

## Didactic Games used to Develop the Speech of Children in Preschool Organizations

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**Abstract:** *Play activities play an important role in the education and upbringing of preschool children. The child thinks and creates during the game. Didactic games are very effective in developing children's speech at this age. In this case, the educator gives high results if the teacher uses it to strengthen the lessons learned. "Didactics" is derived from the Greek word meaning teacher. Didactic games are divided into three different categories: board games, games with items and word games. Some of the didactic games are given as examples in this article.*

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Games are one of the means of educating folk pedagogy. Games have evolved and developed over the centuries. Play is one of the most important means in a child's life, in his physical, mental and intellectual development. Through play, children develop all mental processes, such as thinking, imagination, memory, attention, and expand their knowledge of the environment.

The correct and effective use of play activities in preschool education will increase the effectiveness of each lesson and information and educational activities. In preschool organizations, play activity is carried out in various forms, such as event-staged, motor, educational, musical and educational. For the game to be fun and meaningful for children, the teacher needs to familiarize himself with the rules of the game.

From storytelling to storytelling, children's thinking expands and their interests develop.

Through role play, children become familiar with the daily life, relationships and lifestyles of the people around them. Children always imitate adults and play with their dolls in the cradle. In addition, through games such as "Doctor", "Hairdresser", "Shop", "Builders", "Tailors", "Kindergarten" in the hearts of preschoolers, an interest in the profession, activity, respect for other people's work, such features, as kindness and solidarity, cultivated as sweetness.

A child never plays in silence, even if he plays alone, he talks with a toy, communicates with the hero he portrays, a mother, a patient, a doctor, in a word, he speaks for himself, and not for everyone. The word helps to better reveal the image.

Speech is very important while playing. Through speech, children exchange thoughts, share their feelings and experiences. The word helps to establish friendly relations between children, to treat the events of the surrounding life in the same way.

A preschool educator, staging children's fairy tales, Russian folk tales "Bogirsok", Uzbek folk tales "Emerald and Precious", "Two kids", memorizing songs, poems, anecdotes, trains children's memory, helps them develop the ability to concentrate, vocabulary stock, speech activity, aesthetic culture, performance skills in children, self-confidence.

Outdoor games require mobility, concentration, sensitivity and eloquence from children. Examples of such folk games are Remember Your Name, Geese, White Poplar or Blue Poplar.

Play plays an important role in the system of physical education of children, in educational work, in moral, labor and aesthetic education. The game satisfies the needs and requirements of the young organism, increases vital activity, fosters endurance, freshness, cheerfulness, therefore the game occupies a worthy place in the system of physical education of children, a mental vitamin". The use of more didactic games in the teaching and upbringing of kindergarten children is very effective.

Didactics comes from the Greek word didactic meaning teacher. Didactic games fall into three categories:

Board games

Playing with objects

Play on words.

Through didactic games, the child develops independence, activity, creativity and a conscious approach to the problem. The teacher activates the child's movement during developmental games, and, if used correctly, is the basis for the development of the child's thinking, speech, memory, that is, mental development. When an educator directs a child's play, he or she must influence all aspects of the child's personality, mind, emotions, will and behavior and use this to educate children mentally, morally, aesthetically and physically, as well as economically. Then, as a result of games, the knowledge and imagination of children will be enriched and deepened.

Take one of the funniest games for kids, Shop-Shop, for example. This game can be incorporated into a series of role-playing games. In this case, participants are one seller, 3 or 4 buyers. You can use a table instead of a stand. The choice of the form of the store depends on the capabilities of the "Toy store" group or a mixed goods store, soap and toothpaste one way, clothes one way, so each product is on the counter with its own group of products. the goods are beautifully placed on top. The seller greets customers who come to the store with courtesy and courtesy. Indicates to each customer what service is available and will instantly provide the required product.

One of the buyers will need toothpaste, and the seller will show you the toothpaste and give you a price. The seller should also know the names of the pastes, where they are produced and why the prices for the pastes differ. On the one hand, this requires mental knowledge from the child, on the other hand, it also uses advertising, which is one of the conditions of the modern economy, and makes them more aware of the importance of advertising. Meeting and serving clients, the child develops, first of all, the culture of communication, vocabulary and the ability to communicate with people. Through this game, we can feel that the child's vocabulary has expanded dramatically and his economic knowledge has improved.

In preschool education, an educator can achieve more effective results in the development of children's speech if, after lessons, they use didactic games on the topics covered, taking into account the individual characteristics of the child's age. There are many types of games that can be used, especially in speech development classes, and they are very interesting and colorful.

Here is an example of one such game.

"Name three things"

Game rules: Name the three topics with one general word.

The course of the game. Children, says the educator, we have already played various games that require us to quickly find the right word. Now we are playing a similar game, but we choose three words at once, and not one word. I say one word, for example, furniture, and the person to whom I throw the ball names three words that can be called furniture in one word. What items can be called furniture in one word?

Table, chair, bed.

“Flowers,” says the teacher, and after a short pause, throws the ball to the child. The child responds Chamomile, tulips, roses.

In this game, children learn to link three types of concepts into one general concept.

In contrast, in another version of the game, children learn to find common ground using several types of concepts. For instance. The teacher calls it: "Raspberry, strawberry, currant." The boy holding the ball replies, "Fruit."

In short, didactic games are probably one of the most important teaching tools. After all, while playing, the child learns, and therefore develops, the game generally contributes to the education of the basic qualities of the personality.

In the process of playing, children develop the correct attitude towards things around them, events of everyday life, nature, games, the child's knowledge deepens, which, of course, means mental preparation. Children's didactic games develop emotions, because the child needs to feel and understand them in order to fully understand the world around him.

Didactic games are aimed at developing the speech of children. In the game, the child enriches vocabulary, both active and passive, learns to pronounce sounds and whole words correctly, make sentences, and clearly express their thoughts.

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