

CAUSES OF NORMAL SPEECH DEVELOPMENT AND DISORDER IN CHILDREN

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Abstract:In the article, the reasons for the normative development of children's speech, the causes of disorders, and the ways of developing skills are determined.

Key words:healthy child, speech norms, developmental factor.

Forming a healthy generation into a well-rounded person is a very responsible task, and therefore, at the same time, it is the result of a humane policy.

Deep changes in social, political, economic and cultural life are rapidly entering our daily life. At the same time, the social and economic changes taking place in our society continue to increase the number of children with physical and mental disabilities.

At the same time, the development of children's speech with defects remains a pain point for all of us. The normal formation of speech is the reason why not only parents, but also our children are separated in the society.

We know that a baby starts to scream and cry as soon as it is born, the baby's cry is a reaction to hunger, pain, cold, and other effects that disturb it. However, it also has a positive significance for the baby's growth: the baby's breathing and speech apparatus become stronger due to screaming. In general, the crying of a young child is one of the necessary conditions for the growth of speech. When the baby is two or three months old, in addition to screaming and crying, he begins to make sound combinations such as agu, a, u, and the production of certain sounds strengthens and strengthens his speech apparatus. It also helps to create some new sounds.

When the child is 3-4 months old, his tongue starts coming out. Some sounds appear in it. The influence of other people's speech begins to be felt in the baby's language production. The baby hears the speech of the people around him and begins to imitate speech combinations without realizing it. Deaf-mute children may scream and babble, but speech develops normally only in healthy children. The beginning of children's speech plays a preparatory role in the process of speech development. During the period of language production, various sounds and their combinations are formed, the speech apparatus develops and strengthens.

When speech is not fully developed, late appearance of speech, poor vocabulary, agrammatism, and pronunciation defects are observed. The concept of underdevelopment of speech is based on the advanced point of view about the possibility of a unified pedagogical approach to various manifestations of underdevelopment of speech according to its etiology, based on the specific state of child speech development.

Speech occurs in the presence of certain biological conditions and, first of all, in the normal development and functioning of the central nervous system. However, speech is an important social function. Therefore, only a few biological conditions are not enough for its development, it arises in the process of the child's communication with adults. Communication with the child's emotionally close person, i.e. parents and other family members, is of leading

importance. The need for communication is formed in the process of the child getting into contact with the people around him.

It occurs in the first two months of a child's life, on the basis of his primary organic requirements and the need for new impressions. The crucial role of communication in the emergence and development of child speech is proven by hospital studies. Exclusion of a child from a stimulating human environment, family, child group, etc., is organized as a deprivation situation. This situation slows down the child's mental development. If this situation continues for a long time, a state of mental deprivation occurs. Deprivation has a bad effect on the development of speech. This means that the child's effective needs (caressing, love) are not met from the moment he is born. Such a situation often arises as a result of being brought up in families where the parents drink alcohol, there is no mother, and children are brought up in children's homes, where upbringing is poorly taken care of.

Development of the child in the mother's womb, childbirth (birth trauma, asphyxia) and various harmful factors affecting the first years of life can lead to underdevelopment of speech. Consumption of alcohol and nicotine during pregnancy also causes defects in the physical and mental development of the child. One of the most common manifestations of these defects is the incomplete development of speech. Children with alcoholic syndrome are born with low weight, lag behind in physical and mental development. In addition, stunted height and underweight, chest deformity, microcephalic or hydrocephalic skull, short neck, underdevelopment of the upper and lower jaw, high or deep, narrow palate, narrow and short eye slits, and a number of other signs are observed. These signs can be observed along with various visual, hearing and speech defects.

Hereditary factors play an important role in the occurrence of speech disorders, including underdevelopment of speech. In such cases, a speech defect occurs even under the influence of seemingly insignificant harmful factors.

In addition, the pathology of pregnancy related to the time of injury, central nervous system disorders related to birth trauma (intranatal brain injury), and postnatal damage caused by the effects of infection and trauma after the birth of the child can also be the cause.

In short, every mother and family members are responsible for the birth of a healthy child, as the causes of each defect go back to the prenatal and postnatal periods. A mother should eat right and follow a healthy lifestyle during pregnancy. The postnatal period is very important for the birth of a child, that is, for a healthy birth. Traumas and other aspects during childbirth must not occur.

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