



TYPES OF SPEECH DISORDERS

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Abstract: Speech is a fundamental aspect of human communication, enabling individuals to express their thoughts, emotions, and ideas. However, for some, speaking is a challenging task due to various speech disorders that affect the voice, articulation, fluency, or comprehension of language. These disorders can be detrimental to an individual's self-esteem, social interactions, and overall quality of life. In this article, we will explore the different types of speech disorders, their characteristics, and the impact they have on individuals and society.

Keywords: language disorders, affects, schoolchildren, speech, growing speech process, gestures

Introduction: The foundations for the improvement of speech and language start in utero, with the boom of the anatomical constructions and physiological procedures that will ultimately guide sensory, motor, attention, memory, and studying skills. As mentioned in the later area of this chapter on motives and hazard factors, clearly each issue that threatens prenatal improvement of the fetus—from genetic abnormalities, to dietary deficiencies, to exposure to environmental toxins—is related with a multiplied chance of growing speech and/or language disorders. Before the cease of the prenatal period, fetuses are in a position to hear, albeit imperfectly, speech and different environmental sounds, and inside a few minutes after delivery they exhibit specific interest to human faces and voices. This early activity in different humans seems to set the stage for forming relationships with caregivers, who scaffold the kid's developing potential to anticipate, initiate, and take part in social routines. The social experiences and competencies that take place at some stage in the infant's first months of lifestyles are necessary precursors to pragmatic language skills: the toddler first learns to interact in reciprocal interactions and to carry communicative intentions thru nonlinguistic capability such as gestures, and starts off evolved to accomplish these identical dreams thru language varieties such as early words. In the first few months of life, kiddies exhibit enhancement in their potential to understand increasingly more special patterns of speech, a precursor to linking spoken phrases

with their meanings. Also, in the first months of life, children start to use their oral mechanisms to produce nonspeech sounds, such as cooing and squealing, as they increase manage of their muscular tissues and movements. Thus, they are capable to produce more and more regular combos of speech-like sounds and syllables (babbling), a precursor to articulating recognizable words. Evidence from neurophysiological habituation, neuroimaging, and preferential searching research suggests that teens commence to apprehend speech patterns that recur in their environments early in the first 12 months of life. When examined the usage of behavioral measures, most 12- to 18-month-old youth exhibit that they can apprehend at least a few phrases in the absence of gestural or different cues to their meaning. They additionally can produce at least a few intelligible phrases for the duration of this period, displaying that they are obtaining each expressive language and speech skills. Their speech abilities growth in a systematic trend over the subsequent few years, as they research first to say quite less complicated consonants (e.g., “m,” “d,” “n”) and later to say greater difficult consonants (e.g., “s,” “th,” “sh”) and consonant clusters (e.g., “bl,” “tr,” “st”). Receptive language, expressive language, and speech all strengthen at a speedy tempo thru the preschool length as youngsters analyze to apprehend and say hundreds of character words, as properly as study the grammatical (or morpho-syntactic) regulations that allow them to apprehend and produce more and more lengthy, sophisticated, intelligible, and socially proper mixtures of phrases in phrases and sentences. These speech and language abilities allow teens to gain conversation dreams as various as perception an easy story, taking a flip in a game, expressing an emotion, sharing a non-public experience, and asking for help. By the quilt of the preschool period, kid's capacity to apprehend the language spoken with the aid of others and to talk nicely sufficient for others to recognize them gives the scaffolding for their developing independence.

Definition and Importance of Speech Disorders

The voice we use to communicate is the most effective means to share our thoughts and express our emotions to others. This is made possible by capturing the airflow discharged from the lungs, using the vocal cords to produce vibrations, and shaping the sound in the vocal tract. Yet some individuals struggle to perform these complicated movements effectively due to existing health problems, trauma, mental or social reasons, or lack of adequate motor programming. People suffering from particular speech defects have to be careful when speaking to others, and they may feel isolated from society. They can also be exposed to harassment and variations due to their differences. Fortunately, every year, a large number of them regain their original voice through successful treatment sessions with speech therapists. Such experts diagnose the issues and provide support to assist the patients in developing their communicative abilities. The voice a person uses to communicate can be described as the most distinctive feature when it comes to making personal contact. It is a fundamental element for us to be able to share our thoughts and express our emotions. Every second, through our language, we convey many different attitudes and cultural heritage. When we are too angry to maintain control over our thoughts, for instance, our emotions reach the breaking point and can be made public by the trembling timbre of our voices. For an adult, uncontrolled sobs may be

quite emotional, but when a little girl sobs, her emotions become much more notable. These kinds of intense communication that wish to grab and manage feelings, a voice tone that expresses fear and disorganization, is really vital. By capturing the airflow discharged from the lungs, utilizing vocal cords to produce vibrations, and shaping the sound in the vocal tract, we can make meaningful noises to express ourselves. However, some individuals struggle to perform these complicated movements effectively due to existing health issues, trauma, mental or social reasons, or a lack of proper motor programming. These conditions are referred to as aural phenotypes, and speech signals are signs that offer a peek into their control mechanisms. At the same time, some individuals who cannot articulate their thoughts at will are suffering from voice disorders.

Prevalence and Impact on Individuals

Studies have found that approximately 5% to 6% of children exhibit speech sound disorders that continue beyond the age when most children have mastered their phonological systems. Additionally, somewhere between 20% and 30% of children between the ages of three and five years old are found to exhibit speech sound disorders. Speech sound disorders are also found to be more common among boys, with a male to female ratio of about four to one. The percentage of adults in the United States with some type of communication disorder is approximately 4% and is consistent with percentages found in other industrialized countries. The prevalence of acquired apraxia of speech among adults after a stroke is not known; however, some have estimated a 0.25 frequency of occurrence, while still others have estimated the occurrence to be much lower. Prospective teachers rate speaking ability and teacher speech as the most important skills for young children to effectively interact with peers and caregivers in school and for understanding academic lessons. School-age children rate the appearance of children with speech sound disorders as less attractive, less positive or friendly, less likely to end up with a good job, and more likely to have a lot of difficulty in school. Children with speech sound disorders have been found to be more frequently identified as having behavior and attention problems in preschool and have also been found to exhibit less prosocial behavior. Children with speech sound disorders also have been found to have significantly poorer reading skills compared to peers with typical speech development, poor phonological awareness skills, which predict problems in learning to read, reduced speech fluency, and a difficulty in producing longer messages, as defined by mean length of utterance. It is also important for parents, educators, researchers, and speech-language pathologists to better understand the extent to which speech sound disorders inhibit the development of early reading and writing skills that are imperative for children's future academic success.

Results and Discussions.

Articulation disorders are characterized by difficulties in pronouncing specific sounds, syllables, or words. This type of disorder affects the way an individual speaks, making it difficult for others to understand them. The most common articulation disorders include:

1. **Phonological Disorder:** This disorder involves difficulties in pronouncing specific phonemes (smallest units of sound) or phoneme combinations.
2. **Apraxia of Speech:** A neurological disorder that affects an individual's ability to coordinate the muscles necessary for speech.
3. **Dysarthria:** A motor speech disorder caused by neurological conditions such as cerebral palsy, stroke, or traumatic brain injury.

Individuals with articulation disorders may struggle with speech development, leading to frustration and low self-esteem. Treatment for these disorders typically involves speech therapy, which focuses on teaching the individual to produce correct sounds and improve communication skills.

Fluency Disorders

Fluency disorders affect an individual's ability to speak smoothly and continuously. These disorders can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetics, brain injury, or psychological conditions. The most common fluency disorders include:

1. **Stuttering:** Characterized by repetitions, prolongations, or blocks of speech sounds, syllables, or words.
2. **Cluttering:** A fluent speech disorder marked by a rapid and irregular speech rate, often accompanied by linguistic and grammatical errors.
3. **Tachyphemia:** A disorder characterized by an abnormally rapid speech rate.

Fluency disorders can significantly impact an individual's communication skills, leading to anxiety, embarrassment, and social withdrawal. Treatment for fluency disorders typically involves speech therapy, which focuses on improving the individual's speech rate, rhythm, and overall fluency.

Voice Disorders

Voice disorders affect the quality, pitch, or volume of an individual's voice. These disorders can be caused by a variety of factors, including vocal cord damage, respiratory conditions, or neurological disorders. The most common voice disorders include:

1. **Vocal Cord Dysfunction:** A condition characterized by vocal cord paralysis, weakness, or spasms.
2. **Laryngitis:** Inflammation of the larynx, often caused by infection, vocal cord abuse, or allergies.
3. **Dysphonia:** A group of voice disorders characterized by abnormal vocal cord vibration or closure.

Voice disorders can significantly impact an individual's communication skills, leading to empathy and understanding. Treatment for voice disorders typically involves vocal therapy, which focuses on improving the individual's vocal technique, reducing vocal cord strain, and promoting healthy vocal cord function.

Language Disorders

Language disorders affect an individual's ability to understand, express, or process language. These disorders can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetics, brain injury, or neurological conditions. The most common language disorders include:

1. **Aphasia:** A language disorder caused by brain damage, often resulting in difficulties with speaking,

listening, reading, and writing.

2. Language Impairment: A disorder characterized by difficulties in understanding, speaking, or processing language.

3. Communication Disorder (Primary Progressive): A disorder characterized by gradual decline in language abilities, often accompanied by cognitive decline.

Language disorders can significantly impact an individual's communication skills, leading to social isolation, emotional distress, and decreased quality of life. Treatment for language disorders typically involves speech-language pathology, which focuses on improving language comprehension, expression, and processing skills.

Conclusion.

Speech disorders are complex conditions that can significantly impact an individual's communication skills, leading to emotional distress, social isolation, and decreased quality of life. Understanding the various types of speech disorders can help us appreciate the complexity of human communication and the importance of seeking professional help when needed. Speech-language pathologists and therapists play a vital role in diagnosing and treating these disorders, helping individuals to overcome their communication challenges and lead fulfilling lives. By recognizing the diversity of speech disorders, we can work together to create a more inclusive and supportive environment that values communication and social interaction. We can provide support and accommodations for individuals with speech disorders, promoting equal opportunities and social participation. Ultimately, our understanding of speech disorders can help us to build stronger, more compassionate communities that celebrate the diversity of human communication.

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