

LANGUAGE ACQUISITION IN CHILDREN: EXPLORING THE COGNITIVE AND SOCIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation: Language acquisition in children is a remarkable process that begins at birth and continues to evolve throughout childhood. It is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that involves the development of linguistic skills, including vocabulary, grammar, and communication abilities.

Key words and expressions: language acquisition, children, cognitive factor, communication, grammar, skill, vocabulary.

Аннотация: Овладение языком у детей — замечательный процесс, который начинается с рождения и продолжает развиваться на протяжении всего детства. Это сложное и многогранное явление, которое предполагает развитие языковых навыков, в том числе словарного запаса, грамматики и коммуникативных способностей.

Ключевые слова и выражения: овладение языком, дети, когнитивный фактор, общение, грамматика, навык, словарный запас.

Annotatsiya: Bolalarda tilni o'zlashtirish - bu tug'ilishdan boshlangan va bolalik davrida rivojlanishda davom etadigan ajoyib jarayon. Bu murakkab va ko'p qirrali hodisa bo'lib, lingvistik qobiliyatlarni, jumladan, lug'at, grammatika va muloqot qobiliyatlarini rivojlantirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Tayanch soʻz va iboralar: tilni oʻzlashtirish, bolalar, kognitiv omil, muloqot, grammatika, malaka, lugʻat.

Cognitive factors play a crucial role in language acquisition in children. From a young age, infants are equipped with the innate ability to process language and communicate with others. One of the key cognitive processes involved in language development is the ability to perceive and discriminate between different sounds,

known as phonetic discrimination. Infants are able to distinguish between the sounds of their native language and other languages, which helps them to develop the phonological system of their language. Another important cognitive factor in language acquisition is the ability to recognize patterns and structures in language. Children are able to detect regularities in the language they hear, such as word order, grammatical rules, and sentence structure. This ability to identify patterns helps children to learn and internalize the rules of their language.

Furthermore, cognitive processes such as memory, attention, and problem-solving skills play a role in language acquisition. Children must remember and recall words, phrases, and grammar rules in order to communicate effectively. Attention is also important for focusing on linguistic input and processing information efficiently. Problem-solving skills come into play when children encounter new words or concepts and must figure out their meaning through context or inference. Language is a social phenomenon that is learned through interaction with caregivers, peers, and other members of the community. The social environment provides children with opportunities to practice and refine their language skills through conversations, storytelling, and other forms of communication.

Caregivers play a critical role in supporting children's language development. Through interactions with parents, siblings, and other caregivers, children learn vocabulary, grammar, and communication strategies. Caregivers provide linguistic input, feedback, and encouragement that help children to acquire language skills. The quality and quantity of language input from caregivers can have a significant impact on children's language development.

Peer interactions also play an important role in language acquisition. Children learn from their peers through play, conversation, and collaboration. Peer interactions provide children with opportunities to practice their language skills, experiment with different forms of communication, and learn new vocabulary and expressions. Peer interactions can also influence language use and style, as children may adopt certain linguistic features or slang terms from their peers. Furthermore, the cultural context

in which children grow up influences their language development. Cultural norms, values, and practices shape how language is used and understood within a community. Children learn not only the linguistic rules of their language but also the cultural meanings and conventions associated with different forms of communication.

In conclusion, language acquisition in children is a complex process that is influenced by a variety of cognitive and social factors. Cognitive processes such as phonetic discrimination, pattern recognition, memory, attention, and problem-solving skills play a role in how children learn and use language. Social factors such as caregiver input, peer interactions, and cultural context also shape children's language development. By understanding the interplay between cognitive and social factors, researchers and educators can better support children's language acquisition and promote effective communication skills.

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