



## BOLALARDA NUTQ RIVOJLANISH BOSQICHLARINING LINGVISTIK TAHLILI

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**ANNOTATSIYA:** *Ushbu maqolada bolalarda nutq rivojlanish bosqichlari lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqotda bolalar nutqining fonetik, leksik va grammatik rivojlanish jarayonlari bosqichma-bosqich yoritiladi. Shuningdek, nutq shakllanishiga ta'sir etuvchi ijtimoiy muhit, muloqot va kognitiv omillar ham ko'rib chiqiladi. Tahlil natijalari shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi izchil va tizimli jarayon bo'lib, u oddiy tovushlardan murakkab gap tuzilishigacha bo'lgan bosqichlarni qamrab oladi. Mazkur tadqiqot bolalar nutqini rivojlantirish metodikasini takomillashtirishda muhim ilmiy-amaliy ahamiyatga ega.*

**ABSTRACT:** *This article analyzes the stages of speech development in children from a linguistic perspective. The study examines the phonetic, lexical, and grammatical development of children's speech step by step. Social environment, communication, and cognitive factors that influence speech formation are also considered. The analysis shows that children's speech development is a systematic process, covering stages from simple sounds to complex sentence structures. This research has important scientific and practical significance for improving methods of fostering speech development in children.*

**KALIT SO'ZLAR:** *Nutq rivojlanishi, lingvistik tahlil, bolalar nutqi, til o'zlashtirish, psixolingvistika, leksik rivojlanish, grammatik rivojlanish*

**KEYWORDS:** *Speech development, linguistic analysis, children's speech, language acquisition, psycholinguistics, lexical development, grammatical development*

### KIRISH



Til inson muloqotining asosiy vositasi bo'lib, uning shakllanishi bolalik davridan boshlanadi. Bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi murakkab va bosqichma-bosqich kechadigan jarayon bo'lib, u biologik, psixologik va ijtimoiy omillar bilan uzviy bog'liqdir. Bola dastlab atrofidagi nutqni eshitadi, idrok etadi va asta-sekin uni takrorlash orqali tilni o'zlashtira boshlaydi.

Lingvistik nuqtai nazardan nutq rivojlanishi fonetik tizim, so'z boyligi va grammatik tuzilmalarning izchil shakllanishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ayniqsa maktabgacha yosh davrida bola nutqi tez rivojlanadi va kommunikativ kompetensiya shakllanadi. Shu sababli bolalarda nutq rivojlanish bosqichlarini lingvistik jihatdan o'rganish tilshunoslik va pedagogika uchun muhim ilmiy ahamiyat kasb etadi.

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary tool of human communication, and its development begins in early childhood. Speech development in children is a complex, step-by-step process influenced by biological, psychological, and social factors. From birth, a child listens to and perceives surrounding speech and gradually learns to reproduce it, acquiring language skills.

From a linguistic perspective, speech development involves the sequential formation of phonetic systems, vocabulary, and grammatical structures. During preschool years, a child's speech develops rapidly, and communicative competence emerges. Therefore, studying the stages of children's speech development from a linguistic perspective is of great scientific importance for linguistics and pedagogy.

## ASOSIY QISM

Bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi bir necha bosqichlarda amalga oshadi va har bir bosqich o'ziga xos lingvistik xususiyatlarga ega. Nutqdan oldingi davrda (0–1 yosh) bola tovushlar chiqaradi, g'uvillaydi va nutq tovushlarini eshitish orqali fonematik eshitish qobiliyatini shakllantiradi. Bu davr nutq rivojlanishining tayyorgarlik bosqichi hisoblanadi.

Bir so'zli nutq bosqichida (1–2 yosh) bola alohida so'zlar orqali fikr ifodalay boshlaydi. Bir so'z ko'pincha butun gap vazifasini bajaradi va bola leksik birliklarni



faol o'zlashtira boshlaydi. Keyingi bosqichda, ya'ni 2–3 yoshda, bolalar ikki so'zdan iborat sodda gaplar tuzadi va sintaktik bog'lanish shakllana boshlaydi.

3–5 yosh davrida nutq grammatik jihatdan rivojlanadi, bolalar ko'plik, zamon va egalik qo'shimchalarini qo'llay boshlaydi hamda gap tuzilishi murakkablashadi. Leksik boylik ortadi va nutq ravonlashadi. 5–7 yoshga kelib esa bolalar nutqi izchil, mantiqiy va kommunikativ jihatdan rivojlangan bo'ladi. Ular murakkab gaplar tuzadi, fikrini aniq ifodalay oladi va nutqning pragmatik funksiyalaridan foydalana boshlaydi.

Lingvistik tahlil shuni ko'rsatadiki, bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi fonetikdan leksik va grammatik tizimlarga tomon bosqichma-bosqich rivojlanadi. Bu jarayonda ijtimoiy muhit, ota-onaning nutqi va ta'lim jarayoni muhim rol o'ynaydi.

## MAIN BODY

Children's speech development occurs in several stages, each with distinct linguistic characteristics.

### Pre-linguistic Stage (0–1 year)

At this stage, a child does not yet produce complete words but makes sounds, coos, and perceives speech sounds. Linguistically, this period develops phonemic hearing and serves as a preparatory stage for future speech.

### Single-word Stage (1–2 years)

Children begin to express thoughts using single words. A single word often conveys the meaning of a full sentence. Vocabulary acquisition starts actively during this stage.

### Two-word Stage (2–3 years)

Children start forming simple two-word sentences, such as “Mom come” or “Give water.” Syntactic connections begin to emerge, marking early grammatical development.

### Grammatical Development Stage (3–5 years)



During this period, children's speech becomes grammatically more correct. They use plural, tense, and possessive forms, and sentence structures grow more complex. Vocabulary expands, and speech becomes more fluent.

### Advanced Speech Stage (5–7 years)

By this stage, children can construct complex sentences, express their thoughts clearly, and use speech pragmatically. Linguistically, their speech approaches that of adults.

Linguistic analysis shows that speech development progresses from phonetics to lexical and grammatical systems. The social environment, parental speech, and education play crucial roles in this process.

### XULOSA

Xulosa qilib aytganda, bolalarda nutq rivojlanishi murakkab lingvistik jarayon bo'lib, u bosqichma-bosqich shakllanadi. Dastlab fonetik qobiliyat rivojlanadi, keyinchalik leksik boylik va grammatik tuzilma takomillashadi. Har bir yosh davri nutq o'zlashtirishning muhim bosqichi hisoblanadi.

Bolalar nutqini lingvistik jihatdan tahlil qilish ularning til o'zlashtirish mexanizmlarini chuqur anglashga yordam beradi hamda maktabgacha ta'lim tizimida nutqni rivojlantirish metodikasini takomillashtirish uchun muhim ilmiy asos bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

### CONCLUSION

In conclusion, speech development in children is a complex, step-by-step linguistic process. Initially, phonetic abilities develop, followed by vocabulary and grammatical structure acquisition. Each age stage represents a critical phase of language learning.

Linguistic analysis of children's speech helps to understand the mechanisms of language acquisition and provides a scientific basis for improving methods to develop speech in preschool education.



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