



## PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH DEVELOPMENT IN INFANCY OF A NORMALLY DEVELOPED CHILD

The daughter of Aralova Iroda Melikozi,  
Teacher of the Department of Special Pedagogy of JDPU

Nishonova Durдона,  
Master of the 2nd Stage, Special Pedagogy (Speech Therapy)  
Department of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Psychology of JDPU

### ABSTRACT:

All the reforms implemented in our country are aimed at raising a healthy and well-rounded generation. Peculiarities of speech development in infancy of a normally developed child. Developmental periods of speech skills  
Forming a healthy generation into a well-rounded person is a very responsible task, therefore, it is also the result of a humane policy. Deep changes in social, political, economic and cultural life are rapidly entering our daily life. All the reforms implemented in our country are aimed at raising a healthy and mature generation. A person's social well-being largely depends on how he adapts to the world around him and how he feels in society. In order for a person to feel fulfilled in society, it is necessary for him to understand his capabilities and develop the skills to use them. The problem of comprehensive development of the child, which is one of the important tasks of education at the present time, requires the search for effective ways to achieve this goal. In the first years of a child's life, negative factors that disrupt his interaction with society and his behavior delay and inhibit the maturation process of his brain and prevent the formation of a complex inter-analyzer system. In order to provide timely help to such children, it is very important to identify and eliminate defects in their mental and social development as early as possible. Early correction of defects in the child's development remains an urgent problem of special pedagogy and psychology all over the world, including in Uzbekistan. Up to now, the next stages of the child's development - pre-school and school youth have been well-studied pedagogically and psychologically, and a pre-school and school period system of raising children with various disabilities has been created. The period from birth to 3 years of age is mainly focused on by doctors. Doctors are primarily interested in children's health and physical development. The content of work with speechless children of primary school age and problems of its organization were studied in the works of N.A. Rau, Ye.F.Rau, B.D. Korsunskaya, E.I. Leongard, Ye.G.Samsonova, N.D. Shmatko. In these studies, a number of recommendations can be indicated,





familiarization with which is of fundamental importance in organizing work with children of infancy and early preschool age. Specialists discussed the causes of speech defects in children, family defects in parents, causes of speech defects in children, hearing is normal. In the first months of a child's life, this control involves paying attention to the reaction to sounds, speech reactions, humming, and whispering. If you suspect that the baby's hearing has decreased, it is necessary to consult a doctor - an audiologist

### **Periods of development of speech skills**

1st month period 1st vocal reaction - crying and screaming appears in babies from birth. Of course, this is not just speech, that is, by making different sounds, the baby trains his tongue, lips and vocal cords. When it's time to speak (when the brain develops, when coordination improves), the entire speech apparatus is ready for work. At the same time, he learned to hear and understand human speech.

Babies not only hear sounds, but also distinguish the human voice from all sounds, which are the first signs of speech development.

**When the baby is close to 2 months old, he starts cooing.** The baby begins to pronounce the first sounds: g-k, k-x. A healthy baby should make many sounds during cooing. For example: a-a-a, a-gu, bu, boom, ma, am, bf. If the baby is in a quiet state, then the first sounds in the baby slow down and the development of speech is delayed. During this period, the baby enjoys sound toys. Sometimes babies can change their speech from high to low to match the music. It is of special importance for a child to be able to notice each vowel and consonant sounds in speech.

**A 3-month-old baby begins to look in the direction of the sound with full confidence.** Now he can not only find the eyes of his parents who are addressed to him, but also nods and laughs at the adults who are talking to each other. From this moment on, the baby's relationship with the environment expands significantly. He wants to listen to the various sounds and noises of the outside world with great curiosity in the waking state and react to them in different ways. Loud or dull noises usually startle the squirrel, startle it, and sometimes it starts to cry. Khushchakchak is very interested in the sound of musical instruments, human voice, listens carefully and rejoices.

**A 4-month-old baby hums for a long time.** The gallagan period of Gugulash is 4 6 months of life. It is during this period that the baby fully acquires the structure of





emotional expressive vocalism of his native language. (positional allophones to vowels) (combinatorial allophones to consonants). The timbre of vowel sounds is adapted for learning the mother tongue as positional allophones. Learning to biowork the formative areas of the vowel allophones of the mother tongue, the baby moves to differentiation with the motor aspects of the articulator. From the age of 4 months, the biggest innovation is that he communicates with adults in his mother tongue. Usually, a 4-month-old baby starts cooing. Simple unintelligible syllables are repeated. The baby repeats "ma", "kha" and other syllables with all his heart.

**At 5-7 months, based on previous skills, the baby chooses people, objects, and treats them differently.** In addition, he begins to distinguish adults' facial expressions, voices and some actions. all these can be the foundation for understanding the speech. By the age of 5 months, it shows musical cooing in different intonations. He now cooes often and for long periods: in response to emotional communication with her, in a free lying position: out of sight of toys forgave and others. If a baby hears an adult's voice or his own voice, then his cooing becomes longer, longer, and more varied. For the development of cooing, the baby should be able to feel good and have a positive emotional state.

**8-9 months speech development is important.** When talking to a 9-month-old child, his understanding increases. It changes the character of the buu, the nature of the activity.

**A child of 10-12 months begins to develop active speech, the child speaks his first words.** The beginning of understanding the speech becomes difficult to act with objects. In 10-12 months, the child learns to perform actions according to the words of adults. Actions are varied and purposeful. The number of the child's toys increases; attempts to play the game are felt. At the end of this period, the child walks independently in a vertical position.

## References

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