

## Literacy education of speech impaired children as a pedagogical-psychological problem

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**Abstract:** In this article, it is considered that speech development defects have a negative effect on the intellectual development of children, their preparation for literacy teaching and the process of learning literacy, therefore, it is of great importance to study the specific features of speech development of children with speech defects.

**Key words:** children with incompletely developed speech, teaching literacy, pronunciation defects, corrective exercises, game, correction, vocabulary, intellectual development, speech, defect.

Ma`lumki, nutqida, itellektida va boshqa muhim sohalarida nuqsoni bo`lgan bolalarda hayotiy tajriba, muloqat tajribasi kam bo`ladi. Natijada bolaning oiladagilar, bolalar bog`chasidagilar, ko`chadagilar, umuman atrofdagilar bilan munosabati va muloqati qiyinlashadi. Nutqdagi nuqsonlar bolaga o`z fkrini erkin ifodalashga to`sinqilik qiladi.

Nutq rivojlanishidagi nuqsonlar bolalarning intelektual tarraqiyotiga, ularning savod o`rgatishga tayyorlashga, savod o`rganishiga salbiy tasir etadi. Shuning uchun nutq nuqsoni bor bolalarni nutq rivojlanishining o`ziga hos hususiyatlarini o`rganishning ahamiyati katta. Darhaqiqat, nutqi to`liq rivojlanmagan bolalarni ijtimoiy hayotga va o`qishga tayyorlash, maktabgacha tarbiya ishida psixik jarayonlarni va shahslararo munosabatni shakillantirish, tarbiya va ta`limning asosini tashkil etishi kerak. Bu bolalarning boshlang`ish sinflarda muvaffaqiyatli o`qishlari uchun zarur bo`lgan bilimlar va ko`nikmalar bilan qurollantirish, bolalarni o`yin, mehnat va o`quv faoliyati jarayonida kelajakka-maktabga va hayotga moslashtirib berish logoped va tarbiyachilarning eng muhim vazifalaridan biri.

Logopedik mashg`ulotlar jarayonida lug`at boyligini rivojlantirish, so`zning ma`nosini mazmunini idrok etish, nutqning leksik tomonining shakillanishi bola bilish jarayonining rivollinishida katta ahmiyatga ega. Chunki, so`z nafaqat muomala va shaxslararo munosabat vositasi, balki tafakkur rivojlanishining asosiy negizidir.

K.D.Ushinskiy “Bizning vazifamiz bolani sinchkov kuzatishga, ko`rgan va eshitganlarini yagona, to`g`ri fkirga birlashtirishga, eshita olishga, ko`rishga va bu fkirni so`z bilan to`g`ri ifodalashga o`rgatishdir” - deb juda to`g`ri ta`kidlagan. Chunki nutq bolaning har tomonlama kamol topishida muhim o`rin tutadi. Bola nutqining to`liq shakillanishi asosan olti yoshgacha to`g`ri keladi. Bu yoshda nutqi

normal rivojlanayotgan bola nutqidagi barcha tovuishlarni, talafuz etishni, so`zлarni o`z o`rnida qo`llashni, o`z fkrini mantiyqiy to`g`ri bayon etishni mukammal egallaydi. Lekin ba`zi bolalarda nutq shakillanishida o`z tengdoshlariga nisbatan orqada qolish, nutq buzilishlarining turli ko`rinishlari uchraydi. Har bir nutq kamchiligi o`ziga xos tarzda namoyon bo`lib, u bola rivojlanishiga turlicha salbiy tasir ko`rsatadi. Nutq buzilishlariga ega bolalarni ko`pincha normal rivojlanishdan orqada qolishi, aqliy-hissiy sferalarini takomillashmasligiga olib keladi; bollarni maktabga tayyorlashda bir qator qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi. Bolalarda uchraydigan nutqiy nuqsonlar turli formalarda namoyon bo`ladi. Ba`zi bolalarda nutqning tovush talafuz tamonidan kamchilik bo`lsa bashqalarda esa nutqning to`liq rivojlanmaganligini yoki nutqning tempi, ritmida kamchliklar uchraydi.

Normal rivojlanayotgan 6-7 yoshli bolaning umumiy va nutqiy rivojlanishi darajasi maktabda ta`lim olishga ma`lum jihatdan yetarli ko`nikmalarga ega bo`lishini ko`rsatadi. Nutqi to`liq rivojlanmagan bolalarda maktabda ta`lim olishga, savod o`rganishga zarur bo`lgan nutqiy ko`nikma va malakalar yetarli shakillanmagan bo`ladi. Bu esa maktabda ta`lim olish, savod o`rganish jarayonida bola oldida bir qator qiyinchilikni tug`diradi va o`zlashtirishda tengdoshlaridan orqada qolishiga olib keladi.

Bolalarning maktab ta`limiga tayyorlash ularning indidval xususiyatlariga, aqliy va jismoniy tamondan nechog`lik rivojlangaligiga bog`liqdir. Savod o`rgatish ta`lim tarbiyaning muhim vositasi bo`lib bu davirda o`quvchilarga to`gri o`qish, chiroyli yozish hamda o`qiganlarini so`zlab berish o`rgatiladi. Nutqni gaplarga, gapni so`zlarga, so`zni bo`ginlarga ajratishi, tovushlarni eshitib va talaffuz qilib bir-biridan farqlash, sozda tovushlarning ketma - ketligiga etibor berishni ham bilishlari taminlanadi. (K.Abdullayeva, K. Nazarov 1966y)

Ona tilini o`zlashtirish, bolalarni oilada va bolalar bog`chasida egallagan nutqiy ko`nikmalari (dialogik va monalogik, bog`langan nutqni o`stirish), takomillashtirishni hamda bolar uchun yangi nutqiy faoliyat yozma nutqni shakilantirish vazifalarini o`z ichiga oladi. Bu vazifalarni yechishi bolalardan yetarli lug`at boyilgiga ega bo`lishni, nutqni grammatik qatorini rivojlangan bo`lishini talab qiladi.

Ularni amalga oshirishda bolani nutqiy voqelikni anglashi muhim sharoit hisoblanadi.

Shu sababli bu bolalarni o`qish va yozishiga o`rgatishga tayyorlash davrida bola nutqidagi nuqsonlarni tuzatish bilan birga olib boriladi.

Tayyorlov davrining asosiy vazifasi bolalar diqqatini so`zga qaratish, nutqni ular ongida aks ettirishdan iborat. Bu davirda asosiy e`tabor fonematik idrokni, tovush analizi va sintezini, nutqni ravonligi, va ifodalilagini shakillantirishga qaratilgan. Shu maqsadda tovushlar artikuliyatsiyasi aniqlashtiriladi, artikuliyatsiya yoki akustik

hususiyati bilan bir biriga yaqin tovushlarni farqlashga bola diqqati qaratiladi. Bolalar so`zni tovush tuzilishida orentasiya qilishga o`rganadilar. Har bir so`z ma`lum miqdordagi qatiy ketma – ketlikdagi tovushlardan tuzilganligini anglab yetadilar. Tovush analizi va sintezini shakillantirishga qaratilgan ishlar natijasida bolalar hissiy boyiydi, fikirlash faoliyati faolashadi, ona tiliga qiziqish yuzaga keladi.

Xulosa o`rnida shuni aytish mumkinki, fonematik eshitishni yetarli rivojlanmaganligi, eslab qolishni sustligi asosiy fkirlash jarayonlarini shakillanmaganligi nutqi to`liq rivojlanmagan bolalarda ona tilidagi tovushlar bilan tanishish va ularnini belgilanishini normal bolalarga nisbatan kech o`zlashtirishga olib keladi. Shuning uchun ham bunday bolalar bilan savodga o`rgatishning tayyorlov davridan boshlab jiddiy shug`illanish talab etiladi, chunki aynan shu davrda pedagog bolada o`ziga ishonchni orttirish orqali o`qishga qiziqishni o`yg`ota olishi kerak.

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