

**LOGOPEDIC METHODS FOR SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN
FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING**

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Abstract: *The article investigates key concepts that are devoted to foreign language learning with the help of logopedic exercises among the children who demand its necessity. Not only foreign language teachers but also parents can utilize below mentioned methods and techniques to possess success in speech development of a child. Methods and techniques that are mentioned in the article escalates the development of language correction and enhance of any individuals.*

Key words: *Logopedic (speech therapy) methods, tongue twisters, slow-motion speech, minimal pairs practice, diaphragmatic breathing, multisensory learning, vocal exercises, echo reading, sound discrimination exercises.*

Speech development plays a crucial role in learning foreign languages, especially for learners who face pronunciation difficulties, articulation disorders, or fluency problems. Logopedic (speech therapy) methods can help improve pronunciation, articulation, and overall speech clarity. These methods are particularly useful for learners with speech impairments or those struggling with phonetic aspects of a new language. This article explores key logopedic methods that can enhance speech development in foreign language learning.

Articulation exercises help strengthen the speech organs (tongues, lips, jaw) and improve pronunciation. These exercises are beneficial for learners struggling with specific sounds in a foreign language and include:



Tongue twisters: Practicing difficult sound combination to enhance clarity (e.g., “she sells seashells by the seashore”).

Lip and tongue gymnastics: Moving the tongue in different directions, rolling the lips, and stretching the mouth to improve articulation.

Slow-motion speech: Pronouncing words slowly and clearly to focus on articulation.

Moreover, phonetic training focuses on recognizing and producing the sounds of the target language. This training helps learners develop pronunciation and avoid common mispronunciations and includes:

Minimal pairs practice: Differentiating between similar sounds (e.g., “ship” vs. “Sheep”).

Listening and imitation: Repeating words after native speakers to improve pronunciation.

Use of phonetic symbols: Learning IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) symbols to understand sound production.

Furthermore, proper breath control is essential for clear speech production. These techniques help to improve speech fluency and vocal clarity. Logopedic techniques for breathing and voice control include:

Diaphragmatic breathing: teaching learners to breathe deeply and control airflow while speaking.

Vocal exercises: Humming, singing, or reading aloud to strengthen vocal cords.

Pacing speech: Practicing controlled speech rhythm to avoid rushing or mumbling.

What’s more, developing the ability to hear and distinguish sounds correctly is crucial for accurate pronunciation. This can be improved through:

Sound discrimination exercises: Identifying differences between similar phonemes.

Echo reading: Listening to a sentence and repeating it with the same intonation and rhythm.



Active listening practice: Engaging with native speakers, audiobooks sounds accurately.

One more aspect to improve children's better language learning is speech that is a motor activity, which requires coordination between brain and speech muscles. These methods below help learners develop better control over their speech production. Techniques for improving this coordination include:

Multisensory learning: Combining visual (watching lips move), auditory (listening), and kinesthetic (feeling mouth movements) cues.

Mirror exercises: Practicing pronunciation while observing mouth movements in a mirror.

Tactile feedback: Placing fingers on the throat or lips to feel vibration and airflow while speaking.

Finally, prosody (rhythm, stress, and intonation) plays a key role in natural speech. Training prosody not only helps learners sound more natural but also expressive while speaking. Techniques to improve prosody:

Choral reading: Reading aloud together with a teacher or recording to mimic natural rhythm.

Shadowing technique: Repeating speech immediately after a native speaker, copying their tone and intonation.

Singing practice: using songs to improve pronunciation and intonation in a fun way.

Overall, it should be mentioned that today, modern teaching demands to be aware not only teaching methodology, but also physiology of a child. Above mentioned methods and techniques are productive for shaping young generation's language enhancing. Moreover, these methods increase their interest and are fruitful in educational purpose.

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