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THE EFFECT OF LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE ON SPEECH PERCEPTION AND PRODUCTION

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***Abstract.** Language experience plays a pivotal role in shaping how individuals perceive and produce speech sounds. This article provides a comprehensive overview of the current understanding of how language experience influences speech perception and production across various linguistic contexts. It explores the mechanisms underlying the effect of language experience on phonetic categorization, speech perception in noise, and speech production accuracy. Furthermore, it discusses the neural correlates and plasticity associated with*

language experience and their implications for language acquisition and bilingualism.

Keywords. *Language experience, speech perception, speech production, phonetic categorization, bilingualism, neural plasticity, cognitive control, language acquisition, speech in noise, cross-linguistic interactions.*

Introduction. Language experience encompasses the linguistic environment individuals are exposed to from birth, including their native language(s), dialects, and second language(s). This experience profoundly shapes an individual's ability to perceive and produce speech sounds. The intricate interplay between language experience, cognitive processes, and neural mechanisms underscores the dynamic nature of speech perception and production.

Studies consistently demonstrate that language experience shapes how individuals categorize and discriminate speech sounds. Native language phoneme categories serve as perceptual anchors, influencing the boundaries between phonetic contrasts. Bilingual individuals exhibit enhanced phonetic flexibility, demonstrating the influence of cross-linguistic interactions on phonetic categorization.

Language experience significantly affects an individual's ability to comprehend speech in noisy environments. Native-language experience provides listeners with perceptual strategies to enhance speech intelligibility amidst noise. Bilingual individuals demonstrate heightened cognitive control, enabling them to effectively suppress noise interference and maintain speech comprehension across languages.

Understanding the influence of language experience on speech perception and production has significant implications for language acquisition and bilingual education. Tailoring instructional approaches to individual learners' linguistic backgrounds can optimize learning outcomes and facilitate language development. Promoting multilingualism fosters cognitive flexibility and enhances cross-linguistic transfer effects.

Discussion. Language experience refers to the cumulative linguistic exposure and proficiency individuals acquire throughout their lives, encompassing their

native language(s), dialects, and any additional languages they learn. This experience profoundly influences how individuals perceive and produce speech sounds.

Language experience refers to the cumulative linguistic exposure and proficiency individuals acquire throughout their lives, encompassing their native language(s), dialects, and any additional languages they learn. This experience profoundly influences how individuals perceive and produce speech sounds, as language experience impacts speech perception and production.

Speech perception:

Phonetic categorization: language experience shapes how individuals categorize and discriminate speech sounds. The phonetic categories of one's native language serve as perceptual anchors, influencing the boundaries between phonetic contrasts. For example, speakers of languages without certain phonetic distinctions may struggle to perceive those sounds in other languages.

Speech perception in noise: individuals with different language experiences exhibit varying abilities to comprehend speech in noisy environments. Those with extensive experience in a particular language develop perceptual strategies to enhance speech intelligibility amidst noise, while bilingual individuals demonstrate enhanced cognitive control to suppress noise interference across languages.

Conclusion. Language experience exerts a profound influence on speech perception and production, shaping phonetic categorization, speech perception in noise, and speech production accuracy. The dynamic interplay between language experience, cognitive processes, and neural mechanisms underscores the complexity of language processing. Future research endeavors should continue to elucidate the mechanisms underlying the effect of language experience on speech perception and production, with implications for language acquisition, bilingualism, and educational practices.

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ERTAK JANRI NUTQINING XARAKTERLI XUSUSIYATLARI

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***Annotatsiya:** ushbu tezisda hayoliy tasavvuri haqiqatga to‘g‘ri kelmaydigan, lekin shu bilan birga, u o‘quvchini o‘ziga jalb qiladigan ertak nutqidagi janrga xos ayrim o‘ziga xos xususiyatlar tahlilga tortilgan, hamda u ertak voqeligini qurishda katta so‘z mahorati va tez fikrlashni talab qilishi bilan ajralib turishi ta’kidlangan.*

***Kalit so‘zlar.** Ertak matni, ertak nutqi, xronotop, klishe tuzilmalar, badiiy tasvir.*

Ertak nutqining maqsadi tinglovchiga ibrat, nasihat, hayotiy saboq berishdir. Shu bilan birga u tinglovchiga yaxshi kayfiyat, quvonch, zavq bag‘ishlaydi, uning dunyoqarashini kengaytiradi.

O‘zbek tilshunosligida ertak matni nutq nazariyasi doirasida o‘rganilmagan. Shu nuqtai nazardan qaraganda, ertak nutqini folklor nutqining janri sifatida tan