

## METHODS OF FORMING THE CREATIVE ACTIVITY OF PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN IN SPEECH DEVELOPMENT

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### Annotation

This article discusses the questions of methods for the formation of children's creative activity in the process of speech education in preschool educational organizations.

**Keywords:** Organization of preschool education, development of children's speech education, state educational program "Ilk Kadam", creative activity, observation, preparation for education, diagnostics, forecasting, planning, grammar exercises, interactive houses.

In his speech the President of our Republic, Sh.M. Mirziyoyev, said, at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly, "The future of our planet and its well-being depend on how our children grow up to be human beings." Our main task is to create the necessary conditions for young people to show their potential," they said [1].

It is known that today in our republic, strengthening the material and technical base of preschool education, providing qualified pedagogues and educators, applying modern educational programs, methods and technologies to the education and training process, training in this field and by creating a new generation of educational-methodical literature, all-round intellectual development of children becomes important. Based on international experiences, the educational programs and methodical system developed for preschool children create the need to develop logical thinking skills in preschool children, to expand their understanding of the environment, and to develop cognitive activities based on an integrative approach to the development of logical thinking skills. Because in our republic, important requirements are being placed on the methodological training of educators of preschool educational institutions, it is necessary to develop mechanisms for improving their pedagogical and psychological training, to organize the educational process based on the program requirements, and to apply various methods and tools with a creative approach to activities. Knowing and forming their pedagogical professional competence is one of the current issues [2].

Accordingly, in the concept of development of the preschool education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, "creating conditions for the intellectual, moral, aesthetic and physical development of preschool children in all aspects, introducing innovations into the preschool education system, advanced pedagogical and information and communication technologies implementation" [3] priority tasks are defined. The implementation of these tasks shows the relevance of developing educational programs for developing the speech of preschool children in accordance with state requirements, forming independent thinking, and an innovative approach to systematic work aimed at developing children's speech.

According to the requirements of the "First Step" state curriculum, children of preschool age should be able to hear and understand their mother tongue, correct pronunciation in their mother tongue,

appropriate grammatical forms, use of different sentence structures, show interest in fiction, and learn the meaning of words. should have an idea and understanding of the meaning, syllabic and phonetic structure of a word, should be able to compose and pronounce different meaning forms of a sentence independently.[4]

It is known that teaching the mother tongue in preschool educational institutions is a process of planned, goal-oriented development of children's cognitive abilities, assimilation of the simplest knowledge about the world and relevant vocabulary, formation of speech skills and abilities. It is desirable to organize activities in preschool education taking into account the characteristics of age groups. After all, the main purpose of training and activities with children of primary and secondary school age is to develop children's speech and movement. Through training and activities in senior and school preparatory groups, children develop skills such as initiative and independence, curiosity for knowledge, active thinking, comparison, generalization, drawing conclusions. Children's sense of observation and responsibility is being improved, they are being trained in the ability and desire to do mental work.

Activities in preschool educational organizations are of great importance in the formation of creative activity in children. In these classes, the children learn the skills of learning activities and working as a team. They develop stable attention, the ability to focus on one thing, and the ability to exert will power. As a result of systematic learning, children develop curiosity. By the way, teaching children in a team has the following advantages: a) they actively influence each other when working together. b) have the opportunity to show initiative.

Education in activities requires mental and physical effort from children. That is, it is related to active movement, and the child strives to achieve a certain result. This requires long, continuous voluntary attention from the child. Therefore, in the creative organization of activities, it is necessary to take into account the child's age characteristics and capabilities. Also, it is necessary to think carefully in advance and clearly determine the time of the activity, its place in the agenda, and the correct replacement of each section of the program. The number of speech development, reading and writing activities in each age group during the week, month and year is clearly defined in the "First Step" State Curriculum [5]. This can be represented in this table as follows:

Group	Week load	Month load	Annual load
Minor group	1	4	36
Middle group	2	8	72
Adult group	2	8	72
Pre-school group	2	8	72

As we noted in the above table, during the proper organization and conduct of activities, children's interest in learning is nurtured, proper behavior, sense of responsibility, and work skills are formed.

If modern pedagogic and information technologies and effective methods of education are used in the formation of children's creative activity in speech development activities, the effectiveness of education will increase if the age, mental and physiological characteristics of the students are taken into account. Training - the effectiveness of the activity depends on its thorough preparation and efficient organization, of course. After all, preparing for the organization of the training is to ensure the organization of the educational process that ensures the achievement of the highest final result under specific conditions, and to develop complex measures.

The preparation of the educator - pedagogue for training - activity is carried out in the following three stages: a) diagnosis; b) prediction; d) designing [5]. At the same time, the educator - pedagogue should have a perfect knowledge of practical materials and be able to conduct the training freely. The basis of training-activity preparation is the sequential execution of the steps that ensure the consideration of the factors and circumstances that determine the effectiveness of the training. Preparation for training begins with the diagnosis of specific conditions. Diagnosis is to clarify all the conditions under which the didactic process takes place, to determine its results. It includes children's capabilities, their actions and behaviors, motives, requirements and abilities, interests and abilities, level of knowledge, characteristics of educational material, its practical importance, structure of training, assimilation, consolidation and systematization of new information, control of knowledge, skills and qualifications. and correction will appear. Forecasting is the evaluation of various options for the organization of future training and choosing the most suitable one according to the accepted criteria.

Designing is the creation of a program for managing children's educational activities, which is the final stage of training and preparation for activities. Therefore, the educator should develop a technological model and card of training. The training project is a short and clear, free-form document that allows the teacher to determine the important situations of the management process. The training project differs from the traditional plan in that it clearly and clearly defines the effects on management, and the expected results are determined in advance. When preparing a child for successful education at school, it is necessary to create appropriate conditions for him to acquire all the riches of his mother tongue. Speech training exercises are aimed at educating the sound culture of speech, enriching, strengthening and activating the vocabulary, improving the grammatical correctness of speech, forming oral, i.e., dialogic speech, developing fluent speech, cultivating interest in artistic words, and preparing for literacy. The content of the lesson-activity topic is reinforced during the lesson with the help of grammar exercises and various interactive games. Tasks in the development of training: connected speech, grammar, vocabulary, sound culture, literacy preparation tasks are tried to be carried out in a coherent manner. This way of working helps children to master the tasks of the program faster. Training activities are focused on teaching children to create independent stories, to create and retell stories based on the content given by the teacher based on pictures, and to prepare them for literacy. In order to increase children's independence and activity, it uses various educational methods: game-educational, staged; oral - conversation, question - answer, story telling, explanation, debate; visuality - watching a picture, observing, walking; practical - exercises, practical assignments, comparisons, etc. are used and strengthened by them [6]. Of course, it is necessary to use the above methods harmoniously in the formation of children's creative activity in speech development activities.

Therefore, in preschool educational organizations, in order to form creative-creative activity in children, it is necessary to clearly define its goals and tasks, to correctly define the educational result, and to achieve full mastery of the educational material. - preparation of conditions is important.

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