

## CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SPEECH FUNCTIONS AND FORMS OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

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**Annotation** :*This article provides detailed information about the features of the development and development of speech functions and forms of preschool children.*

**Аннотация:** *В данной статье представлена подробная информация об особенностях развития и развития речевых функций и форм детей дошкольного возраста.*

**Key words:** *innovative, expressiveness, speech, logarithmic, skill.*

One of the famous Russian educators, according to the idea of Lesgaft, during the childhood period of a person, a certain set of character traits that may manifest in the future of the child is determined, and the basic features of moral character come to the fore. One of the characteristics that stand out in children at a young age is their imitateness and mimicry. The basic law of a child's nature can be expressed as follows: a child demands continuous activity, but not from the result of the activity, but rather from the singularity and consistency of the activity. From these words, it can be seen that the basic law of a child's nature is not to suppress imitateness, but to harmonize it in a purposeful manner. Through relationships with adults and peers, children begin to learn social norms, how to interact with others positively and negatively. Children at a young age now begin to manage their own activities very well. Their behavior becomes more coordinated. At this stage, a child's speech also begins to develop rapidly. They have an intense desire to strengthen what they already know rather than acquiring new knowledge. Repeatedly listening to what they already know and not being distracted from it is a positive trait in children at this stage. Children at a young age show curiosity and interest in a rapid manner. The desire to expand their circle, to be in relationships, and to play are present. Children at a young age have a desire to be in relationships with adults and peers who are close to them due to their ability to mimic speech beyond a certain limit and their extraordinary behaviors. They start developing relationships in a wider circle than before. They now play together with the children of neighbors and relatives. The desire to know everything strengthens. Another strong desire in children at a young age is to discover something new as a way of getting to know themselves from all sides. Curiosity plays a significant role in children's life and their psychological development. Curiosity is one of the factors that drives a child towards any activity.

Therefore, the complex psychological process related to the process of acquiring curiosity can be called a complex psychological phenomenon.

The importance of interest in the development of a child is that the child tries to know what he is interested in as deeply as possible, and therefore does not get bored of doing what he is interested in for a long time. This, in turn, helps to improve and strengthen the important qualities of the child, such as attention and will. The leading activity of preschool children is this game. The issue of play activities of children of kindergarten age has attracted the attention of many scientists for centuries. Kindergarten children try to reflect all aspects of our rich life, which is gradually moving forward in their play activities. It is known that as the child grows up and has the opportunity to act independently, his outlook on the things and events around him expands. The artistic word plays an important role in working with children of preschool age. Children love to hear folk tales, poetry, stories. Children's literature, first of all, gives joy to children with its interesting content, the beauty of artistic images, the expressiveness of language, the musicality of poetic words. At the same time, it has an educational effect on children. The great Russian democrat V.G. Belinsky said that children's books are written for education, "Education is a great work, it decides the fate of a person." The educator develops the ability to perceive a literary work in children. While listening to the work, the child should not only absorb its content, but also feel the emotions and moods described by the author. Some elements of the analysis of the content and forms of the work are included in preschool educational institutions. During the transition to school, every child should be able to identify the main characters told in the work, to be able to tell their attitude towards them (who liked it and why), to be able to determine the form of the work (poem, story, fairy tale).

Psychologist D. V. Elkonin writes about this: "The change in the child's lifestyle, the formation of new relationships with adults and new types of activities lead to a differentiation of the form of speech and its function (service). , tries to convey his plans (intentions) to adults. A new form of speech appears - reporting in the form of a monologue, telling stories about what he saw and heard, in the process of teaching children to tell stories, various issues of proper education solves, helps mental development. When telling a story, logical thinking, attention develops, speech is grammatically formed, behavior and skills of speaking in front of a group are formed. According to Russian psychologists, the development is new, earlier in the child is the formation of non-sensory processes. Of course, the improvement of analyzers (hearing, seeing, feeling through the skin, sense of smell, etc.) necessary for the development of intuition and perception conditions and its role cannot be denied. But this is only the development of the sensor organic possibility, condition, however, all this happens without acquiring sensory experience it won't happen. Thinking, speech is the result of increased sensory experience. Musical sounds (do, re, mi,...), the sound system of the native language are the sensory standards. geometric figures, colors, etc. serve.

Sensor sample measurement system acquisition in this way changes perception from a qualitative aspect. Development and perception of the main types of child intuition In the first 1 year of a child's life, the development of perception is quite complex. This period many changes take place during the period, first of all these changes are sensitivity refers to the development taking place in the field. The sharpness of eye sensitivity increases during the entire kindergarten period. alsoit was also determined that the level of visual acuity depends on the working conditions – sitting when research is conducted in the case of

In the kindergarten period, there is also a significant increase in color discrimination: clarity and clarity increases. According to the research of Z.M. Istomina, involuntarily in the second year of a child's life distinguishes four primary colors: red, yellow, green, blue. Differentiation of intermediate colors that is, it is a little difficult to distinguish the color of pumpkin, air color and ink color. Hearing sensitivity also has its own characteristics in kindergarten age. According to researches, the sensitivity of hearing is in children under 13 years old is much lower than that of adults and it increases with age. Voluntary attention begins to develop in children from kindergarten age. However, it is small involuntary attention prevails in kindergarten children. Junior kindergarten new interests and play activities that appear in children every day As it becomes more diverse, they involuntarily improve their attention gradually Obedience to the order required by the team in kindergarten, a game with rules such as unconditionally fulfilling the conditions, enduring and diligently fulfilling the tasks of adults cases develop a voluntary type of attention in children of kindergarten age. In children the role of the game in the development of voluntary attention is very large. Because during different games children gather their attention and achieve certain goals on their own initiative they push They independently determine the direction of the games based on the rules they choose. Play your moves to stay within the rules of the game to adapt to the rules and actions of fellow participants in the game tend to follow. In such games, attention is involuntary and voluntary attention is also actively involved, therefore, it creates conditions for children's thinking. It should also be borne in mind that voluntary attention is related to the will, therefore often, children cannot independently organize this type of attention. Initial at times, by asking different questions and tasks for the voluntary type of attention should be developed. Some characteristics of attention in children of kindergarten age, that is, the strength and stability of attention will also begin to increase. We do it children (especially children of the middle and older groups) on one task for a long time from being able to sit down, from being able to play some games for hours without getting bored, educational we can know from the fact that they can sit patiently in training. Preschool children take into account the age of children in groups when mastering assignments; improving children's performance skills; ensure the freedom of the child; work on speech, intonation; performing team actions independently; Various means of expression are recommended

for the child's ability to feel the happenings, to feel pity, to feel sympathy, to learn humaneness, to systematize knowledge, to take into account individual abilities:

- formation of knowledge in a simple image in a small group (for example, simulating the actions of animal characters in a fairy tale);
- teaching the expressive elements of the image in the middle group (intonation, mimicry, pantomime);
- mastering the knowledge of image performance in a large group;
- to develop independent creativity, pantomimic movements under the sounds of music, expressiveness of speech in the presentation of the image in the preparatory group. The content of staging activity training includes:
  - watching puppet shows and talking about them;
  - dramatization - games;
  - exercises for children's social-emotional development;
  - corrective and developmental games;
  - exercises to work on diction (articulation gymnastics);
  - assignments for the expressive development of speech intonation;
  - becoming something else;
  - game, imaginative exercises;
  - exercises that develop plasticity;
  - rhythmic seconds (logorhythmics);
  - finger game training that develops the child's hand motor skills;
  - expressiveness of mimicry, exercises that develop art elements of pantomime;
  - stage sketches; - special exercises on ethics during dramatization;
  - performance and preparation of dramatization and fairy tales

Summary. Based on the above, it should be noted that in the current rapidly developing globalized life process, in order to further expand the creativity of preschool children and their opportunities to acquire knowledge, skills, and abilities, we plan the daily activities of the students and plan their daily activities. if it is introduced from the fields of acting, music and art, we will be able to achieve the results we expect from the next generation. Because these processes make the child think deeply, show his own excitement, and in general, accelerate the process of socialization of the child, which will certainly lead to the child's acquisition of knowledge, skills and abilities in all areas of development.

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