



DEFECTS IN THE SPEECH OF YOUNG CHILDREN

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Abstract. This article presents ideas about the correct formation of speech in preschool children, causes of speech defects, analysis and ways to correct them.

Key words: speech, sound, articulation, peripheral disorders, functional disorders, asphyxia, stuttering, aphasia, oral speech, pedagogue, written speech disorder, oral speech disorder.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada maktabgacha yoshdagi bolalarda nutqning to'g'ri shakllanishi, nutq kamchiliklarini yuzaga keltiruvchi sabablar, tahlillar va ularni tuzatish yo'llari haqida fikrlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nutq, tovush, artikulyatsiya, periferik buzilishlar, funksional buzilishlar, asfiksiya, duduqlanish, afaziya, og'zaki nutq, pedagog, yozma nutq buzilishi, og'zaki nutq buzilishi.

Speech development in young children plays a crucial role in their overall cognitive and social development. However, it is not uncommon for young children to develop speech impediments, which can hinder their ability to communicate effectively with others. These deficits can range from articulation disorders, phonological disorders, and fluency disorders to more severe conditions such as apraxia and dysarthria. Understanding common speech disorders in young children is critical for parents, caregivers, and teachers to provide appropriate support and intervention to help children overcome these difficulties. One of the most common speech disorders in young children is articulation disorder, which affects the child's ability to pronounce sounds and syllables correctly. This can lead to speech that is difficult to understand and can be frustrating for both the child and those trying to communicate with them. Articulation disorders can be manifested in different ways, for example, replacing one sound with another, omitting sounds or distorting sounds. For example, a child may say "Biy" instead of "Bir" or "Nana" instead of "Non".

Another common speech disorder in young children is phonological disorder, which involves difficulty with basic sound patterns in language. Children with phonological disorders may have difficulty understanding or producing certain sound patterns or rules in their speech. For example, a child may have trouble with vowel sounds such as "bv" or "water", which leads to simplification or substitution in his speech. Phonological disorders can affect a child's ability to be understood by others, as well as their ability to express themselves clearly and accurately. Fluency disorders such as stuttering or confusion are also common speech disorders in young children. Stuttering is characterized by disturbances in speech fluency, such as repetitions, stretches, or blocks of sounds or words. Confusion, on the other hand, involves fast or disorganized speech that is difficult to understand. Children with impaired

fluency may have difficulty speaking fluently and may be anxious or self-conscious in their speech. Apraxia of speech is a more serious speech disorder that affects a child's ability to plan and coordinate articulatory movements to produce speech sounds. Children with apraxia may have trouble sequencing sounds and syllables in the correct order, leading to errors in their speech. This can make it difficult for others to understand what the child is trying to say and affect the child's self-esteem and confidence in communicating with others. Dysarthria is another severe speech disorder that affects a child's ability to control the muscles involved in speech production. Children with dysarthria may have slurred speech, poor articulation, or weak and distorted speech sounds. This can lead to slurred speech that is difficult for others to understand. Dysarthria can occur due to neurological diseases or injuries that affect the ability of the brain to control the muscles involved in speech. It is important for parents, caregivers, and teachers to be aware of the signs of speech disorders in young children and to seek appropriate support and intervention to help children overcome these difficulties. Early intervention is important in addressing speech disorders and can improve a child's ability to communicate effectively with others. Speech therapy, individualized treatment plans, and supportive environments help children with speech disabilities develop their communication skills and reach their full potential. By understanding common speech disorders in young children and providing the necessary support and intervention, we can help children overcome these difficulties and develop their communication skills. "Speech defects in young children" is the term for children's language refers to the speech mistakes he makes while acquiring skills. These errors can range from incorrect pronunciation of words to grammatical errors in sentence structure. Although these mistakes may seem harmless or even cute to parents and caregivers, research has shown that they can actually be a sign of language difficulties or delays.

Another type of errors in children's speech is called morphosyntactic errors. These errors include errors in sentence structure, such as using incorrect verb forms or omitting important words. Although these errors may be normal even in the early stages of language development, they can sometimes indicate significant delays or language disorders. Research has shown that there are a number of factors that contribute to speech errors in young children. For example, children who come from homes where language is limited or where language is not valued or encouraged may make speech errors. In addition, children with cognitive or developmental delays may be at increased risk for continued speech errors. It is important for parents and teachers to be aware of the potential impact of speech errors on a child's overall language development. If the child's speech errors continue beyond what is typical for his age, it is worth consulting a speech pathologist or other qualified specialist. Early intervention is critical in addressing any underlying language problems and developing strong language skills in children.

Speech disorders in children can usually be congenital or acquired. The following factors can cause the appearance of speech defects:

- During pregnancy, the mother gets viral diseases, wrongly takes medicines.
- Lack of sufficient oxygen to the child's brain during childbirth.
- Children suffering from severe infectious diseases and brain injuries in the period after birth and up to three years of age.
- Do not speak to the child, do not say the words in full and by his name, do not answer his questions when he begins to speak.

-Speaking in "child's language" by parents or grandparents, for example, calling bread "nana", cat "meow", puppy "vov-vov". DSHKOLNOGO VZROSTA S NRUSHENYAMI OPORTNO-GATELNOGO APPARATUS //American journal of research and oblasti humanitarian and social science. -2024/1.S. 64-67

In order to eliminate speech defects, parents and educators should consider the development of children's speech and elimination of defects. To increase the effectiveness of speech development, it is also important to observe the surrounding objects, organize walks and trips. If you have more specific questions about speech disorders in young children, please provide more information. Then I can help you more fully. In conclusion, speech impairments in young children are a common phenomenon in young children's language development and provide valuable information about their language skills and potential problems. Although speech errors are a normal part of language acquisition, it is important for parents and teachers to know when these errors may indicate the need for further assessment and intervention. By understanding the factors that contribute to speech errors and providing early support and guidance, we can help children develop strong language skills and reach their full potential in communication.

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