

THE ROLE OF SPEECH THERAPY SESSIONS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN'S SPEECH

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Abstract

This article analyzes the significance and role of speech therapy sessions in the development of children's speech. It highlights the scientific and methodological foundations for eliminating speech disorders, the methods and technologies of speech therapy, as well as the specific characteristics of sessions conducted with children of different age groups.

Keywords: Speech therapy, speech development, speech disorders, articulation, phonemic hearing, speech therapy, corrective pedagogy.

Introduction

Theoretical Foundations of Speech Therapy Sessions

Speech therapy sessions are a system of special, structured activities aimed at correcting speech development disorders in children and improving their communicative abilities. In modern pedagogical practice, speech therapy not only serves to correct speech deficiencies but also plays a significant role in positively influencing a child's overall psychological development.

Basic Scientific Principles:

- Unity of Development and Correction Principle: Every speech therapy intervention must consider the child's age characteristics and individual developmental capabilities.
- Complex Approach Principle: Combines psychological, pedagogical, and medical approaches in addressing speech disorders.
- Systematic Principle: Sessions are conducted in a structured and sequential manner.
- Activity-Based Principle: Speech skills are formed through practical activities.

The success of speech therapy depends on the development of all components of speech: phonetic-phonemic, lexical-grammatical, and communicative.

Main Directions of Speech Therapy Sessions

Development of the Phonetic-Phonemic Component

Teaching correct pronunciation:

- Articulatory exercises
- Correction of mispronounced sounds
- Automation and differentiation exercises

Development of phonemic hearing:

- Sound recognition and differentiation
- Analysis of sound sequences
- Improving the perception of acoustic signals

Improvement of the Lexical-Grammatical Component

Expanding vocabulary:

- Thematic vocabulary development
- Teaching synonyms and antonyms
- Explaining figurative meanings

Mastering grammatical structures:

- Teaching word formation rules
- Improving sentence construction
- Reinforcing syntactic structures

Formation of Communicative Skills

Developing dialogic speech:

- Building question-and-answer skills
- Continuing conversation topics independently
- Adapting to communicative situations

Developing monologic speech:

- Descriptive narration
- Storytelling and reporting
- Encouraging free speech

Age-Specific Features of Speech Therapy Sessions

Preschool Children (3–7 years old)

Play-based activities:

- Didactic games
- Role-playing games
- Movement games

Focus on sensorimotor development:

- Fine motor skills exercises
- Articulation gymnastics
- Breathing exercises

Extensive use of visual materials:

- Picture cards
- Toys
- Natural objects

Primary School Children (7–10 years old)

Connection with educational activities:

- Speech therapy integrated with reading and writing lessons



- Coordination with classroom subjects

- Use of educational materials

Conscious regulation of speech activity:

- Self-monitoring of speech

- Speech analysis

- Developing speech planning skills

Innovative Methods in Speech Therapy Sessions

Modern Technologies

Computer programs:

- Interactive speech therapy software

- Articulation tracking programs

- Voice analysis tools

Special equipment:

- Biofeedback systems

- Voice visualization devices

- Articulation training simulators

Alternative Methods

Music therapy:

- Use of rhythm and melody

- Songs and poems

- Musical exercises

Art therapy:

- Drawing therapy

- Handcrafts

- Drama and theatrical activities

Psychological Aspects of Speech Therapy Sessions

Motivational component:

- Stimulating interest in sessions

- Developing a sense of success

- Encouraging creativity

Emotional-volitional component:

- Maintaining enthusiasm

- Strengthening willpower to overcome difficulties

- Building self-confidence

Communicative component:

- Developing interpersonal skills

- Fostering social adaptability

- Encouraging teamwork

Conclusion

Speech therapy sessions play a vital role in children's speech development. Their effectiveness depends on a systematic approach, individualized planning, and the use of modern methods. Timely correction of speech disorders not only enhances a child's



communication skills but also positively influences their overall psychological growth, literacy development, and personality formation. The success of speech therapy depends on combining various methods while considering each child's individuality and ensuring close collaboration with parents and other specialists.

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