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EDUCATION OF SOUND CULTURE OF SPEECH IN CHILDREN OF LOWER KINDERGARTEN AGE BY MEANS OF DIDACTIC GAMES AND EXERCISES

One of the main directions of educational work in preschool education institutions today is the speech development of children. It involves the education of the sound culture of speech, which includes phonetic correctness, clear articulation of sounds, phonemic awareness, speech rate, speech breathing and means of intonation. The sound culture of speech has a significant impact on the communicative development of children. It is on it that the child's future success in various activities, self-realisation and full development in general depend [1].

At the present stage of development of preschool education, the problem of educating children's sound culture of speech is quite relevant, but, unfortunately, there are no clearly formulated and organised pedagogical means and conditions that would ensure effective work in this direction. The use of didactic games and exercises in working with children has a significant impact on solving this problem.

The works of many scientists outline the process of educating the sound culture of preschool children's speech: A. Bogush, O. Berezovska, L. Ishchenko, N. Malinovska, O. Soloviova, L. Shvirnyk and others.

The purpose of our article is to draw attention to the possibility of using didactic games as a means of educating the sound culture of speech in children of lower kindergarten age.

From the point of view of scientists, the concept of 'sound culture of speech' refers not only to the correctness and clarity of pronunciation of all sounds of the native language, correct accent, but also to the child's ability to use voice power, intonation, speech breathing, correct pace and formed phonemic hearing [3].

A. Bogush emphasises the fact that the main direction of work on the speech development of preschool children is properly organised work on the education of the sound culture of speech [2].

It should be noted that in preschool age, game is the leading activity of a child, an effective method and one of the forms of education and upbringing that stimulates children's speech activity. One of the main methods of teaching the sound culture of preschool children's speech is the use of didactic games and exercises.

In the practice of kindergarten work, language games developed by O. Soloviova, E. Radina, O. Yankivska and others are widespread. Thus, O. Soloviova, in order to develop children's speech, proposed her methodology of using didactic games with a doll, which

involves games where children fulfil the doll's requests, thus learning to answer questions [1].

Among these games are: 'Say it like me', "Beetles", "Planes", "Help the Stranger", "Tell me the sound". An effective method of developing the sound culture of speech is the use of didactic exercises aimed at developing preschoolers' speech breathing and voice. These include: 'Echo', "Roll a pencil", "Catch a mosquito", "Blow up a balloon", "Blow out a candle" and others. It is advisable to use exercises such as blowing off pieces of paper or petals from the palms of your hands, launching paper boats, etc.

So, to sum up, we note that the sound culture of speech is one of the components of the general language culture and contains a number of important components, including: phonetic correctness of speech, clear articulation of the sounds of the native language, speech breathing, speech rate, phonemic hearing and means of intonation.

It is the preschool age that is most favourable for the formation of the correct pronunciation of all the sounds of the native language, and this work should be completed in kindergarten. Therefore, one of the leading directions of speech development of young preschool children is the timely organised work of educators in preschool education institutions. The leading methods of teaching the sound culture of speech of children of lower kindergarten age are didactic games and exercises, in the process of which all components of the sound culture of children's speech are improved.

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