertaining, but also educational. Children's speech between 3 and 5 years old should have an emotional tone. In this, exhibitionism, game methods and didactic games should be widely used. Training for children between the ages of 5 and 7 has a specific task - that is, it aims to prepare children for studying at school.

During the training, the pedagogue should develop the ability to carry out educational activities in addition to speech tasks (being attentive, listening to the pedagogue's task, understanding it and carrying it out clearly, being able to think in front of a group of children, responding to a peer's response ability to evaluate, etc.) also performs the task.

With proper education, by the age of seven, the child will be able to speak and:

Ü can communicate freely with adults, relatives and peers takes the initiative in dialogue and expresses opinions, knows how to attract the interlocutor's attention, respond to him with words, actions and non-verbal methods; ü can express his thoughts completely and incorrectly in the form of simple sentences and short texts;

ü begins to be interested in narrating familiar tales, narrating the contents of cartoons, books, and making up some story;

ü uses allusions, comparisons and synonyms in different parts of speech in expressing opinions;

ü begins to show a critical attitude to speech, strives to speak grammatically correctly, due to this, word weaving ends, the number of agrammatisms decreases;

ü correctly pronounces all sounds in the mother tongue.

Thus, the mother tongue helps children of preschool age develop mentally, increases their cultural level, helps them understand the surrounding events, laws of nature and society, creates a foundation for their successful studies at school, teaches creative approach to work, intellectual and serves as the main tool in the implementation of moral education, learning about the world, existence, and studying the cultural heritage of our people.

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