



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES IN ELIMINATING DEFICIENCIES IN CHILDREN'S SPEECH

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Annotation

The article describes the use of innovative technologies in the elimination of speech defects in children with speech defects, the conduct of correctional and pedagogical training on the basis of new innovations in speech development, the lessons on the fluency of children's speech on the basis of scientific approaches.

Keywords: Innovative technologies in the treatment of speech impediments in children with speech impediments.

Introduction

At present, in line with the requirements of modern development, educational standards are being improved and developed, and educational institutions are being provided with the latest types of educational technologies, including all types of innovative technologies and equipment for preschools. Preparing a child for school is aimed at increasing the educational potential.

Innovative education - the creation of a new idea, norm, rule in the learner, an advanced idea, norm, created by others, qualities related to the natural acceptance of rules, education that allows the formation of skills.

The technologies used in the process of innovative education are called innovative educational technologies or educational innovations.

Educational innovations are forms, methods and technologies that can be used to solve an existing problem in the field of education or the learning process on the basis of a new approach and guarantee a more effective result than before.

Pedagogical innovation is a means of enriching and developing the theory and practice of education and upbringing by making changes in pedagogical activity that were previously unknown in the educational process.

The main manifestations of innovation are:

-new ideas;





- specific goals aimed at changing the system or direction of activities;
- non-traditional approaches;
- Unusual initiatives;
- advanced working methods.

Innovative technologies - These are the development of methods, techniques, learning techniques, educational funds, aimed at achieving positive results due to personal dynamic changes. Pedagogical Innovations Educational and teaching processes can be changed or improved. Innovative technologies Progressive, creative, creative technologies are stereotypical elements that prove their effectiveness in the process, pedagogical activity.

Modern speech therapy is at the forefront of pedagogy, psychology and medicine, and therefore it uses the most effective scientific technologies to help optimize the speech therapist's work in its practice.

During the sessions, children cannot be considered independent, they become part of the generally accepted speech therapy technology by introducing new innovative forms and methods of interaction between the educator and the child. These innovative technologies serve to create a comfortable emotional background, activating undisturbed and impaired mental functions.

These new innovative technologies include:

- Neuropsychological (psycho-gymnastics, electrical neuro stimulation)
- Kinesitrop (logo rhythm)
- Different types of speech therapy massage
- Su-Jok therapy
- Gymnastics A N Strelnikova
- Didactic synchrony Information and computer technology
- Mnemonics
- Method "Happy communication"
- Neuropsychological methods.

Didactics means (Greek didactics-teacher).

Didactic games are one of the most important means of education, and in the process of playing these games children develop mental feelings such as cognition, attention, memory. Didactic games help to develop the basic qualities of the child. Didactic games for preschool children are mainly aimed at teaching children labor education, forming labor skills through visual aids.

Didactic games involve two principles — education and play, which can be performed both as a team and as a free form.





Correction is a system of special pedagogical measures aimed at eliminating or reducing developmental disabilities in children who are not involved in educational work. Corrective and educational work is aimed not only at correcting individual shortcomings, but also at general development. The development of students and the correction of behavioral defects is a holistic pedagogical phenomenon aimed at changing the emerging personality of the child.

Corrective - educational activity is a pedagogical behavior aimed at changing the child's cognitive abilities, improving his emotional-volitional, individual-personal qualities, developing interests and abilities, labor, artistic, aesthetic and other abilities.

Corrective-developmental education is a system of differential education that provides timely qualified assistance to abnormal children in reading and school, the main task of which is to systematize knowledge aimed at improving the overall level of child development, its development and 'Overcoming deficiencies in the winter, developing underdeveloped skills and abilities, and correcting deficiencies in a child's cognition.

The system of educational and correctional work with children with speech defects is based on general didactic laws, principles and methods.

Corrective developmental exercises with children with speech impediments. These exercises are mainly effective in overcoming the problems encountered in the education of children aged 5-6 years. Corrective activities focus on children's mental processes of cognition: attention, thinking, perception, imagination, memory, as well as the development of reading, writing skills and abilities, as well as the elimination and development of speech defects through various games. 'he says.

One of the important factors in the process of conducting lessons is to communicate sincerely and freely with students, to explain them correctly without haste, to create a natural environment in the form of games, to objectively assess the abilities of children.

Of course, when applying the lessons, psychologists, educators, parents can use additional correctional exercises, not limited to these lessons, based on ethnic psychological characteristics.

The results of these correctional developmental sessions can be relied upon in order to study the psychological adaptation and developmental dynamics of children to school.

The following exercises will help children develop thinking, attention, memory, speech, logical thinking skills.

"How to use it"





Tell the children the name of an object that can be used in as many cases as possible. Make sure each child offers their own style. For example: You can say the word pen. Ways to use it can be different: drawing, writing, as an indicator, and so on.

"Find Who You Are"

The children stand in a circle, One of the children becomes the leader. He is the opposite of the other players. At this point, one of the children hands the ball to one of the children. The facilitator needs to determine who made the move. Every child should come out as a leader.

"Find the right "

The children stand in a circle. The presenter says a sentence with various errors. Such statements are provided to each child. Any child who does not find a mistake in the sentence will be removed from the game. In the end, the remaining child is the winner. For example, apples ripen on an Archa tree. There are three crows in the sky. Kids need to find the right one.

"Who and what"

The children sit in a circle. Who is throwing the ball to one of the leading kids? Teacher, where? Tashkent What? He should answer as a notebook, in which the children should listen carefully . A child who does not answer correctly will leave the game. All children will participate in this game. The facilitator throws the ball to any child and the children respond and throw the ball back.

Exercises to develop children's memory, attention, cognition

"Find your place"

Game participants sit in a semicircle and choose a leader. The facilitator should memorize the order of the game participants in 1-2 minutes. He then looks back and remembers them by name. Every child has to be a leader.

"Find the seasons "

Objective: To strengthen the perception of the specific signs of the seasons.

Equipment: Demonstration weapons depicting the seasons.

Assignment: The children are given a picture of each season, and the children describe the characteristics of each season and what season it occurs.

Conducting the game: one of the meaningful pictures is shown to the children. After the children have a good look at what is shown in the pictures, a child is asked to place the pictures on the table. After placing the pictures, one of the children is called in, invites them to tell about the activity depicted in the picture, says the name of each item placed on the table, and completes the given picture.

"Find flying and non-flying animals"

Objective: To develop auditory perception, logical thinking and comprehension.





For example: a sparrow - a flying fish or not

The snake - a flying swallow

cow - does not fly

quail - flies

The course of the game: the children are told the name of an animal, the children perform the action of the said animal, and when the name of the non-flying animal is mentioned, they sit quietly.

The majority of children with speech defects are characterized by a balance between the processes of excitation and inhibition, pathology of the emotional-volitional sphere, mobility disturbances, discomfort, inconsistency in movement. therefore, developmental and corrective work must be constructed in ontogenesis, from the formation of previous mental functions to the more complex areas of speech itself. The child learns the world through actions and emotions, speech-motor exercises with elements of psycho-gymnastics help him to overcome pathological problems

Regular exercise allows you to:

Develop proper speech breathing

Develop general fine and articulatory motor skills

Improve phonemic hearing

Develop the ability to change sound modulation

Improve the rhythmic and intonational aspects of speech

These exercises can be used as part of a thematic exercise or as an independent exercise during dynamic breaks. Children can sit at a table or on a rug. Actions and speech materials are not studied in advance, but are simulated simultaneously with the speech therapist. The movements should alternate: fast and slow, sharp and relaxing, sharp and smooth. Exercises should be emotionally rich and playful. The proposed actions may include an imaginary image, reincarnation. Before starting the exercise, the speech therapist approaches each child, touching him or her with a hand or "Bright indicator" (with a magic wand).

"Magic indicator"

"Scarves"

"Ant"

"Sun and clouds"

"Shell"

Kinesitherapy is the treatment and correction of impaired movement and speech skills in preschool children (also known as the Bubnovsky method).

Corrective developmental kinesitherapy in children with voice pronunciation is focused on the didactic principles of children's education and development.





This includes several areas:

The direction is “Manual therapy”, which involves massaging the fingers and palms. First, the educator taught the children how to self-massage their hands, which is hardened every day. Kids enjoy massaging it, along with poems, rhymes, and automating problematic sounds. We perform massage with and without objects using natural elements (stones, cones, nuts), didactic materials (plastic balls, beads, massage balls, hexagonal pencils), decorative toys (wooden spoons, puppets), musical toys (maracas, pipes). By applying these recommended techniques, speech defects in children can be eliminated quickly and effectively.

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