

**CAUSES AND DIAGNOSTICS OF TYPES OF SPEECH DISORDERS IN CHILDREN  
OF DIFFERENT AGES**

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**Annotatsiya:** nutq buzilishi — bu bolalarning ijtimoiy, psixologik va akademik rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadigan keng tarqalgan muammo. Maqolada nutq buzilishining asosiy turlari, jumladan artikulyatsion buzilishlar, afaziya, dislaliya, dysartriya va boshqa holatlar keltirilgan. Shuningdek, nutq buzilishining sabablari, jumladan genetik, nevrologik, psixologik va atrof-muhit omillari haqida ma'lumot berilgan. Diagnostika jarayoni esa tibbiy tarixni o'rganish, nutq va tilni baholash, nevrologik tekshiruv va psixologik baholash kabi usullarni o'z ichiga oladi.

**Kalitso'zlar:** nutq buzilishi, bolalar, artikulyatsion buzilishlar, nutq rivojlanishi, diagnostika, sabablar, genetik omillar, psixologik omillar, atrof-muhit omillari, nevrologik tekshiruv.

**Аннотация:** нарушение речи является широко распространенной проблемой, которая негативно влияет на социальное, психологическое и академическое развитие детей. Статья содержит основные виды нарушений речи, включая расстройства артикуляции, аффию, дисалия, дисртрию и другие. Существует также информация о причинах нарушения речи, включая генетические, неврологические, психологические и экологические факторы. Диагностический процесс включает в себя такие методы, как изучение истории болезни, оценки речи и языка, неврологическое обследование и психологическая оценка.

**Ключевые слова:** речевые расстройства, дети, художественность, диагностика, причины, генетические факторы, психологические факторы, факторы окружающей среды, неврологические действия.

**Abstract:** speech disorder is a common problem that negatively affects the social, psychological and academic development of children. The article presents the main types of speech disorders, including articulation disorders, aphasia, dyslalia, dysarthria and other conditions. It also provides information on the causes of speech disorders, including genetic, neurological, psychological, and environmental factors. The diagnostic process includes medical history, speech and language evaluation, neurological examination, and psychological evaluation.

**Key words:** speech disorders, children, articulatory disorders, speech development, diagnosis, causes, genetic factors, psychological factors, environmental factors, neurological examination.

**Introduction.** For the normal formation of speech, it is necessary to reach a certain maturity of the cerebral cortex, the formation of the articulatory apparatus and the preservation of hearing. Another condition is a full-fledged speech environment from the first days of a child's life. We all know that the correct development of speech requires some care and attention. If you do not pay attention to some diseases that start to appear in the speech, it can lead to serious consequences later. In particular, children's speech is an important object that should be paid attention to, and for its proper upbringing and improvement, the cooperation of parents and pedagogues is equally necessary. Children with speech disorders are children who have deviations in speech development with normal hearing and intact intelligence. Speech disorders

are diverse and can be manifested in pronunciation disorders, grammatical structure of speech, poor vocabulary, as well as disorders of speech speed and fluency. According to the degree of severity, speech disorders can be divided into those that do not prevent studying in public school and severe diseases that require special training. "Speech disorder, limitation of speech behavior has a negative effect on the formation of the child's personality, causes mental disorders that do not exist in reality, specific characteristics of the emotional-will field, negative characteristics of his character (shyness, indecisiveness, inhumanity, negativity, name can pave the way for the development of a sense of belonging" This article talks about speech disorders observed in children and their treatment measures. The existing speech disorder in children is evident in their inability to pronounce certain letters, stuttering during speech, fear of saying certain words, not understanding the meaning of words even when explained, and other similar cases. It should be noted that, according to the classification, speech disorder in children is divided into two categories: A) Biological disorder

B) Linguistic disorder

Speech disorders in children are characterized by whether they are natural or acquired. A child's speech disorder is manifested due to a defect in some part of the brain due to a biological disorder. Children with severe speech disorders cannot be educated in public children's institutions, so there are special kindergartens and schools for children with severe speech disorders. The main symptom of a severe speech disorder is a clear limitation of the means of verbal communication with normal hearing and an intact mind. Children suffering from such diseases have little reserve of speech, and some do not speak at all. The most common shortcoming among speech disorders is the Deliberate. Deliberate is derived from Greek word (DIS - Disadition, Lalia - Speech). This disease is a light speech violation, which can be eliminated through proper diagnosis and treatment. Although the child is mostly found in the 3-4-year-old infallible speech, he pronces some words wrong. For example, the word "machine" can say "Matina", "sweetness" and "Singon". Stuttering (stuttering) is a spasmodic movement of articulatory and laryngeal muscles that often occurs at the beginning (rarely, in the middle) of speech, as a result of which the patient is forced to stop at one sound (or a group of sounds). These symptoms of stuttering are very similar to clonic and tonic spasms. In clonic stuttering, repeated formation of words, syllables and tones is observed. A tonic stuttering pause does not allow the patient to switch to articulating another sound. With the development of stuttering, it is inevitable that certain mental disorders occur. The most common are the fear of letters, syllables and words, that is, of their pronunciation. Patients with stuttering deliberately avoid such letters and words during speech, if possible, they try to replace them with others. During an attack, absolute malaise may appear. All methods of treatment of stuttering differ in methodical approach and types of therapeutic effect. In general, they can be divided into the following - logopedic, psychological, psychotherapeutic, logopsychotherapeutic, social rehabilitation, medicinal (with drugs), physiotherapeutic, complex, unconventional. As soon as you notice that the child's speech is delayed or that he pronounces sounds incorrectly, he stutters, it is necessary to contact specialists. The earlier it is addressed, the more effectively speech defects can be eliminated. The lack of speech does not disappear by itself, but over time it becomes stronger and stronger. The development of the child's speech is one of the most important and integral components of education when raising children to become mature in all aspects. The most common shortcoming among speech disorders is the Deliberate. Deliberate is derived from Greek word (DIS - Disadition, Lalia - Speech). This disease is a light speech violation, which can be eliminated through proper diagnosis and treatment. Although the child is mostly found in the 3-

4-year-old infallible speech, he pronces some words wrong. For example, the word "machine" can say "Matina", "sweetness" and "Singon".

The diagnosis is 2 different - functional and mechanical types:

Mechanical (organic) dissidents are the result of organic speech (tongue, jaw, palate, tooth, and palatation under the bottom of the form. This deficiency makes the language movement harder, the tongue is too short does not allow the top to rise to the top of the tongue. In addition, the language of language is too large or over small and narrow also leads to the diagnosis. In such cases, the correct articulation will be difficult. There is no wrongdoor disorders, shortcomings, the most common reasons in the family are not observed in the artistic speeches. In some families, adults imitate child speech. As a result of the child, "in the language of the child" they speak in the child the right pronunciation of sounds late. Dolstera can occur on imitation in children. The sound is still sufficient, sufficiently-formed young children, have a freshness or vague, have a negative effect on a child's speech. "Children with severe speech disorders cannot be educated in public children's institutions, so there are special kindergartens and schools for children with severe speech disorders. The main symptom of a severe speech disorder is a clear limitation of the means of verbal communication with normal hearing and an intact mind. Children suffering from such diseases have little speech reserve, and some do not speak at all. In this case, communication with others is very limited. Despite the fact that most of these children are able to understand what is said to them, they themselves are deprived of the opportunity to communicate verbally with others. This leads to a difficult position of children in the community: they are completely or partially deprived of the opportunity to participate in games and social activities with their peers." In such conditions, the developing effect of communication is minimal. Therefore, despite sufficient opportunities for mental development, such children experience secondary mental retardation, which sometimes gives reason to consider them as intellectually inferior. This impression is reinforced by the delay in mastering literacy and understanding arithmetic problems. Voice violations are less common in children, but still an important classification. Voice violation includes issues related to the sound quality, height or height. It can lead to difficulty in a hoarse or a strict voice, prolongation of extreme stress or projection. To improve the sound quality and reduce voice gifts, voice therapy and voice recreation may be recommended for violated children.

**Rresults.** Design is the classification of speech violations in children, which involves difficulties used to produce speech. This can lead to difficult speech, slowly, or rapid speech or articulation. Dizzard can occur due to cases such as the brain semi-pales, muscle dystrophy or traumatic brain injury. In order to strengthen the muscles of the mouth, the speech therapy and exercise can be useful for children with dears to improve the clarity and understanding of speech. Another classification of speech violations in children is the apparia of the speech. The approject of speech includes difficulties associated with the planning and coordination of the efforts necessary for the production of the speech. This can lead to difficulties in constant speech errors, difficulties or verbal vehicles. Children with speech apps may benefit from speech therapy to plan and coordinate the movement to help improve speech skills. In addition, delays in the development of speech and language are a widespread classification of speech violations in children. Delays in the development of speech and language usually include delays in achieving speech and language stages. This can lead to difficulties related to communication, social interactions and academic results. Early intervention on speech therapy and language incentives will help children to treat their peers and to communicate their ability to communicate. Selective mutism is another classification of infringing children's speech, which includes not speaking in

certain social situations, even though it can speak in other conditions. Selected muter may be associated with anxiety or shyness and may affect the child's ability to communicate and effectively express themselves. The impact of gradual speech in cognitive-behavior and social situations helps children with selective abstracts and improve the skills of communication. Listening processing disorders are the classification of speech disorders in children, which includes difficulties in processing and commenting. Following these instructions can lead to difficulty in understanding oral language understanding or voting. Children with hearing processing disorders can benefit from speech therapy aimed at understanding hearing information processing and hearing the ability to comment. One of the most common speech disorders in children is a disorder of the artistic. This happens when a child has difficulty manufacturing certain sounds of speech properly. For example, the child can suffer or replace a sound to another when pronouncing the "R" sound. Artistic violations can make it difficult to understand what a child wants to tell others. Another common speech violation in children is fluency breaches. This includes cases as a style described by speech flow disorders. The stinging can appear sounds, repeating sounds or words, as well as as extension. This can confuse speech and interfere with a child's ability to communicate effectively.

**Conclusion.** Speech violation can cause many problems in children. Their impact on their causes, the weight and grows must be different. The timely identification and application of accurate treatment can improve the quality of children. Early identification and intervention for speech disorders are vital for improving communication skills and overall development in children. Understanding the types of disorders, their causes, and effective diagnostic methods can empower parents and caregivers to seek appropriate support and resources for their children. With timely intervention from qualified professionals, many children can overcome speech challenges and thrive in their communication abilities.

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