

METHODS OF SPEECH FORMATION OF CHILDREN WITH ALALIA SPEECH DISORDER

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Annotation:

Alalia is the speech of a child in the mother's womb or at an early stage of development organic injury of the speech sphere of the cerebral cortex before its formation. It is convenient to eliminate speech defects and It is important to use effective methods. Alalia in children diagnosis of speech disorders in the process of working on a speech disorder. The article talks about the methods of shaping the speech of children with Alalia speech disorder.

Keywords: alalia, speech, phoneme, perception, diagnosis, phonemic perception, imitation, perinatal, national,

This speech disorder refers to the phenomenon when a child is not making normal attempts to verbally communicate, because there is a delay in the development or use of the mechanisms that produce speech. For Example, a child may be delayed in speech (i.e., unable to produce intelligible speech sounds), but not delayed in language.

There are many potential reasons why a child would not be using age-appropriate communication; therefore, an SLP has to go through a process of elimination, evaluating each possibility that could cause a speech delay, until an explanation is found. When approaching a child with a speech delay an SLP has to evaluate: speech and language. For Example, the child attempts to produce an age appropriate amount of language, but the language would be difficult or impossible to understand. Conversely, since a child with a language delay typically has not yet had the opportunity to produce speech sounds, it is likely to have a delay in speech as well.

Speech has a lot to do with the organs of articulation – Lips, the tongue, mouth, jaw and vocal chords, not to mention the muscles and nerves that connect them with the brain. The speech delay can be are categorized into age related milestones. Lets begin at the age of 12 months, through to early adolescence. Alalia is the continuous development of the cerebral cortex as a result of organic trauma of the speech circle until the formation of speech in the mother's womb or at the initial stage of development of the child. Motor alalia this is considered as a result of organic disturbances in the central character, an unhealthy neurological appearance leads to a serious lag behind in the development of speech. Supporters of this concession explain the lack of verbal doubt with motor failure. Taking care of the mother from the early development period of the child and from the period of pregnancy allows to prevent the speech defects encountered in later children. Defects in children's speech, difficulty in understanding the speech of others, make it difficult for them to communicate with others and join their peers. Since speech is the ability to see and think, as the child grows up, his imagination of the environment is formed, and his reflection through the vocabulary improves. The influence of education, social and biological factors on the development of speech is also great. Alalia - speech of a child in the mother's womb or at the initial stage of development organic injury of the speech sphere of the cerebral cortex before its formation due to non-continuous development. The

term "Alalia" (Greek a - no, Latin lalio - speech) is a translation of speech absence, state of speechlessness - old in the literature on speech disorders observed since time immemorial. From the term "Alalia" in special literature In addition, they used the following terms for this speech defect:

"Congenital aphasia", "Ontogenetic aphasia", "Developmental aphasia", "Dysphasia", "Slowdown of speech development", "Constitutional retardation of speech", "Language acquisition deficits" etc. There is no scientific data on the prevalence of alalia. According to data, alalia is one percent of children of preschool age, school 0.6-0.2% of children aged On average, alalia observed in 0.1 percent of the population. According to the authors, Alalia is a boy it is 2 times more common in boys than in girls. For a long time in the study of alalia, the reasons for its origin who showed it differently. R. Copen, A. Guttsman, E. Freshels, M. Zeeman and others believe that alalia is in the womb of the child or during development a cold or a pathological process of alimentary trophic metabolism resulting from. According to A. Treytel, alalia is the result of insufficient attention and memory. A. Libman alalia is incomplete speech with intellectual deficiency connects A. Iving speak on the basis of the incomplete development of speech in children attributes the absence of motor imagery to brain disorders. M. Zeeman stated that speech is the result of the disturbance of the centers of the brain does not develop. The corrective education system consists of three consistent periods, each of which has its own goal and has duties. In the first period of education (September-November) there are only frontal training It is held under the section "Formation of pronunciation and development of speech" (per week 5 times). During the week of literacy training in the second period of education (December-March). 3 per week for two classes, pronunciation formation and speech development training is allocated. In the third period of education (April-June), that is, study in the period when any sound can be introduced into the material (at this time pronunciation of sounds should be completed) once a week or two exercises for speech development, one or two exercises for pronunciation is allocated to formation. The material passed in June-August individual corrective works will be carried out on strengthening. The number of lessons is determined by the speech therapist of the contingent of children and theirs determined taking into account the dynamics of movement. Pronunciation and formation of phonemic perception and development of speech Formation of pronunciation.

The main corrective works in this department are as follows:

- clearly different in pronunciation, opposed to each other formation of putable phonemes;
- to pronounce different words according to the complexity of syllables to teach; teaching to freely use acquired independent speech skills; First of all, special logopedic methods are used to perform the assigned tasks with the help of correction of defects in the pronunciation of sounds and sounds present in speech is determined. Formation of proper articulation skills is set is one of the main conditions for successful solution of tasks.

Special time is devoted to the development of phonemic perception and auditory memory: children listen to speech, distinguish and remember some sound elements of speech download, remember the material heard and perceived, their own and others learn to compare the sound of their speech. Development of articulatory skills and phonemic perception of the sound of speech it is carried out simultaneously with the development of analysis and synthesis of its composition. Exercises for analyzing and synthesizing the sound content of words helps normalize the process of forming phonemes and children prepares to acquire literacy. Correct pronunciation of sounds in all periods of remedial education. Consolidation is complicated by the development of diction, the composition of

sounds adding to the work of eliminating difficulties in pronouncing words will go. Pronunciation formation work is individual (group and frontal) is carried out in training. Corrective education by department the ability to observe and generalize within the framework of language tasks in children development, mastered lexical and grammatical material from expanding the skills of practical application in various forms of speech consists of Lexical-grammatical exercises are pronounced correctly by children is conducted on the basis of the material, strengthening the sound content of this material the corrected sounds of the stage are included. Hearing the main part of the word, distinguishing and being able to pronounce correctly develops language observation, later creates conditions for independent speech improvement. The main task of enriching and clarifying children's vocabulary is carried out by the educator goes The speech therapist continues his work on speech development deepens, in which he comes to himself with the following:

- expanding children's vocabulary;
- draw their attention to the meaning of words and some ways of forming words attraction;
- sets tasks such as analyzing the existing vocabulary. Development of listening attention. To develop children's ability to focus their listening attention on one point to do The purpose of the lesson: to hear the children imitate the sound, which to teach to determine that the toy makes such a sound. Previously done: Work on the development of auditory attention was carried out. Preparation for the session: The speech therapist uses toys that make sounds: prepares cows, puppies, goats, cats, sheep, etc. "Find what screaming? " game. Summary of the game: The speech therapist has been prepared in advance He takes one toy and shows it to the children, imitates his voice and asks the children which animal's sound is this.

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