

METHODS OF DEVELOPING ORAL SPEECH IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

The article presents the practical aspects of psychocorrective tasks in successfully socializing children with autism syndrome.

Psychological characteristics of solutions to the problem of social adaptation of children with autism syndrome are briefly analyzed. In addition, psychological-pedagogical correction skills and methods of formation of communication skills of children with autism syndrome in the conditions of preschool educational organization were considered.

Keywords: Children with autism syndrome, psychocorrection, diagnostic card, dynamics of development, individual opportunity, play therapy, remission, gramophone, intonation, rhythmic sound, speech and communication skills.

INTRODUCTION

According to today's statistics, the number of children with autism is increasing day by day. With the variety of clinical manifestations of autism, the existence of complex forms of this disease, as well as the complexity of correction and education work, the study of autism syndrome is one of the urgent problems, not only medical but also social.

Now let's learn about autism.

Hobson says, "Children with autism have difficulty recognizing, understanding, and communicating different expressions of emotion (gestures, exclamations, etc.). This, in turn, can impair the ability to understand other people's emotional states.

Autism is a developmental disorder of the nervous system that is first observed in infancy or childhood, characterized by the onset and progression of the disorder, usually without remission. Autism has different forms that develop at different times of life, but usually develops in childhood. Early childhood autism (Kenner syndrome, infantile autism) manifests itself before the age of 3; with difficulties in social interaction, communication, and understanding, delayed speech development, and sometimes without speech. If a child has one or more of the following symptoms, parents should consult a doctor about whether they suspect autism spectrum disorder.

The question arises whether it is a disease or a mental state.

This is a very mysterious disease that is currently being studied by scientists. A child suffering from this disease looks at the world and the environment differently. Babies with autism pay less attention to social cues, look less closely at other people, and are less responsive to their

names. They rarely look into their own eyes, do not wait for them to try to raise it. Such children between the ages of 3 and 5 show little social status.

According to the statistics of 2024, all spectrums of autism diseases occur in approximately 7-1000 people out of 6. 2-1000 people have childhood autism, and 1-3-1000 people have Asperger's autism.

Currently, considerable work is being done on the treatment of this disease. For example, for the treatment of autism, in Uzbekistan, children diagnosed with autism are given work and practical training in the direction of ABA trapezia, a method of useful analysis of behavior recognized by the whole world, in addition to oligophrenopedagogy. They work with children who cannot communicate in different ways. And it is still working today.

Early childhood autism is manifested as follows:

1. Problems in the development of speech and non-speech communication;

- lack of speech; lack of facial expressions and gestures;
- the child avoids eye contact, and does not smile at the interlocutor;
- speech is developed, but the child does not communicate with others, and does not respond to them.
- the child repeats phrases or individual words ("gramophone" or "parrot" speech according to Karner's classification):
- phonetic disorders in speech. Artists have problems with intonation, speech may be rhythmically incorrect;

Autism is manifested in children under 1 year and in the next two to three years of life as follows:

- nervous behavior - actions;
- alienation;
- the child likes to play alone;
- lack of interest in inventing games, imaginary events;
- the child becomes attached to one toy or object and does not part with it, always tries to hold it in his hand;
- the child focuses on only one thing;

The state of the child's speech is checked together with a psychologist and a speech therapist. A speech therapist studies all aspects of speech, while a psychologist focuses on the main functions of speech (especially in the case of speech disorders), communicative and cognitive functions. It is important to determine how the level and nature of speech defects affect the child's development. When speech defects are detected, it is necessary to pay attention to the extent to which they affect the child's communication with others and cognitive activities.

It should be noted that the disorders in childhood autism occur due to the low resistance of communication with the environment, which prevents the development of novelty-oriented behavior. Limiting, stereotyping, and dividing the child's ideas about his environment with close people prevents him from freely using his existing knowledge and skills. Summarizing the above, we can draw the following conclusion about the extremely important role of the development of the emotional-volitional sphere of an autistic child, that is, the necessary condition for the formation of personality is the development of the affective sphere and the formation of emotional connection at an early age. Corrective work aimed at developing the

affective emotional sphere with children with autism syndrome gives them great opportunities to return to normal emotional development. Autism can be overcome only by developing an active meaningful relationship with the environment, which can be realized in the common experience of contact with other people. In conclusion, there is no cure for autism. But we hope that doctors will find a cure for this disease shortly.

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