

ALALIA AND APHASIA ARE SIMILAR AND DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF SPEECH DISORDERS. METHODS FOR CORRECTING ALALIA AND APHASIA SPEECH DISORDERS

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Annotation: there are many types of speech disorders. They differ from each other in the reasons for their origin, to what extent speech is distorted, methods of Correction, and many other aspects. This article discusses the similar and divergent aspects of alalia and aphasia speech disorders and the ways in which they are corrected.

Keywords: alalia, aphasia, therapy, correction, articulation, patient, prenatal, perinatal, postnatal.

Alalia and aphasia overlap in speech disorders:

Speech disorders: in both cases there is a speech disorder. Alalia and aphasia prevent speech from being correct and fluent.

Neurological causes: both are caused by disorders in brain function. While alalia is commonly associated with brain damage in childhood development, aphasia is primarily caused by stroke, trauma, or brain damage in adults.

Education and therapy: in both cases, logopedic care and other therapeutic methods are used.

Differences between alalia and aphasia speech disorders:

Age period:

Alalia: occurs mainly in children, as a result of disorders in brain development.

Aphasia: more in adults, caused by stroke, brain damage or other neurological problems.

Speech development in alalia and aphasia:

Alalia: general underdevelopment or very slow development of speech in a child. Children may not master the basic stages of speech or be associated with poor speech development.

Aphasia: loss or impairment of speech in a person who previously had normal speech. This condition is expressed in a decrease in the ability to remember, compose and understand words in a language.

Origin reasons:

Alalia: brain damage or developmental disorders in the Prenatal, perinatal or postnatal periods. This can occur before or during or after birth.

Aphasia: often occurs in adults as a result of stroke (blockage or rupture of cerebral blood vessels), head injury, brain tumors or other brain disorders.

Speech impairment in alalia and aphasia:

Alalia: can range from complete oratory to mild speech disorders. This situation is represented by phonological, syntactic and semantic difficulties.

Aphasia: can affect a person's ability to find, speak, understand, read and write words. There are different types of this condition (e.g. Broca's aphasia, Wernicke's aphasia), each characterized by specific symptoms.

METHODS FOR CORRECTING ALALIA SPEECH DISORDERS:

Alalia is a delay or incomplete development of speech in children. This condition usually occurs as a result of disorders in brain development.

Logopedic correction work: Logopedic training is the main method of correcting alalia. These activities help develop children's phonological, syntactic and semantic abilities.

Phonological games: sound separation, choice of words and pronunciation of sounds.

Syntactic exercises: drawing up a sentence and studying grammatical rules.

Semantic training: increasing vocabulary wealth and understanding the meaning of words.

Multisensory approach: influence the child's speech development through various sensory organs. This technique involves visual, auditory, and kinesthetic experiences.

Visual aids: learning words using pictures and videos.

Hearing aids: learning to distinguish sounds through music and sound materials.

Kinesthetic experiments: application of hand movements and gestures.

Family support: the participation and support of the family has a huge impact on the speech development of children. It is necessary to work regularly with parents and other family members.

Exercise at home: parents can do logopedic exercises at home with children.

Social interaction: parents should encourage children to interact with friends and other family members.

CORRECTION OF APHASIA SPEECH DISORDER

Aphasia is a speech disorder in adults that occurs as a result of brain damage, usually a stroke or head injury. This condition affects the ability to remember, speak and understand words.

Speech therapy: conducts individual or group training with patients with speech aphasia. Training is conducted in the following areas:

Word recall: patients learn to remember and pronounce words.

Sentence construction: learning to compose and pronounce grammatically correct sentences.

Understanding: exercises for understanding text and speech.

Computer programs: there are computer programs designed specifically for patients with aphasia. Through these programs, patients develop the ability to remember, pronounce, and compose speech.

Social therapy: it is important for patients to communicate and express their thoughts in a social environment. This is done through social therapy sessions.

Group training: patients train together and help each other.

Family support: family members should encourage and support patients to communicate.

Medical care: medical care is necessary to treat the causes of aphasia, such as stroke or brain damage. This may include medication, surgical intervention, or other medical procedures.

Alalia and aphasia are both speech disorders, but differ in their causes, period of occurrence and symptoms. Alalia occurs in childhood due to disorders in brain development and is characterized by a lack or delay in speech development. Aphasia, on the other hand, is more commonly expressed as a result of stroke or brain damage in adults, resulting in loss or impairment of previously developed speech. In both cases, speech therapy and therapeutic methods play an important role. In the correction of speech disorders of alalia and aphasia, an individual approach is required in each case, since the needs and abilities of each patient will be different. Family support and medical care also play an important role in the process. The goal is to restore patients' communication skills and improve their quality of life.

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