

## PSYCHOLINGUISTIC FACTORS OF SPEECH ACTIVITY OF CHILDREN

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### Abstract:

The article describes the psycholinguistic aspects of children's speech activity. Aspects of communicative behavior related to the national character, as well as views on its connection with human psychology and physiology, were assessed as an anthropocentric approach to the language system.

**Keywords:** Psycholinguistics, cognitive linguistics, pragmatics, psychology, child speech, discourse, object, subject.

### Introduction

The formation of children's speech is a complex multi-stage process. Linguists and psychologists alike are interested in the emergence of speech elements during children's understanding of existence and understanding. A child, like any living creature, changes and develops every day. This process is directly reflected in his speech. The child's speech is initially related to the situation. The content of the speech is known only to the interlocutor (parent). The reason is that the understanding process takes into account the child's gestures, movements, facial expressions, and intonations. Based on these characteristics, psychologists divide the development of a child's speech activity into three main periods. 1. The period before mastering speech. (from 2 months to 11 months) 3. The period of mastering the grammatical structure of the language (from 19 months to 3 years) In the following periods, the child's vocabulary increases and the grammatical forms he uses increase. Psychologists divide the first period into the period of "buzzing" and "buzzing". Linguists interpret the "buzzing" up to five months as follows: 1) uncorrelated, that is, sounds that are not related to each other in any way; 2) non-localized, that is, sounds that occur by chance and are usually combined with speech sounds; 3) non-constant, i.e. sounds that sound the same to parents, but are pronounced differently by the baby every time; 4) sounds that are not relevant, not connected with a known language. The emergence of children's speech is initially situational, that is, related to the situation. That is why their relatives understand them quickly and easily. the fact that he has a disability) causes him to move freely or to be shy and shy (children with physical disabilities). The reflection of existence in children's minds is also different. From our

observations, we came to the conclusion that regardless of the position of the family in society (3-10 years old), physically healthy children are cheerful, easy to communicate, get along with their peers quickly, and are intelligent. Such children have a rich vocabulary. they perceive. According to Vygotsky, they develop social speech well.

On the contrary, children with physical disabilities (blind, deaf, whining, limping, lame, with spots on the body, stuttering) are sad, avoid communication, are sociable, do not go out with their peers, are nervous, as a result of which they perceive existence in black and white colors. According to J. Piaget, they develop egocentric speech. Such children later become more familiar with books, arts, crafts, and sports, and often become talented scientists, famous artists, mature masters, champions (this is not an empty boast, but a fact that has passed the test of life. Here I would like to highlight thirty of our champions who showed themselves as strong-willed individuals at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games). Perhaps this is a situation that occurs as a kind of compensation for those unsatisfied interactions. Admittedly, achieving such a positive result requires a lot of hard work and willpower, so most children give up halfway. The appearance of speech in children is related to the satisfaction of the need to interact with adults. A one-year-old child can satisfy his communication needs with words such as "Give", "Ma". embodies. However, as a result of the expansion of the range of objects that are important for the child or the increase of needs, the appearance of simple sentences consisting of two or three words in his speech leads to an increase in the vocabulary. This creates higher and higher forms of speech activity (words acquire a clear meaning, pronunciation improves, the child learns morphology and syntax. <sup>1</sup> The semantics of children's speech was studied in detail by L.S. Vygotsky. shows the transition to important signs. This development is believed to take place until the child's middle school age. There are asymmetric situations in the process of children's speech development. This situation is often associated with sleepiness or retardation of mental development. The stage of internal speech and all the processes related to it do not happen by themselves. External speech takes place automatically. "- God accepted my daughter's prayer in the morning. Daddy, I'm fine now, don't wake my daughter up in the morning. She closed her eyes again, and didn't open them until she closed them again - she went to dawn. When Sotiboldi took her little girl from the dead side and laid her on the other side, the little girl woke up and prayed as usual without opening her eyes:

- Oh God, heal the sick day..."

In this excerpt from the famous story "The Patient" by Abdulla Qahhor, a baby who has not had enough sleep for several days involuntarily repeats a sentence that adults have forced him to memorize. The little girl has not fully woken up yet, her brain is still resting, the real reality has not yet been reflected in her mind. This speech appeared only as a conditioned reflex. Because every morning they would disturb the child's sleep and make him pray for his mother. Such situations can be observed more often in children's speech. Regardless of sleepiness or some mental illness, children sometimes repeat any taught words. They do

not analyze the positive, negative, age-appropriate or inappropriateness of these words. The process of perception in the speech activity of children also takes place in a unique way. In particular, the issue of the negative impact of the text based on false information on the minds of young people. The difficulty of finding out what kind of malicious purpose is hidden under silent words has become one of the most urgent problems of the world today. In the era of fast information technology, not only children, but even adults are confused. It's no secret that many people are losing their senses due to the intensity of the information flow that surrounds us like a spider's web. There is another important negative aspect of this situation. That is, young people fall under the influence of various harmful currents. Those who wrap their malicious intentions in the distorted interpretations of the divine books - the Koran and the Injil - easily achieve their goals. The reason is that many people who are influenced by them are not familiar with the real text or do not have religious knowledge. In their minds, they have ideas about the sanctity of these books and the need to obey them unconditionally. We tried to psycholinguistically analyze this process from the point of view of who is not protected. What is the biggest dream of today's 15-20-year-old energetic young men?! Reading? No. Work? No. Fame! Freedom! Do not forget that we are talking about the youth of the 21st century, and try to forget that you were a "model child". It is a bitter truth that the selfishness of adults is often the reason why our children follow foreign ideas. Let him search for his interests, struggle, find his own way. And you can be a listener until your child finds the right path. Enter into a dialogue, talk! Be a friendly, sincere, listening interlocutor. Age-related aspects of communication are also unique. Psychologists point out that teenagers speak loudly, hoarsely and indistinctly, looking into space. Because most of their thoughts do not come from their life experiences, but are often copied from the words of those around them. Children at this age literally become imitators. In the psyche of teenagers, the desire to be recognized by the majority is so strong that the extreme restrictions of their loved ones, the daily insults of parents such as "you look like so-and-so" inflame this desire even more, cause dissatisfaction, and have a completely negative effect on some teenagers. He suffers from not being able to explain his personal opinion. Parents, they want to communicate with their loved ones, they want to pour out their inner feelings to someone, unfortunately, there is no one around them who listens to them carefully, analyzes their thoughts together, and gives appropriate and sincere advice. After all, everyone is busy. he likes to fix cars, not to learn languages. He likes to cook, not to play the piano. Why do we keep putting ready-made template life positions on our children. If he is a good builder or plumber or confectioner, will it damage our reputation?! The feeling of being useless to others makes a person gradually distance himself from his loved ones, become silent and selfish. The desires of a teenager, which have been buried in him for years without entering into a dialogue, will sometimes become agitated and rebel. Hatred for the "ideal" of his parents, he wants to follow a new path and find a new path. One day he will be so "famous" that everyone will be surprised, even ourselves. When? How? My child? When did I make a

mistake? We remember: when we show our dear child the "ideal" that he must be like, and calmly go to work. When we are satisfied with the fact that we have given money to the tutor, paid the contribution to the sports section, dressed well and are doing well. When we honor ourselves with the title of good father and good mother. And finally, when we don't notice that God has taken away the whites of our eyes due to our arrogance. The reason is that we didn't try to listen to our child, understand his thoughts, feel the changes in his psyche, we didn't find time. Tell me honestly, when did you have a sincere conversation with your child, only about the issues that interested him?! The second question is, if you had a conversation, did you practically support him, taking into account his wishes that "do not correspond to you"?! Now rate yourself: Yes-1point, No-0point. Congratulations if you got 2 points, otherwise... Have you noticed that young people are avoiding direct communication more and more. Only in the virtual world. In the virtual world, "nets" are ready to trap our children. And those who bet money on this, hire scientific experts - psychologists, physiologists, linguists - to weave the nets. And they are real professionals. Unlike us, you put boys and girls in the foreground. Look at the words in their vocabulary: "What do you want? What are you curious about? Why are you sad?" Don't understand? Need help? Shall we send you recommendations for peace of mind? (Of course we will.) Do you believe in Allah? Do you pray? Don't you want to travel so that your prayer can be complete? Don't think about the travel expenses? Come and see, you can study if you want, you can do your favorite work if you want. Your wishes are important to us. We will not leave you alone. We are religious brothers. Let's unite under the banner of Islam! We need you!" Now think objectively. Who is to blame? Are we the ones who cannot find a way to our soul, our world, and our child's heart, who are playing around with the concepts of merit, duty, and justice?! This process is also extremely relevant and can be a source of special research on the approach to the creation of the text, taking into account the psychology of the recipient.

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