



## FEATURES OF PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN WITH SPEECH DEFECTS ALALIA.

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| Article history:  | Abstract:  |
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| <b>Received:</b> December 8 <sup>th</sup> 2023  | The cause of Alalia's speech defect is damage to the spinal cord of the brain.   |
| <b>Accepted:</b> January 7 <sup>th</sup> 2024   | With alalia, defects in the development of mental and motor skills may be observed, along with a lack of development of the speech language of children. |
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In modern practice, you can find synonymous terms denoting systemic underdevelopment: alalia, developmental aphasia, ontogenetic aphasia. Many factors can affect the development of a child's speech. One of the speech defects of the triad in children is Alalia, a complex speech defect.

Alalia's speech defect is caused by damage to the centers of the brain that are related to speech [1].

Scientists from the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign countries have been conducting scientific research in Uzbekistan for several years.

Our country's scientists L. Muminova, M. Ayupova, Russian scientists L. S. Vygotsky, S. N. Shakhovskaya, E. M. Mastjukova, N. N. Traugott, etc. b added their shares

Alalia (according to B. M. Grinspun) is a complex defect in the absence or underdevelopment of speech due to organic damage to the speech zones of the cerebral hemisphere during perinatal or early development of the child.

If the auditory-speech center (Wernicke's center) is damaged, then it is a sensory alalia, if the speech motor (Broca's center) is damaged, it is a motor alalia. If the activity of these centers is defective in a child, we call this child a child with a speech impediment.

Alalia is a child's injury in the mother's womb or at the time of birth, continuous development of the cerebral cortex during the period before the formation of speech due to organic injury [2]. In this case, the child's speech does not develop for a long time: until 5-7 years old, and in some cases until 10-12 years old, the child's language does not come out. Sensory Alalia is rare, motor Alalia is more common in children. In motor Alalia, the child speaks little and incorrectly, looks at him and shapes the spoken word. Ayirim can't make a word by saying it with different voices, he says only one part of the word with a grudge (for example, he can't say shame).

Alalian signs are divided into speech-related and non-speech-related types

In Alalia, there may be defects in the development of mental and motor activity, accompanied by the underdevelopment of children's speaking language.

Mental and motor development is the development of intellectual and motor abilities depending on the child's age, innate and hereditary qualities, because of this, the child interacts with the external environment.

Neurological signs of different degrees are observed in the disease: from the uncomplicated appearance of brain dysfunction and signs of a single failure of the central nervous system, to gross nerve disorders.

According to N. N. Traugott's reports, oral apraxia occurs in 10% of children with disabilities. They have physical deficiency and somatic infertility.[2]

Neurological signs of motor paralysis that are not related to speech include: movement defects, aiming disorders, underdeveloped finger movements, clumsy movements, switching between simple movements, grasping small objects with fingers, include pulling shoes, tying shoelaces, and not being able to perform fine movements.

Mental symptoms include: memory loss, especially hearing, change of city, failure to concentrate on one place, emotional defects. Such children are hyperactive or general hypoactive: less movement, "brake" state.

Neurological signs of motor paralysis that are not related to speech include: movement defects, aiming disorders, underdeveloped finger movements, clumsy movements, switching between simple movements, grasping small objects with fingers, including putting on shoes, tying shoelaces, and changing delicate movements.

Mental symptoms include: memory loss, especially hearing, change of city, failure to concentrate on one place, emotional defects. Such children are hyperactive or general hypoactive: less movement, "brake" state.

Cognitive development of children with autism lags behind as a secondary process, mainly due to hearing-speech impairment. With the improvement of Alalia's speech defect, the cognitive development of this child will return to normal. Signs related to speech: while the ability to hear is preserved, speech defects are observed, speech-forming abilities (simple words, various sounds, some single phrases) develop late.

In some cases, children develop pathological personality traits, neurotic character traits. In children, along with speech defects, negativism, self-doubt, stressful conditions, quick temper, sadness, crying, and inhumanity are observed. Some children use swearing in emotional situations.

The characteristics of the child as a person are related to the lack of formation of the central nervous system, and due to the speech defect, he is separated from the group of children, and this has an adverse effect on the child's spirituality over time. Among them, difficulties in the formation of gnosis, praxis, time synthesis, lack of formation and narrowness of attention, lack of formation of acceptance and other mental abilities are observed.

In the afferent motor disorder, children can make any articulatory movements, but there are clear disturbances in speaking. In this case, the sounds are mixed or changed, so that the words are not related to each other, a common word does not appear, or the sounds are repeated.

In a disease related to efferent motor skills, the inability to perform simple articulatory movements results in slurred speech.

Vocabulary in motor skills is relatively small with age. He learns new words with difficulty, he cannot understand the exact emphasis of words, he uses words inappropriately, he has difficulties connecting words to each other when making sentences. Especially when composing a sentence, he tries to make a simple sentence of one or two words using few words, it is difficult for him to separate the main and secondary information between the sentences, to understand the essences such as cause and effect.

In the complex forms of motor-related disorders, children cannot say general words, they only make individual sounds, and try to explain with facial expressions and actions by saying only one part of the words.

If, based on the results of the speech therapist's examination, the child is diagnosed with "motor alalia", special corrective exercises should be started.

It is a common mistake for parents to think that it is possible to have a speech therapist at the age of 4-5. However, if the correction is started early enough, most of the speech disorders can be cured by the start of school.

The age from birth to 5 years is considered to be an understandable (most convenient) period for correcting speech disorders. The point is that the intensive formation of the brain and the development of its functions take place in early and pre-school age.

According to physiologists, the functions of the central nervous system should be trained when they are formed naturally. This makes it easier to squeeze them. Without proper support, the development of these functions can stop and even stop.

Russian physiologist I. P. Pavlov, who noted the connection between speech and brain functions, said: "Speech mechanisms are related to brain activity that has a hierarchical structure. Each of your connections contributes to the nature of the speaking activity. His research is continued by such world-renowned neurophysiologists as A. R. Luria, N. A. Bernstein, P. K. Anokhin.

L. S. Vygotsky, the father of Russian psychology, showed that "... at first business planning is external in their own way, and then it goes to internal planning and turns into internal talking."

Taking into account that autism is a systemic disease in general, the training by the speech therapist focuses on all aspects of the ability to speak, forming new words, receiving them correctly, speaking more correctly, increasing the vocabulary, the grammatical field of your words. more precisely, it means the process of eliminating quality-related problems. Speech therapy training includes logarithmics and speech therapy massage.

It is necessary to form children's skills such as writing and reading at an early age in various forms of disability. This is because reading and writing play a big role in the development of children's speaking skills.

In the elimination of Alalia's speech defect, not only the speech defect is refined, but psychomotor defects are also refined, analysis, movement processes are developed, and the processes of perception, acceptance, generalization, and comparison, which are important for the development of speech, are formed. In this, he taught to distinguish the terms island, shape, color, and size of things based on the picture. Aiming in a comfortable environment; the concepts of above, below, right, left, pâté and between are formed.

If correctional training is conducted mainly in the form of dance, the child participates in performances with interest, and without realizing it, speech and psychomotor tracking are refined.

Pregnant women need to pay more attention to themselves in order to prevent children from getting sick with Alalia, and young children should be treated before they get sick.

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