

“ CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SYNDROME”

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ABSTRACT

What is the syndrome of autism syndrome, what are the signs of autism, can the origin of the syndrome be treated, how does it manifest itself in the social environment, what are the methods of its detection.

Keywords: Autism psychiatrist mental retardation stimulation wildlife chronic rehabilitation prevention physiology psychological social sensor communication.

Autism is a term that came into existence 40 years ago, controversial, but some believe that a person (usually a child) can be diagnosed as “autistic”. The main sign of this disease is the child's difficulty in communicating, pulling himself out of contact with other people, as if living in his own world. People with some autistic limitations show outstanding abilities aimed at one particular area (such as painting), and others fall into a normative “normal” state. Nevertheless, there is no cure for this disease in the whole world until Enoch. Autism is one of the diseases of the nervous system.

Autism is a syndrome that involves a kabilami of “autos”, that is, distancing oneself from reality, detachment from the outside world and impaired communicative function with the outside world, realizing that grekcha means “itself”. In our country, an increasing number of such children are medical workers, psychiatrists, psychologists. the identification of the deep approaches of educators and parents to this problem and the reasons for its occurrence, as well as the development of the most optimal options for correcting the Ulan, is pushing.

The sensory, social and emotional difficulties that my child with autism syndrome faces throughout life are related to their individual identity in the perception of information. In order to understand the peculiarities of this child's mouth in the field of perception and behavior, we need to study the process of processing sensory information coming from the external world of ulaming, that is, sensory integration. The central nervous system and mainly the brain have such a structure that all incoming sensory information has the ability to regulate and process under a common system.

Some scientists believe that autism is one of the signs of mental disorders, in which the child becomes apathetic, frivolous in relation to his surroundings. As a result, he does not communicate, does not communicate with those around him. The child lives in his inner world, being with himself, excited in his own way, tanned and worried about something. Some children will have emotional difficulties. They may be depressed or restless, or their behavior becomes unnatural, which can be known from inappropriate crying or laughing. They can be overly mobile, focusing their attention on something for a moment during the working time itself and again being distracted by something else, or they can be indifferent, or disinterested. Emotional depressions can occur as a result of recent injuries, resentment, or a long period of conscious work. In the first years of a child's life, negative factors that disrupt his interaction with society,

movement delay the process of maturation of his brain, brake, prevent the formation of a complex system of analyzers. In order to provide timely psychological and pedagogical, Correctional assistance to such children, its defect in the psyche and social development can be detected as early as possible, the defect of which is difficult to eliminate later at an early age, thereby preventing child disability becomes very important in the implementation of their social adaptation.

Children's autism manifests itself in different forms, at different levels of mental and speech development, due to which autik children can be found in special and general preschool institutions, in auxiliary schools. In all places, such children have very great difficulties in interacting with other people, communicating, social adaptation.

An Autik child can form a tasawur about a pampered, tantric, uneducated, capricious child than a foreign one, surrounding him, not understanding him on the street, in transport, in the store, criticism complicates the state of the child and his parents. As a result, autik children wake up with a desire to "challenge the whole world", friendly ties are severed, a feeling of fear of being in public places is born, that is, secondary autism of the family is formed.

Due to the lack of timely diagnosis and the availability of appropriate assistance, goodwill and proper support from those around them, most autik children are recognized as "incapable of education" and do not adapt socially.

At the same time, as a result of timely correctional work, it is possible to eliminate the manifestations of autism in children and gradually introduce the child into society. At a different pace, with different results, but each autik child step by step goes to a complex interaction with people, an introduction to involvement, and every serious step on this path gives him, those around him, loved ones joy from the universe. Often, successful socialization is motivated by the child's unique abilities in one area, for example, "innate" literacy, talent for music, drawing, technical vision-making.

Autism-in a broad sense, it usually means not getting in touch, "wildness", taking oneself out of contact, living in one's own world. Avoiding getting in touch can manifest itself in a variety of forms and causes. Sometimes the character of this child is caused by a weak boisa, in other cases, insufficient vision or hearing, lagging behind mental development, lagging behind speech development (above all, its communicative, that is, communication function), neurotic disorders or severe hospitalism (chronic lack of communication caused by social isolation of the child in the early ages).

Some reports indicate that in autik children, in most cases, communication disorders are manifested in the form of mutism (the absence of the use of speech in a target-oriented way for communication, in which cases of accidental utterance of a word and even a sentence are recorded). Even at a time when stagnant forms of speech develop, autik children do not use them in communication. For an Autik child, exolalia (a word or sentence that he heard immediately or later misplaced repetition), for a long time the wrong application of personal pronouns: the child himself is characteristic of calling himself "you", "he", saying his name, opening his desires with impersonal instructions (instead of I'm thirsty or drinking water - "giving water", instead of afraid - "eating"). Although the Autik child even has a well-developed, dictionary-rich, spread-out sentence" adult "speech, he will also have a stamped," parrot-like," Phonographic " (recorded) character. The Autik child himself does not ask questions and does

not respond to the appeal addressed to him, that is, avoids speech interaction. He also does not use gestures, facial expressions. The pace, rhythm, tone, intonation of his speech will be specific. The term autism was first used by Swiss psychiatrist Eugen Blair as one of the symptoms of schizophrenia in 1910. The state of autism did not manifest itself more in a mental disorder such as schizophrenia. The child does not notice the time, the event that is happening now is either past or future, mixing real events with fantastic abstract events. In the case of autism, the child's activity becomes sluggish or engaged in unnecessary, unclear activities. The child's behavior is impaired, play activity, interest slows down, walks in a gloomy state, does not get in touch with adults and peers, does not want to talk to anyone, in some there is a silent (state of mutism).

The main symptoms of autism are fully manifested in the period from one to three years. Parents should be attentive to the following signs:

- Dislike of having a child with their parents (take in hand, hug, kiss, caress, etc.).k.)
- underdevelopment of speech of a three-year-old child;
- the fact that one likes to be one himself rather than being with someone; they always put the item in the same order ;
- reluctance to get in touch with the surrounding; lack of interest.

Although usually the child's speech is not yet developed, he expresses his desires with gestures, actions. In child autism, however, this is not observed;

- the child does not look you in the eye;
- the movements, gestures of the child do not express anything, indicate that he is nervous;
- The child speaks in one tone, without expression, as if he were representing a text that received one iodine. Even if the child cannot speak well on his own, his Echo speech, that is, exolalia - the ability to repel someone from leaving will be good;
- Reactions of perception outside the habit (to sound, smell, taste, hold-ups), such as severe fear of the voice, depressed by a certain smell, etc.k.

Autism can manifest in a child to varying degrees. Children who have just arrived at school may develop signs similar to autism, since the child will not yet be accustomed to a new environment, new conditions, new people. In severe autism, symptoms of mental retardation are observed.

In severe cases of autism, it is advisable for the child to be treated with medication under the supervision of a doctor. Data from studies carried out abroad in recent years have shown that in early childhood autism, manifested in young people, a large number of signs of insufficiency in the central nervous system can be observed. Therefore, at present, many authors indicate that early autism in children is a consequence of a separate pathology, on the basis of which the insufficiency of the central nervous system lies.

Parents often shy away from communication in their children, even limiting contact with close people, not being able to play with other children, lack of active interest in the environment, the stereotype of the Hulk (in one way or another), fears, aggression, self-aggression. In Autik children, as well as with increasing age, lagging behind the development of speech and intelligence, difficulties in education can also be observed. Peculiarities are also manifested in the assimilation of household and social qualifications. Children with autism have enough self - service problems. The development of self-service skills is a special problem in autik children.

Even the most nimble children, those who have special istedod abilities, will not be adapted to life circumstances and livelihood. In them, too, self-service is formed slowly and of good quality does not develop. The possibilities of intellectual development of children with autism are diverse: from mental retardation to mental retardation of mental development, as well as some talent skills

develops its unique appearance.

Conclusion.

When working with an Autik child, the family team is the center. It will be difficult to help such a child if the position of the family is not active, and his loved ones are only in a passive-pitiful position. As stated above, one whole development of the autik child is impaired, and in order to properly arrange it, it is necessary to organize his whole life specifically, all the minor aspects of household habits should also be taken into account. Especially important is the constant emotional support of the autik child's loved ones and the joint aspirations of ulaming with the child. The correction of an Autik child is not even a curative education, a peeping over individual psychic circles, problems, functions (perception, motor skills, thinking or speech), but a curative upbringing - a gradual understanding of everyday life together with the child, encouraging him to activate his mutual movement, helping to master the forms of life in which this activity is carried out. Currently, a lot of work is being carried out all over the world on the study of childhood in need of special assistance, the causes of the origin of defects in them, Development, prevention of ulaming, education and upbringing of children in need of special assistance, correction of defects in them.

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