

**DIDACTIC PRINCIPLES OF USING EDUCATIONAL DICTIONARIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORAL SPEECH OF 6-7-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN**

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**Abstract:** The process of globalization and the reformation of the society, which is taking place at the present time, requires the introduction of serious changes in the educational system. Among the countries of the world, the Republic of Uzbekistan was one of the first to develop concerto-theoretical foundations for solving this problem of a universal nature, and systematically is being implemented. As defined in the Law "On Education", pre-school education is organized in order to form the level of the child's ability to study in a healthy and mature school. This education is carried out in family preschool educational institutions and educational institutions, regardless of the form of ownership, until the child is 6-7 years old.

**Key words:** oral speech, educational vocabulary, children's speech, speech fluency, imagination, attention, form, method, tool, didactic conditions, psychological aspects, redagogy, speech development, interactive activity, skill, qualification, CIS, state.

In our country, reforms aimed at ensuring the relevance of the organization of education of the young generation based on international standards and the formation of 21st century skills in children have been launched. In accordance with the Regulation "On preschool education in the Republic of Uzbekistan", the child receives preschool education in the family, in preschool education organizations. RF-60 of the Resident of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" According to the decree, until 2025, educational programs and textbooks will be thoroughly reviewed and implemented based on advanced foreign experience, the quality of education in schools will be improved, and the knowledge of editors and staff will be improved. and paid special attention to the issue of bringing his qualifications to the international level. At the same time, the decree "On the approval of the consortium for the development of the public education system of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030" was the basis of the formation of human capital. tasks to be performed in the system and methods of their implementation were defined in detail.

The didactic basis of using educational dictionaries in the development of oral speech of 6-7-year-old children is as follows: Development of speech and thought: Educational dictionaries teach children new words, terms and phrases to improve their vocabulary. increases wealth. This, in turn, ensures the accuracy and fluency of children's speech.

Vocabulary expansion: Children gain an expanded vocabulary through dictionaries. Learning new words allows children to clearly express thoughts and ideas about the topic. Acquisition of new knowledge: New words in educational dictionaries help children to understand new knowledge and

concepts. Through this process, children understand their environment better and learn to express their thoughts logically.

**Formation of skills and competences:** With the help of educational dictionaries, children can develop the skills of using words in accordance with the context. It develops the skills of children to use the language correctly and avoid speech errors.

**Understanding the social and cultural environment:** Vocabulary words and phrases help children learn about concepts and social relationships specific to their own culture. It plays an important role in their behavior in the team, communication with others and development of empathy skills.

**Creating motivation and interest:** Using educational dictionaries increases children's interest in language learning. New and interesting words, games and tasks encourage children to learn and expand their thinking.

In addition, educational dictionaries allow children to organize games that develop logic and imagination, which makes the learning process more effective.

Various scientists have conducted scientific work on the issue of using educational dictionaries in the development of oral speech of 6-7-year-old children. There are interesting studies in this field in Uzbekistan, foreign countries and CIS countries.

Scientists of the Pedagogical University of Uzbekistan have conducted several scientific works related to the development of children's speech, including the use of educational dictionaries. For example, scientists such as Maftuna Rakhmatullaeva and Shokhista Toraeva paid special attention to increasing the vocabulary of children and introducing them to interactive educational materials. Ravshanov Zafar also conducted scientific research on the importance of children's language development and educational dictionaries. They put forward scientific ideas about vocabulary and its place in speech in language teaching.

Vygotsky Lev Semyonovich (Russia) - made important work in the study of oral speech and its systems in the development of children's speech. In his "Theory of Social Development", Vygotsky analyzed the role of vocabulary in the development of children's speech and its use in communication.

Jean Piaget (Swiss) - in studying the psychology of children and their cognitive development, he showed the social and psychological factors of vocabulary development. Piaget highlighted the developmental stages of children's speech and its place in education.

Erik Erikson (USA) - He showed vocabulary in the development of children's speech and its importance in individual development.

Boris E. Anan'ev from the CIS countries (Russia) - He explained the importance of vocabulary in the development of children's speech and paid great attention to the formation of children's communication skills.

Natalya G. Kravchenko (Ukraine) - Participated in the development of methods for learning children's language and using educational dictionaries.

In short, these scientific works are considered as an important tool in the effective use of dictionaries in teaching children's language and in the development of oral speech. It is time for researchers of the present time to compile (at least approximate) a model dictionary of active and passive words for children of preschool age (including speech development). is an urgent issue. It is especially important for children aged 5, 6 and 7 to build dictionaries. At the same time, it is important not only to determine the quantitative content of the speech (1500, 2000 or 3000 - 4000 words), but also to take into account its topics and vital importance.

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