

# **Proceedings of International Congress on “Multidisciplinary Studies in Education and Applied Sciences”**

Hosted Online from Bilbao, Spain on November 10th, 2022.

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## **MAKTABGACHA TARBIYA YOSHDAGI NUTQIDA NUQSONI BO’LGAN DUDUQLANUVCHI BOLALAR OG’ZAKI NUTQINI RIVOJLANTIRISHNING O’ZIGA HOS HUSUSIYATLARI**

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**Annotatsiya.** Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha tarbiya yoshdagi nutqida nuqsoni bo’lgan duduqlanuvchi bolalar og’zaki nutqini rivojlantrishning o’ziga hos hususiyatlari va Nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligiga ega maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalar orasida me’yordagi tovushlar talaffuzini o’zlashtirishning asosiy jarayonlari yoritilgan.

**Tayanch so’zlar.** duduqlanish, tafakkur, tasavvur, nutqi to’liq rivojlanmagan, bilish jarayonlar, fikrlash, xotira.

Nutq to’la rivojlanmaganligining uchinchi darajasi mavjud bolalarda leksik va grammatik xatolar bilan birgalikda bog’langan nutqning maxsus o’ziga xosligi qayd etiladi. Uning etarlicha shakllanmaganligi haqidagi turli qarashlar mazmunini bog’langan nutqni dasturlash va ularni tilda ifodalash qiyinligi ochib beradi.

Bog’langan nutqning xarakterli o’ziga xosliklarini ajratib ko’rsatishimiz lozim: hikoya ravonligi va izchilligi buzilishi, syujet liniyasining muhim elementlari ma’no jihatidan tushirib qoldirilishi, bayonning sezilarli uzuq – yuluqligi, matnda vaqtli – mantiqiy va sabab – oqibat aloqalarining buzilishi. Hikoyani tuzishda bola mustaqil faolligi past darajada bo’lishi, uning hikoya maqsadining asosiy va ikkinchi darajali elementlarini va ular orasidagi aloqalarni ajrata olmasligi, matnning yaxlit kompozisiyasini aniq qurishga qodir bo’lmashagini qayd etib o’tish lozim. Bunda bolalar nutqi kambag’al va ishlatiladigan til vositlarining bir xilligi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bolalar qayta hikoya qilib berishda hikoya qismlari o’rnini almashtirib yuborishi, syujetning muhim elementlarini tushirib qoldirishi, mazmunni kambag’allashtirishi mumkin.

Gapning sintaktik strukturasi buzilishi gap qismlarini tushirib qoldirish, so’zlarni noto’g’ri tartibda joylashtirish, ergashgan qo’shma gapli konstruksiya

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bo’lmasligida namoyon bo’ladi. Gap ichidagi so’zlar aloqalari va munosabatlarini noto’g’ri ifodalash va gaplar orasidagi sintaktik aloqalar buzilishi ko’p uchraydi. Nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligiga ega maktabgacha tarbiya yoshidagi bolalar orasida me’yordagi tovushlar talaffuzini o’zlashtirish qiyinligi keng tarqalgan hisoblanadi, nutqning umumiy mujmalligi, unda ifodalilik hamda aniqlik etishmasligi kuzatiladi. Tovushlarni talaffuz qilish etarlicha yaxshi emasligi ko’p jihatdan tinglangan tovushlarni differensasiyalash noaniqligi va tushunarsizligi bilan bog’liq bo’ladi. Bolalar so’zdagi birinchi undosh va so’nggi unlini ajaratish bo’yisha topshiriqlarni qiyinchilik bilan bajarishadi, kerakli tovush ishtirot etgan suratlarni qiynalib topishadi, kerakli tovushning so’zda borligi va uning o’rnini to’g’ri aniqlasha olmaydi. Bu shu bilan bog’liqki, nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligiga ega bolalar tovush analizi va sintezida qiyinalishadi, bu esa oqibatda savod chiqarishga to’siq bo’lishi mumkin.

Nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligining to’rtinchi darajasini T.B. Filicheva til tizimining leksik – grammatik va fonetik – fonematik komponentlari to’liq rivojlanmaganligi hodisalari bilan tavsiflaydi Ushbu darajadagi bolalar uchun tovush artikulyasiyasining bir muncha quruqligi, nutq ifodaliligining etarli emasligi va noaniq dixsiya o’ziga xos hisoblanadi. Tovush – bo’g’in strukturasi shakllanishining yakunlanmaganligi, tovushlarning almashishi, fonemalarni idrok etishda differensasiyaning past darjasini qayd etiladi.

Bolalarga nutqning ma’noviy tomonining alohida buzilishlari ham xos bo’ladi. Misol uchun, bolalar kundalik nutq amaliyotida kam uchraydigan so’zlar: ba’zi bir hayvonlar va qushlar nomlari, turli xil kasblar, inson va hayvonlar tana qismlari otlarini yaxshi bilmasligi va noaniq tushunishi mumkin. Mustaqil nutqda turga va turkumga oid tushunchalar aralashtirilishi mumkin.

Leksik xatolar xarakteri vaziyat bo’yicha so’zlarni almashtirish, belgilarni almashtirishda namoyon bo’ladi. Bolalarda leksik guruhlari ichida bo’lgan tizimli aloqalar va munosabatlarni etkazishda qiyinchiliklar kuzatiladi. Nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligining to’rtinchi darajasida bolalar antonimik va sinonimik juftliklarni saralashni yomon eplashadi.

Tilning leksik qurilishi kamchiligi so’zlarni yasashdagi maxsus xatolarda ham ko’rinadi. Nutq amaliyotidagi eng mustahkam so’zlarni to’g’ri yasashar ekan, bolalar yanada kam uchraydigan variantlarni hosil qilish prosedurasini murakkablashtirib yuborishadi. Bunga otlarning kattalikni ifodalovchi va ko’plab

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kichraytirish – erkalash shakllarini, kamdan – kam uchraydigan predmetlar otlarini, nisbiy va egalik sifatlarini, murakkab so’zlar, shuningdek ba’zi old qo’shimchali fe’llarni yasash holatlari kiradi. Qayd etib o’tilgan to’liq rivojlanmagan so’z yasash jarayonlari bir o’zakli so’zlarni guruhlashtirish ko’nikmalarini, turdosh so’zlarni saralash va ularning tarkibini tahlil qilish malakalarining o’z vaqtida shakllanishiga to’sqinlik qiladi, bu esa maktabda o’qish jarayonida ona tilini o’zlashtirish jarayoni sifatiga salbiy ta’sir ko’rsatadi. Qayd etib o’tish lozimki, nutqning to’liq rivojlanmaganligining to’rtinchi darajasida bolalar ko’plik shakldagi qaratqich va tushum kelishigidagi otlarni, ba’zi bir murakkab ko’makchilarni ishlatishda xatolarga yo’l qo’yadilar. Bundan tashqari, kamdan – kam hollarda tartib sonlar va sifatlarni birlik va ko’plik sondagi otlar bilan moslashtirishda xatolar kuzatiladi. Bolalar uchun turli xil qo’shimchali gaplar konstruksiyasi alohida qiyinchilik tug’diradi.

Amaliyot ko’rsatishicha, bog’langan nutq matnning asosiy qismlari mantiqiy izchilligini etkazishdagi qiyinchiliklar, syujetning asosiy hodisalarni tushirib qoldirilishi bilan bir qatorda uning ikkinchi darajali detallarining “utilib qolishi”, alohida epizodlarning bir necha marotaba takrorlanishi va h.k.lar bilan tavsiflanadi. O’z hayot hodisalari haqida hikoya qilar ekan, bolalar asosan qisqa, kam ma’lumot beruvchi gaplardan foydalanishadi. Bunda bola uchinchi shaxs nomidan bayon qilishga, tanish syujetga yangi elementlarni qo’shishga, hikoya yakunini o’zgartirish va h.k.larga qiynaladi.

SHunday qilib, nutqi to’liq rivojlanmagan bolalarga til tizimining fonetik – fonematik va leksik – grammatik komponentlaridagi kamchiliklar xos bo’lib, ular nafaqat tovushlar talaffuzida va fonematik jarayonlar buzilishida, fonematik idrokning to’liq rivojlanmaganligida, balki barqaror leksik va grammatik xatolar xosligida ham namoyon bo’ladi. Bularning barchasi bolalarning erkin muloqotini qiyinlashtiradi, bog’langan nutq rivojlanishi jarayonini tormozlaydi va maqsadga yo’naltirilgan korreksion – pedagogik ishlarni talab etadi.

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